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SORA—ENGLISH DICTIONARY

COMPILED BY

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(RECIPIENT OF THE KAISAR-I-HIND GOLD MEDAL)

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IN COMMEMORATION
OF THE SILVER JUBILEE OF
HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
KING GEORGE V
EMPÉROR OF INDIA
6TH MAY 1935.

In recognition of the author's labours in the interests of the Savaras—

a Certificate of Merit was presented to him in the name of His Most Gracious Majesty, King George V, Emperor of India, on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation Durbar at Delhi (12th November 1911);

the title of Rao Sahib was conferred on him as a personal distinction (1st January 1913);

the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal for public service in India, of the First-class was awarded to him by His Most Gracious Majesty on 1st January 1933; and

the King's Silver Jubilee Medal was presented to him by command of His Majesty on the 6th May 1935.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

The Government of Madras sanctioned in 1927 the publication of the English-Sora and the Sora-English Dictionaries and approved of my proposal to use the phonetic symbols to represent the sounds of the Sora language. The Agency Educational Officer (who is an Oriya) objected to the use of the phonetic symbols and urged the employment of the letters of the Oriya alphabet. The Director of Public Instruction referred the question to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, who called on me to explain my reasons for adopting the phonetic symbols. Much time was lost during this controversy; after some correspondence Mr. C. Henderson, who was then Agent to the Governor, rejected the proposal of the Agency Educational Officer. The Director of Public Instruction having agreed with Mr. Henderson, it was finally decided that the phonetic symbols should be used in the dictionaries which I was required to compile. The arguments I advanced in support of the phonetic symbols are summarised in the Manual of the Sora Language (see Author's Preface, pp. xi-xii). The advantages of what is called "Latin alphabet" are recognized by Statesmen in Turkey, Russia, China and Japan. "The complicated Arabic alphabet, calculated, as it were, to prolong the cultural sleep of the Arabic people" has been replaced by the Latin alphabet. Azerbaidjan was the first Muhammadan State in Soviet Russia to renounce the Arabic script even before the Kemalists Turkey."

In order to bring home to the Oriya Educational Officers the advantages of teaching Sora children to write Sora words in the phonetic alphabet, my son, Sitapati and I conducted an experiment in the Government Sora School at Serango in the heart of the Sora country in the presence of the Agent to the Governor and his assistants besides the teachers of the school on the 3rd November 1930, when a Durbar of the Chiefs of the Hillmen was held. A report on this experiment was submitted to the

Government of Madras (vide Administration Report, Ganjam Agency, 1930-31).*

Before I resumed the work which I had to lay aside in the circumstances explained above, Government sanctioned the compilation of a Manual of the Sora Language according to the proposal of their Educational Officer. As I was advised to take this work in hand at once, I collected the materials required for it and finished it in one year. It was printed by the Superintendent, Government Press, and published under the authority of the Government of Madras in 1931. It took me nearly two years to prepare the English-Sora Dictionary, which was printed and published in 1933.

* "M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib G. V. Ramamurti Pantulu Garu who was present at Serango during the time of the Bhet pointed out the futility of the attempts to educate the Savaras in the Oriya language which he says will be impossible for them to master in a reasonable time. He has reduced the whole Savara language into 20 syllables in English characters and proposes to teach them Savara language through the medium of their own language in phonetic script. He made a demonstration before Mr. Austin at that Bhet and the methods of teaching were so simple that any Savara can record his ideas in phonetics after being trained for a few months. One Narayana Gomango, an Assistant Teacher, Government Elementary School, Bonthilda, was deputed to learn the phonetic script from the Rao Sahib. He studied under him for a month and will be deputed again for another month to complete his course."

"The Rao Sahib assures me that he can teach the Savaras in phonetics and make them fit to express their own ideas in Savara language in phonetic script in two months. During the next rainy season, I propose to depute some intelligent Savaras for this special training by the Rao Sahib and introduce the Scheme as an experimental measure in the pure Lamba Lanja Savara schools"—Paragraph 7 of the Report.

"M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib G. V. Ramamurti Pantulu was instrumental in starting the Savara school in Parlakimedi. He has ever interested himself in the Savaras and his son, Mr. G. V. Sitapati Pantulu is now studying them with the aid of a research fellowship. I am much indebted to them both for information and advice with regard to the Savaras. And at their suggestion, I propose to try the experiment in the Bonthilda Elementary School, of having Savara taught by means of the phonetic script: the Savaras will, of course, have to learn Oriya late, but a small experiment tried by Mr. Sitapati Pantulu with some Savara boys in the Model School showed how easily they could pick up the script." (Appendix P-1. Savara Agency Tour notes by T. Austin, Esq., I.C.S.—Paragraph 20.)

The delay in the preparation of the Sora-English Dictionary now published is due to unforeseen events, which have prevented me and my son who has been collaborating with me from giving sufficient time and attention to this work.*

I have carefully selected the words that deserve a place in the dictionary from the vocabularies that I have prepared and from the "Sora Records" which I have with me, consisting of the stories, descriptions and narratives that I have collected. But it is certainly not a complete record of the words in the Sora language. It is impossible for one man, particularly for a poor man in my position to prepare such a record of such a language as Sora. "A language may contain words that are heard only rarely. One missionary reports that he waited so long to hear the word for 'thanks' that he concluded it did not exist but it came out at last, under stress of circumstances." I hope that those who will pursue the study of the Sora language will improve on what I have done.

Sora is an uncultivated language, and has no recognized standard. It varies considerably not only between villages but also between individuals. A list of the sounds that

* With the proposal to form the New Orissa Province came for consideration the proposal to include in Orissa a large part of Ganjam district. The Orissa Boundary Committee called for the views of the Oriyas and the Telugus of the locality. I took an active part in protesting against the proposal of the Rajah of Parlakimedi that the Parlakimedi taluk should be included in Orissa. I prepared a memorial to be submitted to the Committee and had it fair copied by my son who had been Lecturer in History in the Rajah's College for over 20 years and the Rajah dispensed with his services on the plea that the memorial contained references to him and that my son should not have written it. After his services were dispensed with, my son took an active part in the Anti-amalgamation movement and was deputed by the Telugus of the Parlakimedi taluk to represent their case before the Government of Madras, and of the Government of India, and also before the Secretary of State for India in 1933. The result is favourable neither to the Telugus nor to the Rajah and is in my opinion harmful to the progress of the Savaras. We regret we lost much time in contending with the Oriya leaders in connection with this matter. (My son filed a suit against the Maharajah for damages for wrongful dismissal and for pension and the suit is now under trial.)

generally vary is given in the Manual of the Sora Language (see p. 9); that will enable the student of Sora to understand the variants that are not noted in this dictionary. I have generally followed the method adopted by the Rev. Hoffmann in his *Encyclopædia Mundarica* regarding variants; but for want of space I had to omit some which seemed to me to occur only occasionally. Variants occur in all living languages. Such a cultivated language as English has variants: the traditional spelling conceals them. They are noted in phonetic dictionaries.* There are special lexicons of variants even in Sanskrit.

For want of space, I have made but little use of my collection of synonyms and idiomatic phrases. I have attempted to illustrate the use of difficult words: in some cases the examples given are not translated into English, as the student can make out the meaning if he looks up the unfamiliar word, which will be found in its place in the dictionary. The directions given in the English-Sora Dictionary (see p. vii) are to be borne in mind by those who use this dictionary also. Those who have studied in the Manual of the Sora Language the method of forming compounds and derivations and using the prefixes, infixes and suffixes can easily make out the meaning of such compounds and derivatives as are not explained in this dictionary, by looking up the primary words from which the derivatives are formed.

In accordance with the suggestion of my friend, Mr. L. V. Ramaswami Ayyar, Professor of English in the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam (Cochin State), I have attempted to note the affinities between Sora and the other languages of the family to which it belongs. I

* Regarding inconsistencies in English pronunciation—See *Maitre Phonétique*, May-June, 1909, p. 86. We are quite aware that individual speech is generally inconsistent and naturally so, for the rapidity, pitch and intensity are constantly varying with emotions of the moment. They are no doubt stumbling blocks to the foreigner.

In the Dictionary of Modern English usage, no less than five pronunciations of *contumely* are noted. The pronunciation given in the Oxford English Dictionary is said to have less chance than any other of surviving.

have within my reach only a small collection of the words of Gutob, Pareng and Remo made by my son Sitapati during the short period of his investigation at Jeypore, the records of the Linguistic Survey of India, a Mundari-English Dictionary compiled by Mr. Maninda Bhusan Bhaduri, Birhor vocabulary given in the Account of the Birhors, published by Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Roy, M.A., M.L.C., Martin's English-Santali Dictionary, Hoffmann's Encyclopædia Mundarica (incomplete), Bodding's Santali-English Dictionary (incomplete).

As I could not get a loan of the other books which are to be consulted for this purpose, I cannot say that I have done what I thought of doing. The results of my comparative study, though meagre, are noted at the end of the articles on the words to which they relate, enclosed between rectangular brackets. These, it is hoped, will serve to interest the educated gentlemen of the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts in which live the tribes speaking Sora, Gutob, Pareng and Remo, in the study of these languages. As I have found in the Encyclopædia Mundarica some affinities between the European languages and Mundari*, I have ventured to note similar resemblances between some Sora words and Latin words also. It will be seen that Sora has preserved some such resemblances which are not found in Mundari; e.g. ken = to sing (*q.v.*).

* [S. = Sora, M. = Mundari, Gr. = Greek, Ger. = German, Eng. = English, Fl. = Flemish, Skt. = Sanskrit.] The Sora words that I have added will be found at the beginning of each group.

Orol (S), horo (M), horo (Gr.) = to watch; gəloi, jəloi (S) = to glide; jilad (M) = slippery, ausgleiten (Ger.), glide (Eng.); lad (S) = to go to the bottom by being pressed, ladi (M), laden (Ger. Fl. & Eng.); luq (S), lutur (M), ohr (Ger.), oor (Fl.), ear (Eng.); nam (S), na : (M), nun (Gr.), nu (Fl.), nu (Skt.), now (Eng.); pam (S) = to hold, obtain, nam (M), nehmen (Ger.), nemen (Fl.); əpum-(S), numu, nutum (M), name (Ger.), noemen (Fl.) name (Eng.); or (S) = to furrow, or (M) = to drag along, or (Gr.) = quick movement; sab-kab (S) = to grip with tongs, Sab (M) = to catch, lab (Gr.); s'eq (s), sae (M), seite (Ger.), zyjde (Fl.), side (Eng.); pəsai (S) = to hiss, saead (M) = to sigh, seufzen (Ger.), zucht (Fl.), sigh (Eng.)

There is a good deal of linguistic stuff which is common to Sora and all the other members of the Austric family, which contains the elements of which not only nouns and verbs but particles, suffixes, infixes and prefixes also are formed. Before these languages are investigated by competent scholars, it is feared that they will disappear. In the Introduction to his *Encyclopædia Mundarica*, the Rev. Hoffmann justifies the expenditure of Government money on the publication of such a voluminous work on the ground that it is indispensable for the advancement of linguistic science.

"Just because Mundari is a rapidly disappearing language," says he, "no amount of money, work or energy ought to be considered too great a price for a record of it that is as complete as possible. The loss to the comparative study of Indo-Germanic languages would not be very serious, if one or the other Germanic, Celtic or Slavonic dialects had tracelessly disappeared, because the number of studied dialects suffices for the purpose of comparative philology. But the same cannot be said of that vast family of languages lying outside of the Semitic and the Indo-Germanic families. So little is, up to date, really known about this family, that it has received a new name nearly every decade since the rise of comparative philology.* The greater of these languages are, even now, but half explored or entirely unknown,† and what is worse a number of them disappeared altogether before a record of them was made.‡ It is impossible to correctly gauge the loss caused thereby to science. Connexions which might have been easily perceived, can now no longer be demonstrated; they can at least be conjectured from indirect and hardly sufficient indices. To give but one example: the brothers Pal and Friedrich Sarasin and C. G. Seligman give short lists of words used by the Cylone Veddas, which seem not to have been taken over together with Singhalese language, but do apparently belong to their own original language, now entirely forgotten. Among these the following are remarkable for their resemblance or identity with Mundari words: § Vedda: (1) *hur*, man; (2) *kul*, leopard; (3) *tabala*, axe; (4) *diye*, water, (5) *dia gama*, water running.

Mundari: (1) *hero*, *hor*, *kur* or *ur*, man; (2) *kula*, tiger, leopard (3) *tabāla*, *tabla*, hunting axe; (4) *da*, water; (5) *da gama*, lit. water; falling, i.e., rain.

* Kolarian, Munda, Santali, Nishāda, etc., etc.

† e.g. Gutob, Remo, Pareng.

‡ What has become of Kuri, a vocabulary of which is found in Sir W. W. Hunter's Comparative Dictionary of the Non-Aryan languages and some others mentioned in the former Census Reports but not in L.S.I.

§ I have added words of the Sora language to show that it is as well related to the language of the Veddas as the Mundari.

[Sora:—(1) *sora*, *sor*; (2) *kina*:-, *kid*; (3) *d'a*: (4) *gum*.]

Had we a tolerably complete record of the language of these Ceylonese cave-dwellers, who even now-a-days gain the whole of their animal food by the chase and the whole of their vegetable food from the roots, leaves, grains, and fruits of self-sown plants, we could probably infer from it, that the Mundas were still in living contact with the Veddas and that they are either a more advanced branch of the same race or that they found them established already in parts of India, when they themselves came first to that country and we could thus judge how far they influenced each other. However that may be, if comparative philology is to succeed in giving a really satisfactory comparison of the still surviving languages of that vast complex of interrelated languages, which extend over a very great part of the globe, it can ill afford to lose even a single syllable of Mundari; for some of its features can hardly be found in the same explicit, manner in any of the surviving languages. Its very characteristic structure points to a hoary antiquity and it offers unmistakable affinities with other unexplored dialects or branches. All this fits in to throw much light on many dark points in the immense field opening out here before the comparative science of languages."

Sora is no less important than Mundari. The tribe speaking Sora is called by the Hindus *Savara* or *Sabara*; the people of this tribe are mentioned by this very name, along with the Andhras in the Vedic literature, and in the later Sanskrit literature and also in the sacred books of the Buddhists and the Jains. There are descriptions of the Savaras even in the vernacular literatures,* Pliny (77 A.D.) refers to them by the name *suari* (which corresponds to modern *sōrā*) and Ptolemy (130 A.D.) by the name *Sabaræ* (which corresponds to the Sanskritized form *Sabāra* that occurs in the literature of the Aryans). They wrote of these people long after their subjugation by the Aryans and their dispersal. As the Aryan conquerors extended their settlements from the west to the east, the 'Sabaras' and their congeners were compelled

* *Telugu*: Mahabharatam—Adiparvam VII. 106; Kārnāparvam I. 211; Harivamsam—Pūrvabhāgam VII. 5; Bhojarājīyam I. 116; IV. 186; Panditārādhyā charita—Parvataprakaram, p. 313; Basava purānam (dvipada, new Ed.), p. 102; Haravilāsam VII. 57; Kāsikhandam IV. 62; Nrisimhapurānam V. 154; Bhāgavatam IV. 506; Varāhapurānam VII. 102, 107; Manucharitram IV. 78; Kālahasti mātātmyam I. 65, 66; Chandrabhānu charitram II. 35, 37; V. 50; Basavapurānam (Padya kāvyam) IV. 37; Prabandharatnāvali, p. 137 (from Kūvalāya-śva charitra).

Canarese: See Kittel's Dictionary—Sabara.

to flee before them and to take refuge in the inaccessible forests and mountains. These unfortunate people were described in the Aryan literature as 'demons' and designated by reproachful and calumnious epithets.* Nishada is one of these terms, which had a wide application and was used with reference to the original inhabitants of the country. Their habitat, as outlined in the writings of the Aryans, corresponds very nearly to the regions where Ptolemy locates them; and this has been gradually contracted to what it is at present. The Mussalman rulers were no more philanthropic than their Aryan predecessors. Not only literature but also Epigraphic records bear out this statement.†

But the 'Sabaras' had been the most predominant people in India long before the immigration of the Aryans. They had their own rulers and their own political, social and religious institutions and developed their own civilization. Professors Sylvain, Lévi, Jean Przyluski, Jules Block and others in Europe and India are now occupied in studying the problems relating to the pre-Aryan and pre-Dravidian India.‡

It is concluded by all the scholars that have investigated this question that "the name 'Savara' covered all the different divisions of the Kols." Mr. B. C. Mazumdar

* The term *lamba-lanjija* (—long tails) is used by the Oriyas as well as officers in official records to designate the Soras who are in the most uncivilized condition in the remote and inaccessible Agency tracts.

† By the time of Bharata, the author of the *Nāṭya Sūtra* (Circ. 600 A.D.) the Sabaras of Orissa had been reduced to the position of charcoal burners; and under the name, Sahars are still in the same state. Sabarāditya was killed by Kamarnava of Kalinga (Circ. 720 A.D.). Udayachandra defeated the Sabara Chief Udayana at Nolveli and pursued the Nishāda chief in the northern regions in 736 A.D. Mārasimha, the Western Ganga King, destroyed the Sabara Chief in 950 A.D. In 1300 A.D., the Governor of the Fort, Jayapur, subdued the wild tribes Bhillas, Sabaras and Pulindas. In 1484 A.D., a military officer of Ghiyas Shāh Khalji quelled a Savara revolt at Khidāvada, on the Charnanvati.

‡ "Quite recently the famous French Scholar, Sylvain Lévi, whose learning and whose penetrating mind you have learnt to admire here in Visva Bharati has put together numerous facts which already point to the conclusion that there was once, before the Aryan conquest, and

has explicitly stated that "all the Kolarians are but branches of the Sabara people." (P. 13. *The Aborigines of the Highland of Central India*. Rai Bahadur S. R. Roy is of the same opinion—See his account of the Mundas). The Rev. Hoffmann proposes to use the word Santali as the common name of the race and of the languages allied to Santali instead of the names, Munda, Kolarian, etc. (used by others), on the ground that "the Santals are by far the numerically superior tribe still extant and because it may very well be this name which under the form Savara occurs continually in early Sanskrit literature to denote the Aborigines of Northern India".* (Vide p. 1815, Encyc. Mundarica.) But since the word *Santali* is not derived from Savara or in any way related to it, Hoffmann's opinion really supports my contention.

There are numerous traces all over the country of the wide expansion and political predominance of the Sabaras in ancient times, which are noted in Cunningham's Archæological Survey. There are primitive tribes still living in many parts of India (particularly in Orissa, Bihar, Bengal, Allahabad, Gwallior, Rajputana and other States in Central India* and in the Central Provinces besides Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts in the present Madras Presidency) locally known and sometimes officially designated by the terms Savara or by some of its variant forms like Suar, Sahar, Suvar, Sawar, Saonrs, etc.

(See Accounts of these tribes, in the Castes and Tribes of Bengal, of the United Provinces, of the Central

probably also before the Dravidian invasion an ancient civilization, extending over a vast territory and created by Austric tribes and that India must have been one of the strongholds of this civilization.

At the present day, that civilization has disappeared, having been modified and absorbed by the Aryans. But it seems to be necessary to assume that the ancestors of the Kolarians, whom the Aryan conquerors fought and subdued were not barbarians but have reached a comparatively high state of development. And in that case they must have had a large share in the building up of Indian civilization and also in the religious history of the country. It is not possible to draw attention to details and special features of Kolarian origin. We can only say there must be several such and that they are most likely to be found in the ideas and notions which have framed the daily worship of the Indians during the centuries."—An extract from the *Viva Bhārati*, Vol. II, January 1925, p. 345 (See p. 15-a 2).

* Italics are mine.

Provinces and of the Madras Presidency and in the Gazetteers and Census Reports.).

In the Linguistic Survey of India, it is pointed out that the Munda language (i.e., Sābari) has left traces of its influence on numerous dialects spoken all along the Himalaya mountains. In the south, Sora, Gutob, Pareng and Remo extend much further than is shown on the map in Vol. IV of the Linguistic Survey (see Census Report, 1931).

The existence of Sabaragām and the Veddās who once spoke a language akin to Sabara, in Ceylon, corroborates the views expressed above. (See Śelgiman's Account of the Veddās.)

Is it not, then, reasonable to rehabilitate the name *Sabara* which was current in the Vedic India and to use it in preference to the indeterminate terms *Kolurian*, *Munda*, *Santali*, *Nishada*, etc., introduced by various writers to designate the group of languages which form the Indian branch of the Austric family? Not only as the name of the well-known primitive people in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts of the Madras Presidency but also as the name of their language, Sora is directly related to Sabara: these people are the modern representatives of the ancient Sabaras and their language, Sora as well as Santali, Mundari and all the others, is, I believe, descended from the primitive Sābari, which could be reconstructed if sufficient materials were collected.*

* The description of Sora (or Savara) given by some writers, before the publication of my Manual of the Sora language, as a "mixed" language influenced by Telugu, applies to the language of the Hinduized or Teluguized people called "Savaralu" who live in the Telugu villages below the Hills, in the plains-portions of the Parlakimedi, Tekkali and some other talukas (see the Census Report, 1931). Students of linguistics had then to depend only upon the meagre (and generally inaccurate) lists of the Savara words, collected for Hodgson some 80 years ago. They must have been furnished by an illiterate Telugu servant who acted as the Savara interpreter in the Government offices.

But it must be borne in mind that the Sora spoken in the villages at the foot of the E. Ghats and in the hill-country is much purer than Mundari and Santali and less "mixed" than they. In the interior of the "Maliahs," there are Soras who know no other language than their own; and it is admitted by all to be the purest form of the language. It is treated as the standard in this dictionary.

In view of the value of the materials which Sora furnishes to the students of the Comparative Philology of the Austric family of languages, Professor Jules Bloch wrote to me three years ago proposing that a Sora Reader should be published for the use of scholars. "Will the Government not ask you" says he, "for a Sora Reader with translations opposite or below the text and plenty of notes, of course, linguistic and otherwise? You might put in there also new texts of Ethnologic interest. They will not have many times a connoisseur of Sora language and life like you—and if there be one in future, probably the Sora life will have changed and the language perhaps disappeared.* I wish you would forward this to your Government."

I forwarded the Professor's note with my letter to the Government of Madras, who referred the proposal to the District Officials, who consulted their Educational officers, who, I hear, reported that the Sora Schools were not in need of such a Sora Reader. The upshot was that the Government of Madras was not prepared to get such a Reader printed. The 'Sora Country' is transferred from the jurisdiction of the Madras Government to the new Province of Orissa which will be formally inaugurated on the 1st of April 1936 and it remains to be seen whether the Government of Orissa will be pleased to carry out this proposal in the interests of linguistic science. Sir E. A. Gait, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, induced his Government to undertake the publication of the Rev. Hoffmann's *Encyclopædia Mundarica*, a dictionary of several volumes of a dying language, solely to promote the scientific study of the Indian Branch of the Austric family of languages.

To explain the importance of a Reader such as Prof. Jules Bloch proposed, with what are called 'native texts', I shall quote a few sentences from an article on Philology in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*: "Sociologists and anthropologists have interested themselves in linguistic

* See what the Rev. Hoffmann wrote about Mundari and the primitive tongue of the Vedas (p. x above).

phenomena as indispensable to an understanding of social behaviour. Especial mention may be made of B. Malinowski's speculations on the linguistic expression of primitive peoples. The value of language as a delimiter and index of social groups is being increasingly recognised by sociologists. One may wonder indeed if there is any set of social habits that is more cohesive or more disrupting than language habits. Not only has language been an object of study in its own right, but it has shown itself increasingly to be of the greatest instrumental value in all historical studies. The best kind of Ethnographical and folkloristic material is that which is secured in the form of native texts, for material of this kind is not open to the charge of misrepresentation of native point of view. Accordingly, we find that the text method of studying the cultures of exotic peoples, whether lettered or not, has been growing in favour in spite of the obvious difficulties* of the method, implying as it does a preliminary study of the exotic language itself. Indeed much of the most competent and authoritative ethnological information that we possess has been obtained as material ancillary to linguistic studies. One may instance for America the Kwakiutl publications of Franz Boas, and for Africa, the Shilluk texts of D. Westermann."

I have added short lists of the names of trees, villages and persons which are likely to throw light on the history of the Soras. (See -siq in the dictionary.)

I earnestly request the educated persons in the new province of Orissa who have opportunities of meeting the Soras to pursue the study of their language and add to

*Mr. W. Ivanow refers to such difficulties in his *Notes on Khorasani Kurdish* published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal N.S. XXIII, 1927, No. 1, "Kurdish Fairy Tales" says he, "are interesting from the folklore point of view, especially since nothing has been published on this subject Unfortunately, I found these tales beyond my power to write down from dictation. The primitive Khorasani Kurds find it impossible to tell them slowly and distinctly. Every demand for repetition leads to a complete change of sentence and sometimes even a complete change of the subject itself."

One has to use shorthand symbols or others like them to write down Sora fables, etc., narrated by the Soras.

the materials I have published, correcting the errors I may have committed. They will find it advisable to compare Sora with the kindred languages one or other of which will throw light on some features of its structure. For instance, I could not understand the origin of the plural suffix *-ji* when I compiled the Manual. Only recently when my son, Sitapati, investigated the Pareng language at Jeypore, the relationship between sora *-ji* and Pareng *-qi* and the Khāsi *ki* became intelligible. A comparison between Khāsi and Sora will enable the student to analyse the Sora words with such initial elements as *u-*, *kə-*, *kən-*, *kim-*, &c., correctly and understand the formation of what are called "contracted forms" of Sora words in the Manual of the Sora language and "short forms" in the Indonesian languages. For want of space I shall content myself with presenting to the student of Sora a table of a few comparisons, printed at the end of this Preface in order to excite his curiosity.

I take this opportunity of giving expression to my gratitude to the Government of Madras, to the officers of the Educational Department and to the District officials who have, in one way or another, helped me and enabled me to preserve the results of my studies of the Sora language from loss and destruction and to publish them so that they may be utilized not only by those who study the language for practical purposes but also by the linguistic scholars all over the world who are now engaged in investigating the yet little known but most interesting family of languages called the Austric.

It goes without saying that this book would not have been published now if my son, Sitapathi, had not collaborated as before.

My thanks are due to the Superintendent of the Government Press for the accuracy and neatness of printing this dictionary whereby its use is facilitated.

A TABLE SHOWING COMPARISONS BETWEEN KINDRED

NOTE.—[For the sake of economy of space words belonging to column. The letter within brackets at the end of the words given in indication is given, the words are generally common to all the languages of the seventh column are not given in the Dictionary.]

English.	Sora.	Kherwar group Santal (S) Mundari (M) Birhor (B) Ho (H) Korwa (K) Mahle (MI).	Kurku.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
one ...	boi, mui, miḡ ...	miḡ	mija
two ...	baḡu, bar ...	bar-ea: (S)	bar-ia: ...
three ...	ja:gi, er ...	...	...
four ...	un-ji	po:n-ea (S) upun (M) pon (B).	uphun ...
five ...	munloi, molloi.	mā:rā: (S) monrea (M).	monoja: ...
six	turru, tudru ...	turui	turui-ja: ...
seven ...	gal-ji	gal (S)	gal, galia ...
eight ...	tam-ji ... ..	...	...
nine	tim-ji ... ..	...	...
ten	gal-ji	gal (M.S.)	galja
eleven ...	gal-mui ... ..	...	...

SORA WORDS AND WORDS OF SOME OF THE LANGUAGES.

the languages of the Kherwari group are all given in the third the table indicates the language to which they belong. Where no such ages mentioned at the top of the column. Some words particularly

Kharia (K) Juang (J).	Southern group Pareng (P) Remo (R) Gutob (G) or Gadaba.	Khassi (Kh) Palauing (P) Mon (M) Khmer (Km).	Miscellaneous Indonesian and other languages.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
mojod (K) ...	boi (P), mui (R),	mi' (Kh) ...	...
min (J) ...	muiro (G)		
bar-ja (K) ...	ba.gu (P), 'mbar (R),	ar (Kh) ...	bar (Bahnar,
ban (J) ...	ma.ro, um-ba.ro (G)	ba (M)	Stieng, Churu Ka Chong, etc.)
...	ja:gi (P), iŋ:in (R), iŋ (G)	...	...
i'pon (K) ...	un-gi (P), o:n (R), u'u:n, pun-ja: (G)	ph-on (P) ...	...
moloi (K) ..	monboi (P), molloi (R), mallai (G)	..	...
tiburu (K) ...	tur-gi (P) t'i:ri (R), ti.r (G)	treu (Kh) ...	dru ^o (Tibe- tan) tu ^o (Byangsi) teru (Kuku- Chin-Khami) te ^o (Mei- thai)
gel (K) ...	gul-gi (P), gu., gi:l (R) gi:l (G)	...	...
tham ...	tam-gi (P, G) (<i>dial.</i>) tuma p (R) ta (G)	...	tum (Anam)
tom-sig ...	tim-gi (P, G) (<i>dial.</i>) som-tig (R)	tim (P) ..	...
gol ...	gal-gi (P), go' (R), gol (G)	kal (Riang) ...	...
...	gal-boi, galgi-mui (P) goje p (R) gol-mui (G)	...	..

English.	Sora.	Kherwari group Santali (S) Mundari (M) Birhor (B) Ho (H) Korwa (K) Mahle (Ml.)	Kurku.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
twelve ...	mi'gal ... ..	...	...
twenty ..	kodi, kvdi- ...	bar-gal (S) .. kuri (B) ..	...
suffix denoting plurality. pronominal suffix.	-ji	-kin (dual) ... -ko: (pl.)	-kiŋ (dual) ... -ku: (pl.) ..
I	-iŋ	-iŋ, ɲ	-iŋ
We	-len	-laŋ	-le
thou	-am	-m	-am
you	-ben	(a:-)pü (S) (a:-)be' (M.B.D.) (a:-)pe: (K)	(a:-)pe: ...
he, she, it..	-ə-	-ä-, -e- ... ..	...
they	-ji	-kin (dual). ko: (pl.)	-ku: ab-
causative prefix. negative particle.	ab- -ad, ad-er-, -do- arik'a, teŋ.	..	-dun
present augment.	-te-	-ta (n) ... ..	...
past aug- ment.	-l- -eted -eten	-le- -ed -en	-l-
demonstra- tive parti- cles:— expr. this, " that distant ...	-ne -te saga:i	-ne -te sa:ŋin (M.D.) saŋ'jan (K) sa:ŋi:ɲ (S.B.Ml.)	-ne -te saŋin

Kharia (K) Juang (J).	Southern group Pareng (P) Remo (R) Gutob (G) or Gadaba.	Khasi (Kh) Palaung (P) Mon (M) Khmer (Km).	Miscellaneous Indonesian and other languages.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
...	gal-buŋ (P) ... ..	...	...
kori (K) ..	gou:p (R) gol-mbar (G) kori (P), kodi (R), kode (G)	a:r-kal (Riang)	kul (Kukia Chin)
-kija:r (dual) -(K) -ki (pl.) (K, J)	-yi (P)	ki- (Kh) ..	...
-i:p (K) ...	-iŋ (P), niŋ (G) ...	-ŋa:, -pja: (Kh)	...
-aiŋ (J)	-leg (P), -nɛ:i (G) ...	-ŋi:, e:i (Kh)...	...
-le ...	-o:m (P), -no:m (G), -no:(m)-(R)	-me, -mi, -em (Kh), -mɪ (P)	...
-am ...	-ben (P), -pen (G)	-phi (Kh) -pe (P)	...
(am-) pe: (K) (a:) pere (J)	...	...	...
-i- ...	..	-ʊ-, -ka:- (Kh)	...
-ki ...	-qi (P) ...	-ki (Kh) ...	...
ab- ...	ab-; ob ...	...	ep, pa, po.
am-, ariŋ ...	ar- ...	-əm (Kh) ...	...
-ta:-, -to- ...	-te-	...	todi (Bhili of Lasia)
o ..	-r- (P), -o (R), -u, -o, -i (G)	-lɛ (Kh) ...	...
-ne ...	-ne ...	-ne (Kh)	...
-te ...	te ...	-ta (Kh) ...	...
(laŋka (J))	saŋai (P) sulo:p (R) saŋa:ji (G)	jiŋŋai (Kh) ... zaŋo:a (M) chŋai (Km)	haŋai (Bah- nar) sŋai (Lemet)

English.	Sora.	Kherwar, group Santal (S) Mundari (M) Birhor (B) Ho (H) Korwa (K) Mahle (Ml.)	Kurku.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
high	... laŋka: ...	dhaga: (Ml.)	...
man	... jele ... mandra:- ... mar-	salagi: kor, kur (S) horo, hor, hur, ur (M) hor (B)	ko:ro: ...
(of the tribe)	... so:r-	...	...
son	... o'o:n ...	ha:n, ho:n (M.H.) .. ha:n, ho:po:n -(S) hapu:n (B. Ml.) ho:po:n (K) ha:n (D) ho:n (H)	ko:n ...
name	... əpa:m- ...	nusi, nutum, putum (M) jutum (S) boika (S) ...	ju:mu:, jo:mo:
brother	... ubba:-, ubəg-	boko, boko-, boja: (M.K)	...
god	... kit'tuŋ, so'num, ... sig-bo:ŋ	bo:ŋa: (S) sig-bo:ŋa (M)	go:mo:i ...
sun	... ujuŋ ...	si:p (S) siggi (M)	go:mo:i ...
moon	... əgga:ŋ	...	...
„ light.	... əgga:ŋta:	...	...
hill	... hədo:ŋ, həru:-, ... bur-	buru ...	...
forest, jungle.	... kən(d)re:ŋ ...	bür ...	...
house (middle part of h.)	... s'u:ŋ, s'i:ŋ, ... dia:s	...	...
village	... gorza:ŋ ...	...	gã:u ...
turmeric	... saŋ-sa:ŋ ...	sa:sə:ŋ ...	...

Kharia (K) Juang (J).	Southern group Pareng (P) Remo (R) Gutob (G) or Gadaba.	Khasi (Kh) Palaung (P) Mon (M) Khmer (Km).	Miscellaneous Indonesian and other languages.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
...	dupku (R, G)	jerong (Kh) ...	
kor (K) ...	...	korang (Kh).	ura:-o:n, urang, orao (Malay) hur (Vedda)
kundu (K) .. konda, koni (J)	ago:n (P), ... o:n (R), o:n (G)	khon, ko:n, ho:n, khu:n, hu:n, un (Kh, Km)	...
pimi (K) ... na:m (J)	imi (G) ...	...	..
..	...	u-bo (Kh) ...	
...	kitug (P, R) ki:tu-o:n (G)	...	bona: (Bahnar), bena (Magyar)
...	si:gi (R), si:n (G) ...	ka juŋgai, ka sh'ngai (Kh)	...
...	agga:ita: (P)	ph-ka:j (Kh)	...
..	...	...	burg, mori (Jap.), birek, berke (Mag- yar)
...	büroŋ (G) ...	bri (Kh) ...	bri (Bahnar, Stieng) 'mberi Besisi)
ijä:(J) ..	su:n (P), di:po (R) di:ju:n, dien, den (G)	sni, i:n, i-uŋ (Kh)	...
gã:u ...	'dau (P) 'pom (G) 'po:m (R)	ishnoŋ (Kh)	saŋ (Byangsi) soŋ (Garo)
...	saŋ-saŋ ...	...	...

English.	Sora.	Kherwar group Santal (S) Mundari (M) Birhor (B) Ho (H) Korwa (K) Mahle (Ml.)	Kurku.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ginger ...	siper ...	..	...
water ...	d'a ...	daḡ, da ...	da: ...
(bathe ...	uma:)		
liquor ...	ali- ...	ili ...	...
salt ...	basud, bud ...	buluḡ (S) ...	...
back ...	kinduḡ- ...	kundam (M) ..	...
belly ...	kəmpuḡ- ...	lari (M), laḡ (S) ...	...
(entrails ...	on-loi-da:)		
blood ...	miḡam- ...	maḡam (S), ma:jo:m (M.B.)	...
ear ...	l'u:d- ...	lutur ..	lutur ...
eye ...	m'o:d- ...	maḡ ...	maḡ ...
hair ...	mad- u'u:- upur	up ...	hup ...
hand ...	s'i:- ...	ti: (S, B) 'ahi (M) ...	ti: ...
to give ...	tij- ...	tijaḡ (M) ...	...
leg ...	j'eg- ...	jaḡa: (S) ...	naḡa: ...
head ...	b'o:b ...	bahak (S) bo:, baḡ (M) ...	bhu ...
mouth ...	t'o:d- ...	tontha (S) thotna (M) thor (B)	...
	tam ...	...	...

Kharia (K) Juang (J)	Southern group Pareng (P) Remo (R) Gutob (G) or Gadaba.	Khasi (Kh) Palaung (P) Mon (M) Khmer (Km)	Miscellaneous Indonesian and other languages.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
...	...	s ^o iŋ (Kh) ...	siŋ (Manipuri), ziŋe:r (Java- nese), khja:ŋ- (Burmese), khiŋ (Shan, Siamese)
da (K)-(K), da: (J)	d ^o a: (P), da: (R, G) ..	ka-um (Kh) em, o:m (P)	dije (Vedda), dii (Lalung)
...	alli: (P), illi (G) ...	...	...
...	basut _o (P), bitti (R) biti:ŋ (G)	...	bōh (Stieng), boh (Bahnar)
kunda:b (K), ki:na:p (J)	giday ...	ka-iŋdoŋ (Kh)	...
lai (K) ...	suloi (R, G) ...	kə-poh (Kh)...	piŋ- (Rang- khol)
...	mija:m (P, R), ia:m (G)	...	...
latur (K), nutur (J)	lu:t (P), lintur (R), lintir, riril (G)	...	...
maɖ (k) ...	ma: (P), ...	kh-maɖ (Kh)	...
e-mor (J) ...	m ^o : (R, G)	muɖ (M)	...
ulai (K) ...	uɖ (P), uŋ (R)	hiɖ (P) ...	...
ti' (K) ...	hiŋ (G)	...	...
iti (J) ...	si: (P), titi: (R, G) ...	tai (Kh, P) ...	...
...	ta:j (P) ...	ai (Kh) ...	...
iŋ (J) ...	dzo: jɪŋ (P) .. susuŋ (R, G)	kakjat (Kh) .. jan (P)	je:ŋ, jɪŋ (Indo- nesian)
boko:b (K) ...	ba:b (P) ...	...	bubon- (Orangoutan)
boko (J) ...	bo:b (R)	...	...
tomod (K) ...	boɖ, mbɔ:p (G)	...	...
...	to:t (P)	...	...
tamaɖ (J) ...	tummo: (R, G)	kashin-tur (Kh)	...
...	sar-mo: (G) ...	...	...

English.	Sora.	Kherwari group Santal (S) Mundari (M) Birhor (B) Ho (H) Korwa (K) Mahle (MI)	Ku ku.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
nose ...	m ^o u:- ...	mū: ...	...
skin ...	usa:- ...	...	...
thigh ...	bulu: ...	bulu: ..	...
tongue ...	l ^o a:ŋ- a-laŋ	ala:ŋ ...	la:ŋ ...
tooth ...	ʃ ^o i:- ...	...	...
buffalo ...	boŋ-tel-	...	bitkhil (=she- buffaloes)
wild buffalo	sa:ŋel- ...	sa:il ...	...
cattle ..	taŋli ...	...	...
dog ...	kin-so ŋ ...	seta (M, S) ..	...
fox ...	kullu:- bo:da:-	...	...
leopard, tiger. *	kin:- -kiŋ	kul (S) ku:la: (M)	...
horse ..	kurta: ...	gho:ra: (M) ...	gu:rgi: ..
goat ..	kim-meŋ	merom ...	merom ..
pig ..	kambun kimbo:ŋ-	...	...
bird ..	ontid ...	sim (S,M), titi (K) ..	titit ..
fowl	kən-sim-	sim ...	...

Kharia (K) Juang (J)	Southern group Pareng (P) Remo (R) Gutob (G) or Gadaba.	Khassi (Kh) Palaung (P) Mon (M) Khmer (Km)	Miscellaneous Indonesian and other languages.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
..	mun, mñ: (P), mi-, se-mi (R), mi (G)	kakh-muṭ (Kh), mu (M)	...
...	usa:l (P), ... uisa: (R) isa:l (G)	...	...
...	bulu: (P), billi ... bulli (R), billi (G) ...	phlu (Km) ...	blut, belu (Pangan) blo (Sakei, Nicobar, So- mang) blu (Stieng, Bahnar, Kaseng)
la:ŋ (K) ɬa:ŋ (J)	la:ŋ (P, G) ... lea:ŋ (R) ...	..	lazi, lei, le: (Kukichin)
qone: ...	dzi: (P), ... qige (R, G)	...	...
...	boṭel (P), bonte (R), boṭel (G)	...	...
...	sa:il (G)	...	...
...	taṅli (P), qilai -taṅ (R) gukui, -taṅ (G)	...	...
solo (K)	kuso:l, guso: (P) ... quso: (R), qusu (G)	kseu, ksu (Kh)	sor- (Huei, Sue etc.)
...	kolia ...	...	...
...	ku:l (P), kisa: (R) ... qik-kil (G)	kla (M)	kla (Bahnar), kul (Vedda), khola (Kuy)
ghora (K), ghoda (J)	kruta (G) ...	kurui (Kh)	-rta (Tibetan- Garhwala)
merom (K), mera (G)	kinme:n, qime: (P), qime (R, G)	...	...
bunu (K)	kambun (P), guibu (R), gibi (G)	...	...
konted (K), konter (J)	...	ka-sim (Kh), h-sim (P)	...
...	qisig (R, G) ...	...	...

English.	Sora.	Kherwar group Santali (S) Mundari (M) Birhor (B) Ho (H) Korwa (K) Mahle (ML.)	Kurku.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
peacock ... (cry of a p. bear	mara- ... pekun) .. kam-bud-	marak (S), mara: (M) bur-ia (M), bur-hia (B)*	... ... ...
be	dakulap	doho (Asuri)	ta:-ka ...
eat	jum- ... ga:-	jom (M,S,B) ... jijumo.	jom jijum
drink	ga:- ... ..	...	...
food	janum(-jum-) ... gan'a:-(ga:-)	jonom ... ..	...
flesh	jelu:-, sisid	jilu (M) jel (S)	...
eat belly-fully, satisfac- torily	b'e-	bi	bi
speak	ber-, rai op-up-	ber-ber = to scold- (M) lai ka:ji-ber = to pub- lish (M)	...
stand	tanap-	tep-un (S) tip-u (M)	tepin

* The ordinary word for bear is *bana* in Santali, Mundari and research to find such cognate forms as *buria* in Mundari and *buṛhia*

Kharia (K) Juang (J)	Southern group Pareng (P) Remo (R) Gutob (G) or Gadaba.	Khasi (Kh) Palaung (P) Mon (M) Khmer (Km)	Miscellaneous Indonesian and other languages.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
...	munja:r (P), kukug (R), yukog (G)	murak (M) ...	..
...
...
doko	duk (-ku)-(P), duk (-ta)-(R), duk (-tu)-(G)	don (Kh) ... log- (Kh)	duk (Malto, Tibetan) du: (Kanawri, N. Assam Aka) dag (Kachari)
[pio'-(K)] .. jim (J)	g'a: (P) sum (R) ... som (G)	ju (Kh) .. haum (P)	kan (Indon. Borneo) jim (Marwari) kom (Menta- way)
...	gi-da: (P) id, i: (R,G)	...	..
...
..	tsisi:l (P) Seli (R)... tseli (G)	...	...
...	bun (P) ... ..	...	phi (Bahnar) behi, bhi (Se- mang) bihi (Besisi, Sɛ'ei) bo, biv (Mag- yar) pahae (Nico- barese) ber-bër (Sangi- nese) bër (Sumatra, Lampung) (a common Indonesian root)
...	jel (P)	og (Km)	..
togon (K) toga (J)	tinag (P, R) tunon (G)	zeg (Kh) ...	..

Birhor and is not allied to the Sora word, but it requires minute in Birhor.

English.	Sora.	Kherwari group Santali (S) Mundari (M) Birhor (B) Ho (H) Korwa (K) Mahle (M)	Kurku.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
to die .	kajed- . . .	gujuk (S) . . . goe, gojo (M) go'e (B) goç (K)	goi-e . . .
to kill ...	ab-kajed- akkajed kajjed	goj (S) . . . goj (B)	...
to bind ...	tol- ...	tol- ...	tol- ...
bundle ...	tənol- ...	tonol- ...	...

So also the cognate of *bip* (*var.* *big*) 'snake' in Santali, etc., is student will find it interesting to study the cognates of *uɬ*, *sigger*, with Khasi, etc., than with Santali. Gutob and Remo, the southern which are more nearly allied to Santali, etc. than to Sora. A comparative materials relating to Gutob, Pareng and Remo and the Sora dialects tracts, now transferred from Madras to Orissa. It rests with the before they are displaced by Telugu or Oriya. (See p. x and p. xv The Tokharian manuscripts discovered in Central Asia are looked relating to Indo-European Philology; *e.g.* *sème* in Tokharian B is the root *sem* (Mcillett). A comparative study has established relation Zend *zā* (loc. *zəmi*); Vedic *Kshāh* (acc. sing. *kshām*, gen. *jmaḥ*) (as in *autochthon*); Latin, *humus* (as in *exhume*)—all meaning

Kharia (K) Juang (J)	Southern group Pareng (P) Remo (R) Gutob (G) or Gadaba.	Khassi (K) Palaung (P) Mon (M) Khmer (Km)	Miscellaneous Indonesian and other languages.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
goi' (K) gojude (J)	kijad, kijed (P) goi (R) goi-qu (G)	ia:p (Kh)	...
goj ...	oggoi (P) ...	...	...
tol- ...	tol- ...	tol- ...	tol ...
...	tunol- ...	..	...

found in Sora lui-bi:p-on, 'earthworm' and not j'ad-on, 'snake'. The pud-on, ba:ba:-n, etc. Some Sora words indicate closer relationship most tongues, now known, of the Sabari branch have some words arative study of the Sābāri group is impossible without sufficient —languages spoken by the primitive tribes living in the Agency Government of Orissa to encourage the study of these languages above.) The loss of the Greek dialects is deplored by Philologists. upon as a treasure, as they throw light on important questions cognate with Latin *semel* and Vedic *sa* (in *sa-dha*, *sa-kṛt*) indicating tionship among such words as the following:—Hind. *zamin* (from Sanskrit *kṣmā*, *kṣhāmā*; *lit.* *zeme*; old sl. *zemlja*; Greek *khthon* "earth."

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY.

a. ...	... }	adjective.	imper. ...	imperative.
adj. ...	...		impl. ...	impersonal.
abs. ..	...	absolute form.	inc. ...	incorporated.
adv. ...	...	adverb.	indef. ...	indefinite.
art. ...	...	article.	inf. ...	infinitive.
assim. ...	...	by assimilation.	inf(x). ...	infix.
attrib. ...	...	attribute, attribu- tive.	int. ...	interjection.
aug. ...	...	augment.	interj. ...	
aux. ...	...	auxiliary.	inter. ...	interrogative.
Can. ...	...	Canarese.	lit. ...	literally.
caus. ...	...	causative.	L.S.I. ...	Linguistic Survey of India.
cf. ...	...	compare.	mas. ...	masculine.
cog. ...	...	cognate.	n. ...	noun.
compd. ...	...	compound.	neg. ...	negative.
compl. ...	...	complement.	nom. ...	nominative.
conj. ...	...	conjunction.	num. ...	numeral.
contr. ...	{	contraction.	obj. ...	object.
		contracted form.	occas. ...	occasionally.
correl. ...	...	correlative.	onom. ...	onomatopœic.
c. ph. ...	...	case phrase.	op. ...	optional.
dat. ...	...	dative.	Or. ...	Oriya.
def. ...	...	definite.	p. ...	person.
deriv. ...	...	derivative.	partic. ...	particle.
dial. ...	...	dialect.	pl. ...	plural.
dim. ...	...	diminutive.	p.p. ...	past passive.
dissim. ...	...	dissimilation.	pr. ...	present.
dub. ...	...	dubious.	pred. ...	predicate.
e.g. ...	{	exempli gratia.	pref. ...	prefix.
		for example.	prep. ...	preposition.
ellipt. ...	...	elliptical.	pron. ...	pronoun.
Encyc. ...	...	Encyclopædia.	q.v. ...	
Eng. ...	...	English.	refl. ...	reflexive.
esp. ...	...	especially.	rel. ...	relative.
etc. ...	...	etcetera, and the rest.	s. ...	
euph. ...	...	euphemism.	sing. ...	singular.
Ex. ...	...	Example.	Skt. ...	Sanskrit.
excl. ...	...	exclamation.	S.M. ...	Sora Manual.
expr. ...	...	expresses.	subj. ...	subject.
fac. ...	...	facetious.	suf. ...	suffix.
fem. ...	...	feminine.	syn. ...	synonym.
fig. ...	...	figurative.	Tel. ...	Telugu.
fol. ...	...	following.	term. ...	termination.
fr. ...	...	from.	transf. ...	transferred.
freq. ...	...	frequentative.	usu. ...	usually.
gen. ...	...	genitive.	V. ...	Vide.
gr. ...	...	grammar.	v. ...	verb.
H. ...	...		var. ...	variant.
Hind. ...	}	Hindi.	v.i. ...	verb intransitive.
i.e. ...	...	id est, that is.	viz. ...	videlicet, namely.
imit. ...	...	imitation words.	v.t. ...	verb transitive.
			voc. ...	vocative.

TABLE OF SYMBOLS.

(See Manual, Section I.)

	Phonetic.	Roman.	Oriya.	Deva- nāgarī.	Telugu
1	ə	—	—	—	—
2 (1)	ɑ	a	—	अ	ఆ
(2)	ɑ:	ā	ଌ	आ	ఱ
3	b	b	ବ	ब	బ
4	d	d	ଡ	ड	ద
5 (1)	e	e	—	—	ఎ
(2)	e:	ē	ଏ	ए	ఱ
6	g	g	ଘ	ग	గ
7 (1)	i	i	ଇ	इ	ఱ
(2)	i:	ī	ଈ	ई	ఱ
(3)	ɪ	—	—	—	—
(4)	ɪ:	—	—	—	—
8	j	y	ଯ	य	ఱ
9	ɟ	j	ଜ	ज	ఱ
10	k	k	କ	क	క
11	l	l	ଲ	ल	ల
12	m	m	ମ	म	మ
13	n	n	ନ	न	న
14	ɳ	ṇ	ଣ	ण	ఱ
15	ɳ	ṅ	ଙ	अ	ఱ

	Phonet	Roman	Oriya.	Deva- nāgarī	Telugu
16 (1)	o	o	—	—	ఓ
(2)	o:	ō	ଓ	औ	ఓ
(3)	ö	—	—	—	—
17	p	p	ପ	प	ప
18	r	r	ର	र	ర
19	s	s	ସ	स	శ
20	t	t	ଡ	त	త
21 (1)	u	u	ଉ	उ	ఉ
(2)	u:	ū	ଊ	ऊ	ఊ
(3)	υ	—	—	—	—
(4)	υ:	—	—	—	—
(5)	ü	—	—	—	—
22	z	z	—	—	—
23	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	—	—	—	—

The order of words in this dictionary is in accordance with the order of phonetic symbols in this table.

SORA*—ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

9

3

[ə], this phonetic symbol represents one of the Sora speech-sounds, which resembles the sound of *a* in *America* [ə'merikə] as pronounced by the English. In Sora it is, for all practical purposes, a weak, indistinct form of the sound ordinarily represented by the first letter of the Sanskrit or Telugu alphabet but it never occurs in an accented syllable. It is liable to be confused with [a] and in fact [ə] and [a] vary in the same word in different dialects. *Ex* ə'ləŋ-ən, 'forest grass, straw', its contracted form being ləŋ-ən; *var.*, 'aləŋ-ən, its contracted form being əl-ən. am-'ben plural of 'am-ən is generally pronounced as əm-'ben.

-ə, a particle suffixed to nouns and pronouns—personal (of 3rd person only), interrogative, demonstrative, relative and numerical—to form the genitive case. *Ex.* sukkun-ə-suŋ, 'the house of sukku'; kəku-buŋ-ən-ji-ə-suŋ, 'the house of the brothers'; (anin-) ə-suŋ, 'his house'; (anin-ji-) ə-jaŋ (-ən)-ji, 'their mother'; uan-ə-ŋorzaŋ, *lit.*, 'where-of-village, i.e., which village? tette(n)-ə-māndra:, 'the man there'; bōten-te-ə-mandra bəŋsəle bəratənji, ante-ə-mandra: əgəda-ə-leibu ŋəŋteji, *lit.*, 'who-ever (man) properly work (plural) that (man) much money get (plural), i.e., 'those that work well will get much

money', or 'he who works well will get much money'. jəŋsi sēdda le-ə-tiki-ə-dinna:, *lit.*, 'three leaving next, i.e., fourth day.

-ə-, a defining or demonstrative particle connecting an adjective or a verbal form used adjectively and a noun. *Ex.* unte-ə-mandra:, 'that man'; pə'lun-ə-mandra:, 'a white man' (vide ə-, 13 *infra*).

ə-, a particle prefixed—

(1) To nouns to denote genitive of third personal pronoun—singular and plural. *Ex.* ə-suŋ-ən, 'his house'; ə-suŋ-ən-ji, 'their houses

[*cf.* Mundari and Santali *ā*.]

(2) To nouns and adjectives to form possessive or adjectival compounds (S.M., S. 165). *Ex.* ə-təl-si-n, 'palm of hand', ə-kar-sin, 'nail of hand', ə-ŋən'u:m-si-n, 'right hand'; ə-rumbə-u:l, 'cluster of mangoes'; ə-nəga: jə-d-ən, *lit.*, the Nāga class of snakes, i.e., cobra; ə-lud-əm-ən, *lit.*, 'ear-arrow, i.e., barbed arrow'; ə-suda-mar-ən, 'a big-man' (= ə-suda:n-ə-mandra:).

[*cf.* Mundari genitive affix *ā*. *Ex.* pakkū-ā ŋə, 'the house of pakkū].

(3) To adverbs to denote limitation. *Ex.* ə-dinne:n, 'this is all'; ə-ditte:n, 'that is all'.

* Pronounced so:ra:.

- (4) To adverbs to form adverbial compounds. *Ex.* ə-pudəm-mo, 'suddenly', 'at once'.
- (5) To verbal roots + ben to form infinitives (S.M., S. 69). *Ex.* ə-jum-ben, 'to eat'.
- (6) To verbal roots to express state or condition. *Ex.* ə-mə:ŋ, *adj.*, 'alive'; ə-kajed, *rar.* ə-kəjed, *adj.*, 'dead'; ə-gob-go:b, *adv.*, 'in a sitting posture'; ə-gob-go:b sarə:n taŋte '(she) pounds paddy sitting'. ə-tanaŋ-tanaŋ guŋle, '(he) fell down while standing'; ə-re-re; ə-bəra:b; ə-bari:ŋ.
- (7) To verbal roots to form derivative nouns. *Ex.* ə-gur-ən [ə + √g'ur, to be ripe], fruit; ə-jo:n [ə + √j'o:, to bear fruit] an unripe fruit; ə-ne.b-ən [ə + √n'e:b, to grow as a tree] tree.
- (8) To finite verbs in the present-future or past tenses to form the plural number in the case of first person (exclusive) and second person. *Ex.* ə-itte, 'we go', 'you go'; ə-ille, 'we went', 'you went'.
- (9) To finite verbs in the affirmative imperative mood to form the dual number, first person. *Ex.* ə-te-me, 'let us-you and me-sell'. ə-ber-ne, 'let us-you and me-talk'.
- (10) To finite verbs in the affirmative imperative mood to form the plural number, first person. *Ex.* ə-temba:, 'let us (all) sell'; ə-ber-nəb:, 'let us (all) talk'.
- (11) To finite verbs with do:ŋ in the negative imperative mood to form the plural number, second person. *Ex.* ə-tem-do:ŋ, 'do not (you) sell'; ə-ber-do:ŋ ne, 'do not (you) talk'.
- (12) To impersonal verbs in the past tense, third person only. *Ex.* ə-muile, 'slipped'; ə-sinle, 'was cooked', 'was boiled'; ə-

tadle; ə-purre, ə-pulle, ə-dodle, ə-tumle, ə-re:ŋle, ə-ruble, ə-tugle, ə-se:re, *q.v.*

- (13) To finite verbs introducing an adjectival clause or phrase. *Ex.* ə-jir-ten-ə-mandra; *lit.*, 'that goes -that man', *i.e.*, 'the man that is going'. ə-sukka:n-ə-mandra = ə-sukka:-dəm-ən-ə-mandra = sukka:-mar-ən = happy man.

- (14) (A conjunctive particle prefixed) to verbs in the past tense to form adverbial clauses denoting time or cause. *Ex.* ə-s'a:ren pen illai, 'when it dawned, I came'.

- (15) To nouns denoting parts of the body to form denominative verbs to express washing; probably from √ap, an old Munda root meaning 'wash', ə-jeŋ-n-a:, 'wash your legs'; ə-si-te-n-a:i, 'I wash my hands'; ə-matten, 'he washes his eyes'; ə-kutun-ten-ji, 'they wash their mouths'.

əh-, in tabar, təbir, əb is probably an infix, for the contr. form is tar or tir.

ə-bə'nar-, (*fr.* bar, 'next' + inf. -ən-). ə-b. jir'ju, 'greatgrandfather'; ə-b.-tiki, 'at last'.

+ən, *adj.*, ə-bənar-ən ə-sanniarə, the next Saturday.

ə'ba:-n, *n.*, the *mohwa* tree; liquor prepared from the flowers of the tree, also called əba:sal-ən; əba:iŋ-ən, the *mohwa* season, when the flowers fall down and are collected. [contr. ba:-n, *q.v.*]

ə-'ba:j, seed.

v.i. (impl.), to produce or become seed. ə-baj-le, 'it has produced seed', 'it has turned into seed'.

+ən, *n.*, seed. əba:j-ti-n, 'the seed of the tamarind'; [ti-n is contr. of titti-n.] The seeds of the *mohwa* are called tuda:-n. [contr. ba'j-ən, *q.v.*]

ə-ba'j-'mad-ən, *n.*, eye-ball. [mad-, contr. m'o:d-ən, 'eye'.]

ə'baɲ, *v.t.*, send, appoint.

ə-'bariɲ, *adj.*, *adv.* complete, full,

ə-bariɲ-puŋ-ən 'full-belly'; ə-bariɲ

ga:lai 'I have eaten (belly)fully'.

see bariɲ.

ə-'ba:r-na:n, *n.*, a substitute; exchange (of a person or thing).

see ba:r. *v.*

ə-bəh-'ba:b-ə-bəh-'la:m, *adv.*, with a loud voice, crying loudly (tag-words).

ə'bo, *conj.*, one used in compds. *see* bo.

ə-bo:b-'a:l-ən, top of the clearing cultivated on the slope of the hill. [a:l-ən, contr. of a:gal-ən.]

-əbo:b-'je:ŋ-ən, the big toe. [b'o:b-ən, 'head' + j'e:ŋ-ən, 'leg, foot']

ə-bo:b-'si:-n, the thumb.

[b'o:b-ən, 'head' + s'i:-n, 'hand']

ə'hoi, ə'boj-, (*dial.*) ə'mui, *num. pr.* one, *v.i. (refl.)* to become one, to be united.

v.i. (impl.) to become one.

[cf. Kharia, *moi*, *moioal*; Gutob, *mui*, *bui*; Remo, *mui*; Pareng, *boi*. *See* miɲ.]

ə'hoi-le(n), *conj. part., adv.*, having united, unitedly.

ə'hoi-ni:-ja:, even one.

əbo-je'num-ən jum, (to) eat at one gulp.

əbo-me'no:-n mo:, to swallow at one gulp. [jənum = jum 'eat' with inf. -ən; məno = mo: 'swallow' with inf. -ən.]

əbo-'monna:, be resolute [*lit.* one mind.]

v.i., imp., əbo:monna:-l-am pa:, 'Are you resolute?'

əbo-'monna:n-ə-, *adj.*, resolute.

əbo:-muɲ, suddenly, abruptly, unexpectedly. *Ex.* man(d)ra:n-ji ə-məna'aŋ amda:ŋ-le kin-a:n əbo:muɲ upete:n, *lit.*, men's laughter having heard •(the) tiger unexpectedly trembled.

əbo-rojo:l-ən, straight, one line, unwavering.

ə-'bu:-, hot, heat.

ə'bu:-n, a species of red ants.

[contr. bu:-n, *q.v.*]

ə-huhu-'da:-n, foam, lather.

ə-bu:-'da:-n, hot water.

ə'buɲ, *int. expr.* impatience, admiration, jealousy.

əd-, infix in such words as *kədiɪb-ən*, 'sword' and *kədupi:-n*, nose-riding, of which the contracted forms are *kib-ən* and *kub-ən*.

ədə-'puttu:-n, chicken pox. [Loan word fr. Oriya.]

ə'da:ja:-do:ŋ-go-'da:ja:-do:ŋ, swear [tag-words].

ə-da:-'je:l-ən, meat-juice; of pork. [je:l, contr. of jelu:-n].

ə-da:-'ku:l-ən, gruel, congee; [ku:l-, contr. of kudu:-n].

ədə:'la:-n, cream(?).

ə-'da:ŋ-ən, bee-hive [contr. da:ŋ-ən.]

ədəŋ-'da:-n, honey.

[cf. Birhor *da* 'hive'; Mundari, *daha* 'hive']

əd'aŋ-ən, a kite; a vulture. [contr. aŋ-ən.]

ə-'da:ra:-n, *n.*, a streak, edge of a knife.

ə-da:r-'sid-ən, *raggee*-porridge. [sid-, contr. of sittə:-n.]

əd'de:n, *var.* ə'de:n (*q.v.*).

ə'de: ! *int., expr.* Well! Now! Attend! Look to it! The priest begins his address or incantation with this interjection.

int. you! iten lūnten ədp: ! What art thou doing?

ə-de'de-dəm, *adj.*, sharp.

ə'den, *see* əden:nan.

ə'de:n-na:n, *var.* } *int. expr.* If so ;
ə'de:nnə:ŋ } well! then!

amən so:ra-mar ədden-na:n, so:ra-ber galante biɲ. 'Thou art a Sora; well then, you should understand the Sora speech', used expletively and pleonastically.

ə-'deŋ-gum-'da:n, a kind of insect that flits in the rainy season in the hill-country.

eder-'mad, (to) look askance.

[mad, contr. of m'o:d-ən, 'eye'.]

e'di:n, cotton [contr. di:n, *q.v.*]

[*cf.* Mundari, edel, 'cotton'].]

e'dil, dirt.

v.i. (impl.) to become dirty.

adj., dirty (in compds.) *ədil-kə:b*
-ən, 'dirty cloth.'

e'dil-ən, *n.*, dirt.

an-ədil-, dirtied.

er-ədil, not dirty.

e-'dil-dəm-, *adj.*, dirty.

e'do:q, *v.i. (impl.)* to be left out,
to be missing. *Ex.* əboi-ni-jə
er-ədod-le-be əba:n kuddub
ji:da-teji, 'without leaving out
even one they gather the mohwa
flowers, bo:tel-pen ədo dledo:
kin:le poŋ, ˌjumbur-mar-ənji
jumburre pa:gleji poŋ! my buffalo
'is missing; perhaps the tiger has
carried it away or the thieves
have stolen it. Sukku-n ədod-d-le,
unji tənub tube ti:ja:ji; Sukku
is left out; make four shares and
give them'.

[*cf.* Mundari, ad, 'to lose', 'to
miss'].]

e-'doi, *var.* **e'doj-**, to be suspended;
to be adjourned, to become fruit-
less. *Ex.* barə:le:n tərə:le:n ə-
doile ˌəanurren-ə:sən-, our work is
put off owing to rain. *er-dej-*,
not-suspended.

ədo'maŋ-ən, a curse; abusive
words.

e'doŋ, *adv.*, solely, merely, unmix-
ed. *Ex.* attaŋ ədoŋ darəŋ daku;
təŋgaŋ ted, 'there is only
cooked rice and no curry', ədoŋ-
dān ti-i-p, 'give me merely water'.
ədoŋ-sid-ən, 'unmixed *raggee*'.

e'doŋ-ən, *n.*, purlins, horizontal
beams.

e-'dua:-n, *var.* **ədu:a:-n**, **ədo:a:-n**,
pith of some plants like the
plantain. [*cf.* Tel. davva.]

e'duh-, (to) fold the palms of the
two hands so as to form a cup.

r., ədub-le ti:j-, 'give as much as
can be held in the two hands
held together'.

e'dub-, milk, sap.

v.i. (impl.) to form milk, or sap,
to flow like milk.

+ **ən**, *n.*, milk, sap. ə.ta:ŋ, 'cows'
milk', or 'milch cow'; ə.bo:ŋ,
'buffalo's milk'; 'milch-
buffalo' [ta:ŋ, contr. of taŋli-
ən 'cow', bo:ŋ, contr. of boŋ-tei
ən- 'buffalo']

e'duh-ən-ə-pə'ru:da:-n, churning
stick.

əduh-da:-n, sap of a tree. Butter-
milk (*dial.*).

ədu'du:, *r.*, shouting or acclaiming
as a mark of joy. ənsəlo:nji ədudu:
te-ji, women are shouting joyfully.
+ **n**, *n.*, such shouting.

ədu'du-ge, quickly.

e'dur-, *v.i. (impl.)* to flee, to
abscond; *Ex.* u:n ədur-tam,
where dost thou flee? jumbur-
mar-ən ədurre, 'the thief fled,
absconded'.
ab-dur-dəm, *v.i. (refl.)* to evade.

e'dur-, *v.i. (impl.)* to celebrate
ədur-ən.

e'dur-ən, *n.*, a feast, harvest feast.
These are named after the crop,
etc. that has been gathered; the
most popular *ədurs* are—(1) əba:n-
ə-ə, (2) baradab-ən-ə-ə, (3) burij-
ən-ə-ə, (4) en-lud-ən-ə-ə, (5)
gənu:ga:ŋ-ən-ə-ə, (6) kondem-
ən-ə-ə, (7) kuruj-ən-ə-ə, (8) o:sə
n-ə-ə, (9) pu:j-jiŋ-ən-ə-ə, (10)
rogo:n-ə-ə, (11) satib da:ə, (12)
taŋku:n-ə-ə, (13) uda:-n-ə-ə.

e'dur-ət'taŋ, (tag-words), feasts;
festivals.

e-'dusa:-dəm, a term of abuse.

ə-ed'ed-u:-, *var.* } a ringlet, curled
ə-ridid-u:-, } hair.

e-gei-'jan! pshaw!

ə-gerad-'gad-ha:-n, edgewise.
[✓gad, 'cut' with infix ər.]

ə'ga:h-ən, green grass, fodder.
[cont. ga:b-ən.]

ə'ga:d, *v.t.*, to sharpen.

ə'gari, *var.* uga'i, *int.*, oho! alas!

ə'gari-loge, sorrowfully; vexatiously; sobbing, crying 'alas!'

ə-gam-'gam, *var.* əgüm'güm, ə-gim-'gim, əgug-'gum, crop of birds.

int., pəsij-pen əgug-gum
ə'darten, (my child cries vexatiously) sobs.

ə-'gare:-n, *n.*, liver, pulp of fruits, pith, kernel, etc. (*fig.*) ə garenam assinle jəmtai, *lit.* 'I shall cook thy liver and eat (it)'; *i.e.*, wreak vengeance on thee.

[ə-ge-çen, 'liver' in the language of children.]

ə-'garu! enormous! countless! man(d)ra:-n ə-garu: 'a large crowd of men'! kind-n ə-garu (the way) is infested with tigers. sarə:n ə-garu 'abundant paddy'.

ə'ga:sa:, no, not; absent; to be in want.

v.i. (impl.) əga:sa:-le '(he) was absent'.

adj., gəna:qa:-n əga'sam ə-mandra; 'a man who has no food'.

[This is to be distinguished from ijja, *q.v.*]

ə'ge! *var.* ə'gi! *int.*, pshaw!

ə-ge'ge-n, liver (in the language of children) *see* əgare:n.

ə'gei, *v.i.*, appear, *see* g'e:.

ə'gi! *see* əge!

ə'gim, *see* əgam-gam.

ə'gingem-'ma:ra:-ne'b, a plant—called samapuri in Telugu.

ə-goh-'goh, while seated. ə. sarə:n taṭteji. (They) hush paddy sitting (on the floor). [✓goh to sit, redup. *see* ə. (6).]

ə-'god-lo-'-hum, *var.* ə-gollo'-hum, an open ant-hill.

[compd. ✓god, to wear away; lo-, contr. of ləbo:-n, 'earth'; bum, contr. of bənum, ant-hill, *q.v.*]

ə-'gudij, till the end.

v.i. (impl.) to be worn out. *Ex.* ji:-pen ə-gudil-le, 'my teeth are quite worn out'. [gudij, 'to be worn out' is a comp. verb ✓gud + ij.]

ə'gui, *int.*, *expr.* vexation, fatigue, impatience.

ə'gui-lo-ge, *adv.*, vexatiously, disgustingly

əgüm-'gum, *see* əgam-gam.

əgug-'gum, *see* əgam-gam.

ə-'gur-ən, fruit; contr. gur as in uda-gur = ə-gur-'ul-ən, mango fruit.

[ul-, contr. of uda:-n; ✓u'r, to ripen, *q.v.*, *pref.* ə-(7) *supra*, *q.v.*]

ə-igul-'gu, to beckon, to make a signal with the hand.

ə-i-'si:-a:, make a signal to say 'go away'.

ə-i-'si:-a:, make a signal to say 'come on'.

ə'jaṇ, *var.* } *adj.*, raw as in
ə'jeṇ, ə'jen } əjaṇ-'ul-ən, 'unripe mango'.

ə'jem, *var.* ə'jim, ə'jüm, to think of, to recollect.

ə-'je:n-ən, *var.* } *rel* or *int. pr.*,
a'je:ṇ, *q.v.* } which of two—

Indef. pr., some. *Ex.* əje:ṇ ə mandra baṭṭu, əje:ṇ ə mandra jaṭi daṭṭu paṁiteji. 'Some men hold two, some three sticks'.

ə'jo:-, fish.

v.i., to abound in fish.

+ n, *n.*, a fish, fishes. [contr. jo:-n; pum-'jo-].

v.t. (II) 'catch fish', pəram-'jo:-n, *n.*, a contrivance for catching fish. 'suda:-'jo: = (a) big fish,

bal-bal-l-'jo:n, grilled fish; ə-lu:d-'jo:n, 'gill of the fish'.
 [cf. Mundari hāi, fish, Sant. hako.]
 ə'jo:re-ti'jo:r-ən, *n.*, horripilation.
 ə-'jub-, *v.*, to cover the chest gracefully. ə-jub-'ka:b-ən, cloth so arranged.
 ə-'ju'ju:-n-, insipid (as fruit, tuber, etc., to be wrinkled (as skin), to fade (as a flower, leaf, etc.)
 ə-'juŋ- in compds., *see* vjuŋ-.
 ə-'juŋ-ən, *see* vjuŋ-ən.
 ə-'jadəŋ-dai'ju:, a member of an order of superhuman beings, called daiju.
 ə-'jadəŋ- (*see* jadəŋ-) in compds. as ə-j. sar-ən, 'mature, ripe red-gram'.
 ə-'jadəŋ-'kūm-ən, coarse bran. [kūm-, contr. of kənūm-ən, husks, etc.]
 ə'ja:l-raida-'tid, *n.*, a jay. [tid, contr. of ontid-ən-, a bird.]
 ə-'janta, *v.t.*, to pair, to yoke (as a team of oxen).
 ə-'ja:ŋ-, bone; *Ex.* ə-ja:ŋ-bo:ŋ-'bone (s) of the buffalo'.
 +ən, *n.*, a bone; a rib or stalk of a leaf. [contr. ja:ŋ-ən, *q.v.*]
 ə-'ja:ŋ-de-, *v.i.* (*impl.*), to be in a fix. *Ex.* ge-ge-da:ge ə-le.
 ə-jaŋ-jaŋ-'lo:, hard soil.
 ə-ja:ŋ-ja:ŋ-'mar, skeleton; a person reduced to a skeleton.
 ə-ja:ŋ-'lo:d-ən-, cemetery, *cf.*, kintə-'lo:d-ən.
 ə-'ja:ŋ-ma'ja:ŋ, stumps and such other stuff (the second is a tag).
 ə-ja:ŋ-'mar-ən, human bones.
 ə-ja:ŋ-'rai-da:-'tid, a species of migratory bird with a red tail. [tid-, contr. of ontid-ən, a bird.]
 ə-'ja:ti, goods.
 ə-ʃa:'tə-n, sesame.

ə-'je:d, root, (of a tree, of a tooth); (in compds. *v.i.* (*impl.*) to take root).
 ə-'je:d-ən, *var.* ə'jü:d-ən, the roots of a tree.
 ə-'je:d-ja:, tag of 'rengam iā:, *q.v.*
 ə-je:d-'kun, the lower part of a knife.
 [kun, contr. of kundī-n, 'knife'.]
 ə-'je:ŋ-, *var.* aɟ-'je:ŋ (*refl.*) to wash one's legs.
 ə-je:ŋ-'gum-, mizzle, shower. [gum, contr. of gənur, 'rain'.]
v.i., to shower.
 +ən, *n.*, a shower of rain.
 ə-je:ŋ-'ta:l-, (used in compds.) *Ex.* ə-ba:n, 'at the foot of the wall'. [ta:l-, contr. of kinta:l-ən-, 'wall'.]
 +ən, *n.*, foot of the wall.
 ə-ji-'a:l-ən, the sharp ends of the stalks of jungle grass. [j'i:-n=tooth, a:l. contr. of a:ləŋ-ən, 'wild grass']; *eves*, əji:-a:l-ən sitole d'an jadurte, from the eves water drops.
 ə-'ji-ba:n, edgewise.
 ə-'ji:d-ən, *var.* ə-jüd-ən, root.
 əjiɟ-'tid, a little.
 ə'jɪ:ŋ-ən, weeds. [contr. jɪ:ŋ-, *q.v.*]
 ə-'jo:, unripe fruit, used in compds. *Ex.* ə-jo:u:l-ən, unripe fruit of a mango.
 fu:l-, contr. of uda:n, 'a mango'.
See j'o: 'to bear fruit'.
 ə-jo:-'do:ŋ, a wen.
 ə-jo:-'me-n, nipple of the breast.
 ə-'jü:d-ən, bushes, weeds.
 ə-kəm'puŋ-, belly. ə-le:ŋ-ən ə ubbaŋ, əka:kr, uterine brother, or sister.
 ə-kən'ne:h-, the lower part (used in compds. ə-k-ra:n, the lower part of the trunk of a tree).
 ə-kən'ri, to be clotted (used in compds). ə-k-ku:l, the scum formed on the *conjee*.

ə-kəra'djed-, dead (used in compds.),
ə-k-mar, 'a dead person [kajed
with inf. -ər-].

ə-'ka'di:n, loan without interest.

ə-'kara:-, prefixed to nouns,
adjectives and verbs to express
intensity (see kara:). *Ex.* ə-kara:-
'bud-, to be excessively salted.

[būd-, contr. of based-en, basud-en,
'salt.']

ə-'kara:-'dul, very hungry.

[dul-, contr. of dələj-en, hunger.]

ə-kar-'je:ŋ-en, nail(s) of the
toe(s).

ə-kar-'si:-n, nail(s) of the fin-
ger(s).

ə-'kidi, *var.* əkidip; a *partic.*
expr. when, while, etc.; it is
added to *adj.* or *adj.* clauses; *Ex.*
untēn-.

ə'kidi, 'at that time'; uɗa-igən-
əkidi, 'at the time of the mango-
season'. unin ə-jereten-əkidi,
'when he went away'. jo:jonji-
əkidi, 'during the time of the
ancestors'.

ə-kijed, *var.* ka'jed, *adj.*, dead.

ə-kijed-'je:l, dead animal, carcass
of a pig. [je:l is used in compds.
as a contr. in kindreŋ-je:l, 'wild
boar' or as a substitute for kəm-
bun, swine.]

ə-'ko:ltai, *var.* a'ko:l, *q.v.*)

ə-'kuduh, *expr.* whole, entire,
unbroken, as ə-kudub-nid-en.
[nid-, contr. of meridsa:-n, 'chilli-
pod'.]

ə'kur, *v.i. (impl.)* to peel off (as
the bark of some trees or the
plaster on the walls, etc.) *Ex.*
kintail-en ə-kurre; bar baysaŋ
bat-tail-n-a, 'the plaster on the
wall has come off; plaster it
again carefully'.

[A/bad + tail (contr. of kintail-en
'wall') = bat-tail-, *v.t.*]

ə-'kurjub-kurjub-u:n, curled
hair.

-əl-, infix in such words as bələ:d,
the contr. of which is be:d-, *q.v.*

ə-leti'ja:-, tag of ə-rədi:-ja: (*q.v.*).
ə'la:-, tail.

[contr. la:- in compds., əla:-ta:ŋ,
'cow's tail'. dub-dub-la:-le,
'he has hidden the tail, i.e., he
is a coward'.

ə'la:ba:'ja:d, slough of a snake
[ja:d, contr. of j'a:d-en, snake.]

ə'lai, *var.* ə-laj, lip, contracted
form used in compds. *expr.*
private parts (male). ə-lai-lu'd-en,
əlai-si:-n, ə-lai dummadi:-n; əlai-
daŋ-en, the sting of the bee.

ə-la:la:-'o:l, leaves with which the
head is covered.

ə'la:m-en, straw, fodder.

[contr. la:m- in compds. as in
asar-la:m-en, dry straw].

ə-'la:ŋ(en) the tongue [contr. of
l'a:ŋ-en] used in compds. əla:ŋ-
ta:ŋ, 'cow's tongue'. Speech as
in sora:-laŋ-en, the Sora language.

[cf. Mundari, Santali, Bihor,
-alaŋ, tongue.]

ə-'la:ŋ, jungle grass.

ə-'la:ŋ-ba:-n, edgewise.

ə-la:ŋ-'bur-en, the stalk of a
grass-blade.

ə-'la:ŋe:n, *adv.*, recently, in a
novel form. kun ə-saibo: əla:ŋe:n
illai, 'that gentleman has come
recently'. ə-la:ŋe:n-ə-ŋenij-gij, 'a
novelty, a thing seen for the first
time'.

əla:ŋ-'tud-, fiery-tongued, flame.
[tud, contr. used for t'o:ŋe:n =
fire.]

adj., very angry, of violent
temper.

ə'le:h-en, a hill-goat (?)

ə-le:de:ŋ-'o:l, a tender leaf; leaf-
bud.

v.i. (impl.) put forth leaf buds.

ə'leŋ-en, foreigner; non-Sora;:
a name by which the Oriya
Paikos are called by the Soras
of Udayagiri.

e-leŋ-'paŋ, (?) a species of mushrooms that grow in the rainy season.

e-'li:-n, *var.* ali:-n, liquor, beer, spirits, etc.

[sa:l-en (*q.v.*) is used in compds. as an abridged substitute of e-li:-n as əra:-sa:l-en; *cf.* Mundari, Gutob, Pareng, Remo—il (1) i.]

e-'li:-'ho:j-en, younger sister-in-law. [*cf.* Mundari hili, elder sister-in-law.]

e-li'ga:-(n), *n.*, drink money, a tip. *pour boire. var.* ali'ga:-n.

e-'likeb-en, *n.*, the soft bran that sticks to the winnowing basket.

e-'l'o:j-en, *n.*, testicles, male, genital organ. [contr. lo:j-en, *var.* la:j-en, li:j-en, li:p-en. *cf.* Mundari, Santali, Birhor, -loi.]

e-'lo:j-en, a variety of Indian date or toddy tree.

e-'lo:-n, *var.* alo:-n, a drain, a channel, a sluice, a rivulet (*dial.*).

e-lo:ŋ-'de:ŋ, to glean in a field that has been reaped

e-lo:ŋ-'de:ŋ-'sar-en, *gleaning* paddy-seeds.

[sar, contr. of saro:-n = paddy.]

e-lu:d-'ba:l-en, the trigger of a gun.

[lu:d, *lit.* 'ear'; ba:l, contr. of bu:da:-n, a gun; transferred sense.]

e-'lummu:-n, shade, shady place. *Ex.* da:ga:lenden, ə-lummu:-n jir ən-jirre goble sette, 'If the sun is hot, (he) goes into the shady corner and sits quietly'.

e-'lu:p-en, (in) the interior (of it); within (it); inside; anin uan daku? 'Where is he?' əlu:p-en, inside. [*cf.* Remo, əlu:p.]

e-lu:p-'na:l, the bed of a river. [*na:l fr.* Skt. nadi, 'river'.]

e-lu:p-'su:ŋ-en, the interior of a house, the inner chamber.

-əm-, an infix in such words as gəmul-en, 'a bug', of which the contr. used in compds. is gul-, *q.v.*

e-mə'doi, e-mədop *var.* amədol, a *part. expr.* 'not at all', 'quite', completely. *Ex.* pen kalla: do:l-in; əmədoi ən-əmdəŋ-ə-i, 'I have become deaf; I do not hear at all'.

e-mə'jab, a *part. expr.* 'decidedly', 'certainly', 'at once', amən titt-i-p ode Iija: əməjab gəmlə o:pəŋ-i-p 'Will you give me or not? tell me decidedly'.

e-mənəŋ-'tam-en, lip, (*lit.* the edge of the mouth.) *Syn.* usa:l-tam-en.

[tam-, contr. of t'o:d-en, mouth is used in compds.]

e-'mad, eye.

[contr. of m'o:d-en, 'eye' used in compds.]

v.t., wash the eyes.

+en, *n.*, the eye.

[*See* m'o:d-en and mad-en.]

e-mad-'da:-n, *n.*, *lit.* 'eye-water'; tears; eten do: jaŋ! ə-mad-da:-n -am du:te:na: 'Why, mother tears are coming out? un:ta ənsəlo:p ə-mad-da: latob-gəmlə sir-sarə, 'that woman's tears dropped freely'.

[*cf.* Gutob, da:g-mo:, mo'da:; Remo, da:g-mo, da:mo:; Pareng, da:ŋ-ma:.]

e-mad-'maŋ-, *var.* e-mam-'maŋ, knot, joint (as in a bamboo or sugarcane), ə-m.-ur-en, a bamboo-knot.

[ur-, contr. of urup-en, 'bamboo'.]

e-'mad-maŋ-'je:ŋ, *var.* e-'mam-maj-'je:ŋ, e-mam'ma:je:ŋ, the knee joint.

e-'maŋ-, *expr.* at, near, before— [*cf.* Dhangari, Birhor, sa:ma:ŋ, Korwa, ma:raŋ, Kurku, samman, Gutob, sumoŋ.]

e-'maŋ-, *v.i.*, amən ə-maŋ-a, you, go before; nen tiki t'ai, I shall go behind.

e-'maŋ-en, at him, near him; at her, near her; at it; near it; at first.

unte ə-ɡorija-dag ɡamaŋ-ən ə-maŋ
anin ije:tem-te me, *lit.* 'that
brass-vessel at the headman of
the village he went and sold, *i.e.*,
he sold the vessel to the head-
man'. bōten-əmaŋ ɡandəmtən?
lit. into whose presence wilt
thou enter? *i.e.*, whom will you
marry (informally)? maŋ bu-
n-am ɡandəmtənai ɡamte
ənsəlo:n; 'intp thy presence I
shall enter says the woman'.
toi-toi-suŋ-marən-ji əmaŋ ɡar-
te t'oge:n i-paŋa; 'ask of the
persons of the neighbouring
houses and bring fire'. so-
raŋ-ji əmaŋ-sətəle kumbin-ji
jəndrum-ən jətenji, 'from the
Soras potters receive foodstuffs'.
maɡadən budən, əmaŋ rabten
Mangada, helps Buda, əmaŋ-ən-
ji, at them; maŋ-ən, at me;
maŋ-n-am, at thee; maŋ-ben, at
you, among you, etc.

[*cf.* Mundari, sanmaŋ; Santali,
səmaŋ, maraŋ; Skt. sammukha,
in front of.]

ə-maŋ-'mar-(ən), *n.*, the first
man; the first individual, the
first husband.

[mar, a contr. of mandra:n is
used in compounds.]

ə-maŋ-'boj-(ən), the first woman,
the first wife. [boj-ən is used
comps. instead of insəlo:n].

ə-maŋ-'kuj-ən [kum-ən, daughter-
in-law]

ə-maŋ-'tab-ən, the first husband.
[tab-ən, contr. of tənəŋ-ba:n,
'husband'.]

ə-mas'sal, *var.* ə-mad-sal, to be
free from intoxication [sal, contr.
form used in comps. instead of
əli:n, liquor].

əm'be'n, *var.* ambe'n, 2 *per. pr.*
pl. n., 'you'. In comps. the
contr. ben is used. s'uŋ-ben
'your house'; titta-ben '(I) shall
give you'.

[See amben for kindred forms].

əmbu'su:n, *n.*, boil, an ulcer,
an abscess.

ə'me; *var.* a'me; *v.t., v.i.*, Iten
əmeten ɡui? What art thou
doing, fellow? Iten ə-me:ai, or
əmenai? (used reflexively)
what am I to do?

ə'me:ŋ-, alive, active, raw, unripe,
undried, unbaked. Used in
comps. predicatively or attri-
butely. The word which is
compounded with it is the con-
tracted form of it; *Ex.* əme:ŋ-je:l-
ən, raw meat. [je:l-, contr. of
jelu:n.]

ə'me:ŋ-, tag of umen, *q.v.* very
active.

ə-me:ŋ-'pür-ən, the sacrifice in
which raw meat, etc. is offered,
enraŋ-ən daraŋ-ən, jelu-n əsine:n-
ə-pür-pür; bar kən-sim-ən jənaŋ-
den enraŋ ɡabbaenji ə-pür-pür,
lit. 'before rice and meat hav-
been cooked—that sacrifice; and
fowl also before they cut—that
sacrifice' *cf.* ə-sin-pür.

ə'me:ŋ-(ne b)-'tor-ən, a living
fence, hedge.

[tor-, contr. of tortor, -hedge].

əm'maŋ, *var.* ammaŋ, (ab- + maŋ).
v.i., to lead, to be ahead of.
adj., adv., in the beginning.

əm'maŋ-ai-ten, (emphatically
used), 'formerly', 'of yore-', 'at
the very commencement'.

əm'me:le, *var.* ommel:e, used in
caso-phrases, *e.g.*, unten əmmel:e,
'on account of it', 'for its sake'.

ə-'mənna n-, freely, *lit.* 'his mind'.
[fr. Skt. through Oriya.]

ə-'monna:-len, willingly.

ə-'mui, *var.* əhoi, *q.v.* one (*dial.*)

ə-'mui- (a/muŋ=to become loose);
used in comps. as taŋlip-ən
əmui-bo:b-le, 'the cow freed her
head'. əbaŋ-ən-ji əmui-si-le, 'The
seeds slipped from the hand'. The
reflexive form may also be used,
e.g., derəŋ əɡasə:n-a:sən bendi-
taŋ-ən (ə)mui-bo:b-ne:tem, 'as

there are no horns the young cow freed its head from the rope'.

ə-mu:-'tij-ən, *n.*, clitoris, or front part of the genital organ (female). [mu:-n, nose; tij-ən, contr. of ətij-ən, private parts (*fem*)]

-ən, suffix, added to a noun used in the nominative case as subj. of a sentence. o'o:n-ən, 'son'. boŋ-te:l-ən, 'a buffalo'. When used predicatively, -ən is dropped, so also in compds. *e.g.* o'o:n-pen 'lit., son-my', boŋte:l-n-am 'lit. 'buffalo-thine'; ə-o:n-tap, 'a calf of the cow'; ə-o:n-boŋ, 'a calf of the buffalo'. iten kun? 'what (is) that? - boŋte:l (not boŋ-te:l-ən)'.

-ən, suffix added to adjectives and other attributes, which are not compounded; *e.g.* ə-suda:-n ə-man-(d)ra, 'big man', *cf.* the compd. suda:-mar-ən, 'big-man'.

[mar, contr. of mandra, used in compds.] laŋgi:-dəm-ən-ə-ən-sə-lo, 'beautiful woman', ordinarily compounded as laŋgi:-boŋ(ən).

-ən, suffix added to verbal nouns, /jum, 'eat' -jum-jum-ən, jənum-jum-ən, 'eating, eatable, etc.'. The verbal noun to which the conjunctive part is tacked ends in -ən, *e.g.* jum-ən jum-le 'having eaten'.

-(ə)n, suffix added to the last word of a clause, *e.g.* ə-um-ə-tə:n-ən ə-mand.ə 'that bathes that map', *i.e.* 'the man that is bathing'. amən, untə ə suro ə paŋle:n pen gillai, 'you took away that paddy + I saw'; *i.e.* I saw you taking the paddy'.

-ən, an infix most frequently used in forming derivatives from other words. In Sora, as in some of the Indonesian languages, it is inserted between the initial consonant and the vowel after it. If the initial sound of the word is a vowel the infix becomes practically a prefix; *e.g.* /jum, 'eat' + -ən infix = jənum, /giŋ, 'see' + -ən infix = g-ən-ŋ; /ij, 'to go' + -ən-

infix = ənij- /ub, 'touch with the hand' + -ən infix = ənub.

(1) To form nouns. /saj, 'to cut, to pare, etc.' + -ən = sənaj-ən, a chisel. /raŋ + -ən = rənaj-ən 'a stringed musical instrument'. /gaŋ, 'to dig' + -ən = gənaj-ən 'What is dug out' *i.e.*, a tuber.

(2) Abstract nouns, etc., jaru:-n, deep; with inf. -ən-, jənaru:-n, 'depth'. dənŋədi:-n, 'a young unmarried woman' + -ən = dənŋədi:-n, the state of being such, *i.e.* 'youth'. (This refers only to the state of females, *cf.* dənŋəgəda:-n from dənŋəda:-n, a young unmarried man. The gender of the original word is maintained in the derivative).

(3) From the derivatives with infix -ən- are formed participles corresponding to the perfect or passive participles by prefixing an- in the affirmative and er- in the negative; *e.g.* /luŋ = 'to become wet'; -lənuŋ = what is wet, being wet, wetness, etc.; an-lənuŋ, 'wetted', er-lənuŋ, 'not wetted'. /jum, 'eat'; -jənum-; an-jənum 'eaten', er-jənum, 'not eaten'.

ən'a:di:-n, *n.*, foot-print; mandra:-n-ə-ənadi, bar ənadi:-boŋ-ən jənəŋ-de:n pen gillai 'the man's foot-prints and the foot-prints of the buffalo also I have seen' ə-ugul teŋ, ə-ənadi: teŋ uən-te r're:ten de: jumbur-mar-ən? 'lit. his shadow-is-not, his foot-print-is-not; where-ever has the thief gone I wonder?'

ən'a:ko:l-ən, pulling out with a hooked stick.

ə'nam, fasting.

ə-'namin-ə-ŋenij-'giŋ, the first visit acquaintance.

ən-a'me-n-, (ame 'to do' + ən) -- doing, act, deed. ən-ame-n-am əmeŋ: 'doing-thy do, *i.e.*, do all you can'.

ə'naŋ- (/aŋ 'abstain from meat' (?)); a vow.

en-'aggur- (√aggur- to throw up some thing and to catch it before it falls down).

e'nar-, 'bad' used in compds.; e.g. ənər-mar-ən, 'a bad man' ənər-sij-ən, 'a bad child'. v.i., to become bad. +ən, *n.*, evil; plunder.

ənər-'tud-, production of fire by friction; the lower stick in the fire drill.

[tud 'fire', contr. used in compds. for t'o:gen = fire.]

e'nar-tud-'dag-ən, fire stick, a match.

[dag-, contr. of daggu:-n, 'stick']

e'nar-tud-'pel, *n.*, a match box. [pel- contr. of pe'lə:-n, 'a box']

ənət'tor-ən, a temporary door or cover made of pieces of bamboo or sticks.

endə'ra:j-ən, *n.*, brinjal (plant, or fruit) [contr. də:j-ən, *q.v.*]

ən'da:ra:-n, *var.* of kənda:ra:-n, a branch

əndə'dakkən, *var.* əndudukkən, əndidokkən, andidokkən, an anklet.

e'n'e:h-ən, (from √n'e:b, *var.* n'e:b 'to grow' a tree, a plant; growth.

[n'e:b-ən is the contr. used in compds.]

e'neɣ-ən, a sling *var.* e'niɣ-ən, e'nug-ən, e'naɣ-ən, (a pot containing some articles is placed in a sling which is suspended to the roof. Men carry heavy articles or things in slings attached to the two ends of a pole called bidər-ən, which is placed on the shoulder. It is to be noted that women never carry a bidər.)

e'nid-, (√id, scratch, write) used in compds. ənid-o:l-, a letter, *lit.* written-leaf.

əni'pə:lən, *n.* (1) a thick plank fixed to the upper part of the frame of the gateway. (2) A settle or ring made of fibre or straw. səleɣ-ən əni:pə:lə:ɣ-ən

ən-obsə:d-len-den ɣəɣte. *lit.* water-pot on (the) settle if-not-placed will-fall (or tilt).

ən'irəb-, effort, trial, *see* irəb.

ən'i:səɣ-ən, əni'te'l-ən, varieties of rings used to support pots and other vessels.

əno-'do:ɣ-ən, *n.*, nape of the neck.

əno-'no:ɣ-ən, threshold, step, gate, gateway(?). (√o:ɣ).

-ən(d)r- (*see* -ər-), double infix—ən-and-ər- with the transitional *d*.

ən(d)'reɣ, *var.* ən(d)'reɣ-, already.

cf. -endəɣ= 'not yet'.

-ənr- (*see* -ər-), double infix -ən-and-ər-.

ənsə'lo:-n, *var.* ənt'selo:-, in'selo-, in'tselo-, ənsə'lo-, ənt'selo-, in-selo-, intselo: onsəlo: unse'lo:-, a woman; female. *Ex.* ənsəlo-kid-, 'a female tiger' ənsəlo:-mar- 'an impotent man.' [Voc. case e:l'səlo:, contr. used in compds. is səl as in so:ra:səl or bo:j, as in so:ra:-boi, (bo:j-ən).] [*cf.* Kharia, *kon-sel-*; Remo, *selune*.]

ənsə'lo:-ti:-mar, a coward, a term of abuse.

ən'soi, ənsə:n, *part. expr.* alone, lonely; at least; (derived from soi) *see* təɣso:-n.

ənte-'den (*dial.*), *conj. expr.* if so; 'therefore.

ənte-'doɣ (*dial.*), *conj. expr.* 'therefore; if not, on the other hand.

əntse'riɣ (ənte+se:riɣ 'therefrom'), *expr.* then, thereafter.

ən-uh-'toɣ-ən, throbbiɣ (derived from uh-toɣ). ənsəlo:-n-ə-kən(d)ra: bdi-məd uh-toɣ-len-de:n baɣsa:, 'if the left eye of a woman throbs it is good (omen)'.

ənu'de'ɣ-, used in compds.

ənu'de:ɣ-ən, *n.*, a noose, a snare, a slipping knot, *see* udeɣ-ən.

ənu'did-, rolled into a round ball, used in compds.

- +ən, *n.*, any object so rolled; ball, pill, etc.
- ə'num, to pass urine (children's word).
- ə'nug-ən, a sling.
- ə'nur-, *v.i.*, to smell.
- ə-'nur-, *n.*, smell, scent, in compds. as ənur-kid-ən a:sən tayli:p-ji mürato:ji, 'on account of the scent of the tiger, the oxen are shy-ing'. [contr. nur-ən]
- əŋ'ga:ita:n, moon-light. [*cf.* əŋa:ita:, moon.]
- əŋ(g)'a:l-ən, *n.*, a clearing on the slope of a hill prepared for the purpose of cultivation. [*cf.* Kharia, əŋka:l, field 'contr. a:l-ən, *q.v.*]
- əŋ'ga:j-ən, the moon. [contr. used in compds. is ga:j-ən, *q.v.*]
- ə'padəm-'mo:, *adv.*, at once.
- ə'jam-, *v.t.*, to name.
- ə'jam-, a name used in compds., *e.g.*, əjam-pen=*lit.*, name-my, *i.e.*, my name, ə, jam-n-əm=name thy. [*cf.* Mundari, num, nutum, putum; Santali, jutum; Kharia, jimi; Gadaba, jmi.]
- ə-'jam-ən, *n.*, name; his name, kərəkud əjam, or muda: əjam is the name given according to the day of the week on which a person is born: addia:n (male), addi:n (*fem.*) born on addia:ra:n, Sunday; so mappada:n, mappadi:n; buda:n, budi:n, lakkia:n, lakki:n; san'ia:n, san'i:n. goi əjam or padda: əjam is a nickname given by the neighbours or friends, *e.g.*, koda:-je:ŋ 'crane-legged'.
- ə'jandəm, *var.* dijdəm, plenty, abundant.
- ə'jeŋ-ən, *var.* eje:ŋ-ən, *q.v.*
- ə'jid-, *v.i.*, to be finished; to be exhausted; *Ex.* ruŋku:n əpille 'rice is exhausted'.
- ə'jum-, to urinate.
- ə'jum-ən, *n.*, urine [contr. pum-ən].
- ə'jum-ra:-geŋe-gə'nur, *lit.* 'urine-elephant like rain'.
- ə-o:n-'ar-ən, *lit.* child-stone, *i.e.*, pestle.
- ə-o:n-'tuj-ən, galaxy; *lit.*, 'child-star'.
- [o:n, contr. of o'o:n-ən is used in many such compds. See o:n.]
- ə-'padu-'n, substitute, see padu:n.
- ə-palaŋ-'daŋ-ən, a broken pot. [daŋ-, contr. of daŋki:n, 'a pot'.]
- ə'paŋ, a *part.* prefixed to verbs and verbal nouns *expr.* facility, capability, etc. *Ex.* ə'paŋ dəni:p-di:p-, easy to cook, easily cooked; ə-'paŋ-geŋad-'ga:d-, easy to cut; ə'paŋ-adu:-'go:d-, a way (or road) easy to travel along, a short cut. kən ə pupu əpaŋ jənum; dada: teŋ; ləmad-ən-ate, 'this cake is easy to eat, it is not hard, it is soft'.
- ə-pa'ruŋ, dry, in compds. as ə-p. dər-ən 'cooked rice that has been dried'.
- ə-pata-'pata, to be blistered; to crack; ə-pata:-so:l = cracked earth.
- ə-'peŋ-, *v.i.* (*refl.*, *impl.*) to float.
- əp'se-, *var.* əb'se, ab'se:, 'to do'; to perform. *syn.* əm'e:-.
- əp'se:le, *conj.* participle of əpse.
- Used as a post-position *expr.* for, etc., forming such case-phrases as mandran əpse:le:, amən əpse:le.
- ə-'pud-, (from ʌ/pud) to become loose. ə-pudle = ə-pulle as in kun ji-ji-aŋ-ən ə-pulle, 'that faggot of fire wood has become loose'. kukkui-u:-nam əpudle baŋsa:le kukkui-u:-na:, 'thy chignon is, loose; tie it properly'.
- ə-'pudal-ən, a dent; a depression.

ə-pud-'la:r, *var.* θ } to spread,
 pulla:r-ə-pud-'ta:r, θ } a compd.
 putta:r. } verb.

ə-pun-la:-sar-en, chaff of grain.
 [sar, contr. of saro:-n, paddy.]

ə-'pur, to become loose. tənə: (l)
 ba:d-en ə-purre. The knot has be-
 come loose. [cf. ə pud.]

ə-'purba:-n, . extraordinary ;
 strange [Skt. from Oriya.]

-ər-, infix, *expr.* locality, instru-
 mentality and state. This infix is
 inserted as the infix -ən- (*q.v.*) *Ex.*
 dəku 'to dwell,' with -ər-dərəku:-
 nən, 'a dwelling'; tənəg, 'to
 stand', with -ər-tənəg-en, 'place
 to stand', gu-sug, 'to build a
 house,' with -ər-gəru:-sug-en,
 'building ground'. pam 'to
 catch' + jo ('fish'), with -ər is
 pəram-jo:-n, a means of catching
 fish. pəsi-jən, 'a child,' with
 -ər-, pərsi-jən, 'childhood'. A
 double infix formed of -ən- and
 -(ə)r+-ənr- with the transitional
 glide [d], which is generally
 heard between [n] and [r], is
 inserted in some words, which
 are derived from some verbs or
 other words. ✓d'u:l, 'to pay
 compensation' with this
 double infix, dən(d)r'u:l-en,
 'penalty'. ✓m'e:g, 'to live',
 'to prosper', with the double
 infix, mən(d)r'e:g-en, 'mode of
 living', 'livelihood'. ✓ru:
 'to wear (as an ornament)';
 with the double infix rən(d)ru:-
 n, 'an ornament'. ✓go:, 'to
 make fun', 'to feel shy', gən(d)
 roj-mad-, 'shy looks'. jəndrums
 gən-dra:, 'wealth, harvest, pro-
 perty' are derived in this
 way from ✓jum, 'to eat' and
 ✓ga:, 'to drink'.

N.B.—New words may be and
 are actually derived *ad libitum*
 from other words by inserting
 the infixes, -ən-, -ər- or the
 double infix -ən(d)r-. Only a

limited number of such words,
 frequently used in conversa-
 tion are given in this dictio-
 nary. The meaning of other
 derivatives can be made out
 from the original words, which
 can be inferred from the
 derivatives; the root word from
 which tən(d)ro:l is derived is
 to:l-; the sounds [-ən(d)r-]
 between [t] and [o:] are infixes,
 which can be easily separated.

ər-ə-'bo:b-en, a pillow for the head.
 [ə-bo:b-, 'head' with -ər- infix.]

ərə'di:ja:-ələ'ti:ja:, (tag-words)
expr. even a bit (dry or wet).

ərə'gad-en, whetting stone. *Ex.*
 ər-əgad-bən kundi:n əgad-a:,
 'sharpen the knife on the stone'
 [əgad-, 'to sharpen' with infix
 -ər-].

ər-ə'ne:g-en, (the 'birds') wing.
 [✓e:g 'to fly,' with infix -ən.]

ərə'pa:-n, that which is spread like
 a mat

ə'ra:-n, n, a timber tree; a large
 tree, wood (material). [contr.
 ra:-n. cf. Mundari. etc. ara:-
 plants, vegetables, Pareng, əra:, a
 tree, wood.]

ə'ra:-, *adj.* 'wooden' *Ex.*

əra:-pe:-l-en, a wooden box [pe:l-,
 contr. of pe:la:-n, a box.]

əfa:-sag-en, a wooden door. [sag-,
 contr. of sənagən]

əra:-sun-en, a wooden pillar.
 [sun-, contr. of sundəg-en]

ə'ra:-n kur'rab-en, tag-words *expr.*
 trees and brushes, forest.

ər-əhsui-'si:-n, *lit.*, pointing-hand ;
 forefinger.

əra:-de-'tud-en, live coals. [tud-,
 contr. used in compound instead
 of t'o:ge:-n, 'fire'.]

ərage-'mar-, (?) a lame man.

əra:'ja:g-en, forest.

əra:-'ka:b-en, frill. [kab-ən,
 contr. used in compounds for
 cloth.]

erak'ko:l-en, *n.*, a link, a hooked stick.

era:'lai:, down, downstairs, lower side.

This word and era:ta:(lug) are relative to one another; as up and down, this side, from the point of view of the speaker. s'uŋ-n-am.

era:ta lug dəkʊ ode əra:lai dəkʊ ?

era:ta: lug ə-pinda, əra:lai ə pinda:

era:ta-lug-ə-gorzag = laŋka-gorzag;

əra:lai-ə-gorzag = ja:ta:-gorzag

joda-n əra:lai tada-n dəkʊ, the tank is situated down the river.

e'ram-le-bo'ram-le, tag-words *expr.* gathering all things together a heap

eram-rag- (?) what is placed across.

erandi:'pad-en, a toy pot [andid- to play, to sport + pad-, contr. used in compds. *expr.* pot.]

era'neŋ-en, a wing (of a bird).

e'raga:n, *n.*, a narrow, raised settle or altar adjoining the wall, on which offerings to the gods are placed.

eraŋ-'ji:, (*impl.*) to have one's teeth set on edge.

era:'rij-en, a very young child. [contr. rij-en used as a *dim.* suffix.]

erar-tud-'dag-en, *var.* enar-tud-'dag-en, a match (for lighting).

[ar, 'to rub', 'to scrape', tud-, contr. 'for t'o:ŋen, 'fire', dag-, contr. of daggu-n, stick.]

erar-tud-daŋ-'pe:l-en, *var.* enar-tud-'dag-'pe:l-en, a match box. [See above. pel-, contr. of pela:n, a box.]

era:'sail-en, the toddy of the so-called sagc palm.

[sail-, is perhaps a contr. of salepam, *caryota urens*; it is used in compds. to express the idea of any kind of liquor.]

era:'ta:-, *see* əra: lai-(above) ə-lug-en, ə-lug-ba:n, ə-lug-ə-seŋ, upwards, etc.

erattul-'si:n, *var.* erabsui-sin:-, the pointing-hand, *i.e.*, the fore-fingers.

e'reŋ-, (*impl.*) to cease. *Ex.* ɡonur-en əreŋle, rain has ceased. ba:ra:-n əreŋ-le, 'work is over'.

ere:'sa'-n, a young baby.

er'gal-, *var.* argal-, irgal-, ergal-, or'gal-, urgall-, *n.*, thirst.

ergal-'da:-, (*impl.*) to be thirsty. nen ərgal da-t-ip, 'I feel thirsty'

[da- is an auxiliary verb used to express the idea of the impersonal forms of verbs.]

eri:di:'kum-en, *n.*, a species of rat, [kum-, contr. of kumbul-en, rat]

e'rij- (used reflexively or impersonally) walk fast; nen ərij-ip 'I cannot walk fast'. ab-ərij-a-, 'make (one) walk fast'.

e'rikka, *adj., adv.*, empty, absent, hollow, vacant, not. *Syn.* ɔ:ɡasa in Ramagiri.

v.i., to become vacant or empty.

eri:'laŋ-en, fun.

[laŋ, contr. l'a:ŋ-en, speech.]

erile:m-'bo:b-en, a pillow.

eriti:ra:n, little by little, gradually, by degrees, *[erið tið-ra:n, suffix.]

er-o'ge:m-en, a fire pot, a portable furnace; fire place.

[ogem=to light with inf. ər.]

er-oŋ'ge:m-en, *var.* ər-oge:m-en, *q.v.*

eri-'gob- (*refl.*) -na:.

e'ro:j-en, *n.*, a fly (insect)

[*cf.* Santali, ro:-.]

er-om-'rag-, what is laid across.

e'roŋ-, a part. pref. *expr.* 'for the first time', 'recently', 'afresh', etc. əroŋ-ərred-im-en, a fresh egg.

er're:d-ər, a species of parrot (small in size.)

[contr. re:d-en.]

er'si:-n, *var.* arsi:-n, a species of monkey [contr. si:-n].

er-'sɪd-ən, a class of Soras living near Rayagada. [contr. si-d-ən].

e-'rub-, *var.* orub, *q.v.*

[cf. Mundari, a jub, 'evening'.]

er-u'deg-, *v.t.*, to use as a snare. *Ex.* soran-ji deg-deg-ən batte ontid-ən-ji ər-udeg-teji. The Soras use the fibres of the sago tree in making snares for birds. [udeg- with inf. ər].

er-uj-'uj-, to use something as a baling basket to bale water. *Ex.* ə-pap-pa:du:-sai-ən batte soran-ji əjo:n ə-pam-ben, d'an ər-uj-uj-te-ji, 'the Soras use the stem of the leaf of the liquor tree, as a means of baling out water in order to catch fish!'

ə-ru:-'jum, a compd. verb √ru:, to deal out, to serve as food + √jum, 'to eat'; to offer as food.

er-'umɑ:-nɑ:-'gɔd-ən-, a place in a tank or stream where persons bathe. [umɑ:-nɑ:-n, 'bathing' with inf. ər].

ər-'ũnnɑ:-n, a fan. [√ũd-, *var.* √id, to fan.]

ə-'rutɑ:-n-, *n.*, a bunch or cluster (of flowers or fruit).

-əs-, perhaps an infix in such words as bəsud, 'salt', of which the contr. is bud.

ə'sɑ:-, *v.t.*, deny, decline. It is also used reflexively and impersonally. *Ex.* ənin əsɑ:-ne:tem; ənin əsɑ:-. 'He refused to comply he declined (it)'.

ə-'saba:-, (*impl.*) to be convenient; to find time for. *Q.* 'amən assaba:am pa:?' *Ans.* nam assa-ba:ip; bi:jo:-de:n saba:-tip. *Q.* 'Don't you find time?' *Ans.* 'Now, I do not; if to-morrow,' 'I can spare time'.

ə'sai:-, *v.t.*, to spread out corn, etc., when set in the sun. sarɑ:-n əsɑ:ja (imp. 2 p. sing.), 'spread the

paddy.' Sometimes used along with pɑ:d as a compound verb to intensify the sense √pɑ:d + √sɑ: = passɑ:, to spread out, to extend.

ə'sɑj-, to become like charcoal.

ə'sɑj-, *adj.*, charcoal, used in compounds, as ə'sɑj-'tʊd-ən, 'a basket of charcoal'.

ə'sɑj-ən, *n.*, charcoal [Mund., Gutob, isai.]

ə-'saka:h-, be crowded. *Ex.* man (d)ru:-n-ji ə-saka:h dakv (tenji:-).

ə'sambi:-n, the rectum, the bottom, buttock, at the foot of. [contr. samu-ən, *q.v.*]

ə'sambi:'ɑ:l-, down the clearing on the hill. [ɑ:l-ən, contr. of aɣɑ:l-ən, a clearing on the slope of the hill for cultivation.]

ə'sambi:-(ba:-), at the bottom of-; under-; ə'sambi:'tai-ən, at the bottom of the tank. 'sambi-ba:-n- 'am, 'under thee' Appropriate pronominal suffixes and genitives are to be added so as to form compds.

ə-'sambi:-'su:-n, the eye of the needle. [su:-n, contr. of sunsi:n, 'needle']

ə'saŋ-, *var.* a'saŋ-, *adj.*, bitter, pungent, (used in compds, *e.g.*, saŋ-jel, gall-bladder).

ə'saŋ-, *v.i.* (*impl.* or *refl.*) -ə-saŋ-te 'it tastes bitter'.

ə-'saŋ-ən-, *n.*, ə-saŋ-ən-a'sən əjjume ji, 'on account of bitterness they do-not-eat'.

ə-'saŋkoj-'o:l-, *adj.* (used in compds) of evening.

v.i. (used impersonally) to be evening.

ə-'saŋkoj-'o:l-ən, *n.*, evening time, twilight.

ə-'sar-, *adj.*, 'dry' used in compds. ə-sar-sar-ən, 'dry paddy'.

v.i., used impersonally, ə-saŋre, 'it dried'.

ə-sar-ən-'da:-, sour water in which cooked rice has been soaked; also called əda:-kul-ən.

ə-sar-ə'soŋ-, *lit.*, dry-dung.

ə-sar-ə-soŋ-'taŋ-ən, an-əb-'sar-ən əso:ŋ-'ta:ŋ, flat cakes of cow dung dried and used as fuel.

ə-sar-ə'la:m-, dry straw.

ə-sar-ba:-'da:r-ən, hard. cooked rice- [da:r-, contr. of da:rəŋ-ən, 'cooked rice']

ə-sar-'jo:-n, dried fish. [jo:-, contr. of əjo:-n, 'fish']

ə-'sa'tər, a name used to denote nerves, arteries, tendons, etc.

ə-'s'e:d-ən-, a term of abuse. accursed, wicked, abandoned.

ə'se:r-, *v.i. (impl)* to be healed. *Ex.* əmbusa:-n əse:rre; the abscess has healed.

ə-'si:-, *var.* əs-'si:-, (*refl.*) to wash one's hands; əsi:-n-a:, 'wash thy hands'. ə-bə:b-da:-n iŋən ille ə-itte ə-si:-n-a:i, 'To the spring we go and wash our hands'.

ə-'si:-, (*impl.*) to be in bloom, to blossom as the mohwa tree, the word is restricted to this use; ə-ba:-n ə-si:-le, 'the mohwa is in bloom,' has put forth flower buds. əba:n ə-si:-ən-ə-si:-le, jaitā.n gulo:te = mohwa flowers drop down.

ə-'sin-, (*impl.*) to be boiled or cooked. ruŋku:-n ə-sinle, rice is boiled or cooked.

[*cf.* Remo, isig]

adj., used in compounds. *e.g.*, ə-sin-pür-, *lit.*, cooked-sacrifice. ielu:-n da:raŋ-ən diŋ-ən diŋ-le ə-pürten-ji ə-pür-qür ə-sin-pür gamte-ji. 'The sacrifice in which the sacrifice is offered after cooking the meat and the rice, is called ə-sin-pür', *cf.* ə-meŋ-pür (*q.v.*).

ite:n do gai, lakkia! ite-ba:n ka:p- tiŋ? ə-sin-gar-ram pa:?

'Why fellow Lakkia, why dost thou abuse me? Is thy liver cooked? *i.e.*, do you wish to die? [gar-, contr. of ə-garen, 'liver']

pa:da:-n-am ə-sinle pa: ? 'Is thy heart cooked?'—These are expressions of anger. 'I shall cook your heart (or liver) and eat it' says the Sora husband when he is angry with his wife

ə-gare:n ə-sinten pənaŋ ə-man(d) ra mə:p kinā:-n paŋte; bar kuddub man(d)ra:n paŋte poŋ? 'Whose liver is cooked only that man the tiger carries away; would he carry away all men? *i.e.*, only the man that is destined to die is carried away by the tiger'.

ə-sin-'ja:ŋ-, cooking of raggee. sittari:n ə-sin-jaŋlen taŋe'ten; bo badeka dakulen, unte sittari-kulān ə-ləjer-ren baŋu mando: ra:-n ə-sittari-kul ti-ŋəm-eat-ən. sin-jaŋ is used only with *ref.* to sittari:-n, 'raggee'.

[kul-, contr. of kudu:-n, porridge (?).]

ə-si:r-, *var.* ə-se:r-, mure:n ə-gurda: ə-sirre, 'the boil has healed'. Pus is not coming out.

ə-so:'mi; əso:'miŋ-ən, mispronunciation of əso:ŋ-im-ən, the droppings of fowls.

[im-ən, contr. of kənsim-ən, a fowl.]

ə-'so:ŋ-, to drop dung; to want to go to stools; used impersonally, sometimes with the auxiliary da: (əso:ŋ-da:). kinsor-ən əso:ŋ-te, or ə-so:ŋ-da:te

ə-'so:ŋ-, *n.*, dung; in compounds. əso:ŋ-so:r-, dog's dung, ə-so:ŋ-ta:ŋ-ən, cow's dung.

ə-s.-dippa:tud-ən, snuff of a burnt wick.

ə-s.-im-ən, fowl's droppings.

ə-s.-la:ŋ-ən, sparks, dross of iron.

ə-s.-lud-ən, the wax in the ears.

ə-s.-mad-ən, the rheum in the eyes.

ə-s.-me'd-ən, the droppings of the goats. *

[Only contracted forms are to be used in such compounds.]

so:ŋ-, contr. of kinso:ŋ-ən, 'a dog';
 ta:ŋ-, contr. of taŋli:ŋ-ən, 'a cow';
 tud-, contr. of t'o:ŋin, 'fire';
 im-, contr. of kən-si:nən, 'a fowl';
 la:ŋ-, contr. of lu:ŋ-ən, 'iron';
 lud-, contr. of l'u:d-ən, the ear, i.e., organ of hearing; mad-,
 contr. of m'o:d-ən, 'the eye';
 med-, contr. of kimme'd-ən, goat.]

ə'so:ŋ-bo:b-'mar-ən, an insolent man, (*lit.* the man who defecates on another's head).

ə-soŋ-'kia:-, (a hybrid word, ə-so:ŋ + Oriya *kiā*) a term of abuse *expr. lit.*, 'eater of dung'.

ə'so:ŋ-med-'tul-ən, Bengal gram, or peas ə-so:ŋ-med-qe ə-rudub ə-rudub ə-dəku ten-ən ette le qa'mteji, 'being round like the droppings of the goat, they are called so'.

ə'so:ŋ-ta:(ŋ)-'a:b-ən, one of the ordinary garden herbs; like camomile (*Amaranthus tristis*). [a:b-, contr. of u:a:b-ən, edible vegetables.]

ə-so:ŋ-'neh:-, a kind of tree(?) *Mesua ferrea*.

ə'so:ŋ-ta:(ŋ)-'ne:b-, one of the garden herbs like ə-so:ŋ-ta:(ŋ)-ab-ən. (*See* above.)

ə'so:ŋ-ta:ŋ-'hud-ən, a beetle that lays its eggs in lumps of cow dung.

ə'su:-, to feel pain. Used impersonally, e.g. əsutip, 'I feel pain'; to be feverish. It is used along with the aux. verb da:, as e.g. əsu-da-tip.

ə'su:-, *adj.*, used in compds. e.g. əsu:bo:b-, 'head ache'. (This compd. may be used as a verb-base; viz., əsu:bo:b-tip, I feel head-ache.)

ə'su:-puŋ, 'stomach-ache' the pangs of childbirth; it may be used as a noun by adding ən, or it may be used as a verb-base, sukki:n əsu:-puŋ-te, 'Sukki is in labour'.

ə'su:-n, *n.*, pain, fever; ague.

[cf Santali, haso; Mundari, Birhor-*hasu:*, illness; pan; Pareng, əsu:- illness; Gutöb, isi-, pain; Remo, si-ta:, pain, illness.]

ə-su:-'da:-n, ailment.

ə'suleben'den-'hte-le-ben'den (tag-words) *expr.* if we fall ill.

ə'su:-n-rangga:-n, tag-words; *expr.* illness. *Ex* əsu: pa:, rangga: pa:, jante-gramle amən dəku:ten pen aqalamai = 'I do not know how you are—fever or a cold?'

ə'sub-, ə'sub-ə'sub-, *adj.*, sharp (as a knife).

kundi-n ə-qudille; əsub-əsub ə-qud-a:, 'the knife is worn out; whet (it) sharp'

ə'sub-, used in compds. e.g., əsub-kun-ən, a sharp knife. [kun, contr. of kundi:ŋ, knife].

ə'sub-ba:n, *adv.*, edge-wise. kundi-n-batte ə-sub-ba:n gadle-benden ponag gadten- *lit.* 'with the knife, edgewise, if we cut, you see, it cuts'. (Here gadten is used intransitively).

ə'sul, *var.* əsu:-n, *pr.*, *adj.*, *v.i.*, some (quantity or number); a little; *Ex*. əsui minnum, 'some years'; əsui sapai, a little distance; əsui-le, 'it became little.'

əsu'jam-, (used impersonally) to have pity; da:, an auxiliary verb is sometimes, added, as əsu:jum-'da:-tip, 'I feel pity'. əbasujum! What a pity, said with ref. to one individual; əbasujum-ji! (plural).

ə-sus'sub, (ə-sub-sub), false.

ə-təni-'tij-ən (✓tij, to give with inf. ən), what is given, price, cost, value, gift.

ə-tənggor-'me'd-ən, the bell-wether, the leading goat of the flock. [tənggor-, 'way' with inf. ən; me'd-, contr. of kimme'd-ən, a goat.]

ə-tə'ruŋ-na:-, good, befitting, serviceable, amən ə-tubten ə-bara tərūŋ-na: ted, 'the work you are doing is not useful'. [✓tuŋ, 'to be

useful', 'to be efficient', with inf. -ər-] ə-təruŋ-na:ber, an appropriate or relevant word, speech; ə-təruŋ-na:marən, efficient man.

ə-'tad-le, ə'talle, (✓tad, to break as a rope), it has broken, or snapped; it has come off, ma:ðən ə-talle.

ə-tad-'ta:d, used as a tag to a phrase with ə:ga:sa:; *Lx.* ma:ri:ssa: ə:ga:sa:-ə-tad-'ta:d ə:ga:sa:. There is nothing—neither chilli nor anything else.

ə-'ta:ga'i, opposite to, in front of- (*dial.*).

ə-'taita:-'je:l, the muscle or flesh on the back of the body.

[je:l-, contr. of jelu:n-, 'flesh'.]

ə-'ta:j-en, fart.

ə-tal-'je:ŋ-en, sole (of the foot).

ə-tal-na-'ga:j-en, the lower portion, left in the ground of a tuber that has been dug out [✓tal, 'to leave,' gai-, contr. of ga:ŋ-en, a tuber.]

ə-tal-'st:-n, palm (of the hand). [*cf.* Mundari, ti-talka, palm.]

ə-'tam-, as in ə-tam-berna:-, 'according to thy word', ətam g'e:ŋ-en-ate, 'conspicuous'.

ə-'tanna:-n, substitute.

ə-'taŋ-en, the brain.

[*cf.* Mundari, Santali, Birhor, *hatay*, 'brain'.]

ə-taŋ-'lud-en, the drum of the ear.

[lud-, contr. of l'u:d-en, 'the ear'.]

ə-taŋ-'so:-n, alone (with ref. to 3rd pers) ə-jer:tem, 'he went alone'.

ə'tarha:-'ka:b-en, the skirt, the frill [ka:b-, contr. form for sin-dri:n, cloth, used in compds.]

ə'teŋ-, eteŋ-ə'teŋ-, ə'teŋ-dem-(-ən-ə-), *adj.*, *adv.*, *v.*, much, very much, abundant; to be abundant.

ə'teppa-, (*dial.*) a bunch.

ə-'ti:j-en, private parts (female). [*contr.* ti:j-, *q.v.*, used in compds.]

ə-ti:j-'ha:l-en, touch hole of a gun [əti:j, (see above) + ha:l-, contr. of ba:da:-n, 'a gun']

ə-'tud-, *var.* ə'to:d-, (*impl.*) to be left out (?) as in ənin ə-todle, 'he is left out' *i.e.*, he did not get his share.

ə-'tul-en, peas, or Bengal gram.

ə-'tum-, (*impl.*) to drop, or fall down; tulad-saŋ-en ə-tum-le, the prop set against the door has fallen down. da:tul-en ə-tumle, the lever of the trap has fallen down.

ə'tundu:n, *var.* ə-tundu:ŋ, ə-tondog, the tuft on the head of a bul-bul, or a cock.

ə-'tuŋ, (*impl.*) to be fit, to serve the purpose, to be efficient.

ə-'tuŋ-en, a species of pumpkin, sweet gourd (in Udayagiri Agency), Syn kinlu:j-en (in Gumma Agency)

ə-tuŋ-'tuŋ-, prefixed to adjectives or verbs, *expr.* the superlative degree or quality, etc., ə-tuŋ-tuŋ ja:ta, undermost, shortest; ə-t-luŋka:, uppermost, tallest; ə-t-luŋ, inmost; ə-t. saga:i, farthest.

ə-'ua:i-ə-'udij, tag-words, *expr.* loud cry.

ə-u:j-'da:-n, sprinkling of water.

ə-'ulda:-n, marrow in the bones.

ə'ur-, (*impl.*) to exceed, excel, to overpower, to outnumber.

a

[a], this is the symbol of the sound heard in the Sora words amən. 'thou', arre-n, 'egg'—; it is a back, half-open, unrounded

short sound, like the first sound in the Telugu word, *amma*, mother. There is no such sound in English. The first element in

the English diphthongs *ai* and *an* in the words *by* and *how* has some likeness to it.

It should be borne in mind that this sound is quite different from the sound of the first letter of the Oriya alphabet, which is generally represented by a short *a*.

[a'], one dot placed after a vowel indicates that it is half long; as *kind-a-n*, 'a tiger'.

[a'], two dots placed after a vowel indicate full length; *sora-n*.

[a'], this represents the sudden closure of the vocal chords before they are opened for the pronunciation of the following vowel. (See A Manual of Sora, p. 5.) This cheek occurs in Santali, Mundari, Ho, Birhor and in all the other languages which are cognate with Sora. It is also found in the Indonesian languages, which are known to be related to Sora.

a'a:d-, *v.t.*, wait, stop, as in *unin-omme:le a'atte-be*, we shall wait for him.

a'a:m-en, *n*, an arrow, spine of a porcupine (contr. *a:m-en*).

a'a:j-, *adv.*, no; not so.

a'a:r-, *see aur*.

ab-, *pref.*, forming causative verbs; *e.g.*, *√jum*-, 'to eat'—*ab-jum-jum*—(by assim.) *ajjum-jum*-, 'to feed'; (monosyllabic roots are reduplicated). The sound [b] is assimilated to the sound following it, *e.g.*, *ab-rapej* = *arrapej* = (by dissim.) *adrapej*. *ab*- is infixed into dissyllabic verbs, provided that the first syllable ends in *a* or *e*, *e.g.*, *gadel*-, 'to happen'—*ab-gadel*—'to cause to happen', becomes (when *ab* is infixed) *gabdel* = (by assim.) *gaddel*-. So also *kajed*—'to die'—*ab-kajed*-, 'to kill' becomes (when *ab* is infixed) *kabjed* = (by assim.) *kajjed*-, 'to kill'. *kajjet-t-am*, 'I shall kill thee'.

ab-, is also used with reflexive verbs as *ab-re-na-tui*, '(I) shall make it open'; *ab-gid-dam-na*-, 'show thyself'.

[The causative formatives in several Indonesian languages are *ep*, *po*, *pa*-, *e.g.*, in Mesaretese near New Guinea—*mata*, 'to die'; *ep-mata*, 'to kill'; Gutob, *ob* as in *ob-som*, 'to feed'; *og-goi*, 'to kill'.]

ab-, *pref.*, added to verbs and *adj.* to express the force of an adverbial phrase—as in *ab-kajed tideten* = to-death (he) struck; *i.e.*, he struck (it) so that it died of the effect of the stroke; (sometimes the *b* of the prefix is assimilated to the sound that follows it, *e.g.*, *ab-kajed* = *akkajed*-. *ab-apid ali n ga:leji*, 'to exhaustion liquor (they) drank' *i.e.*, they drank (all) the beer so that nothing remained.

ab-, inserted after *an*-, as in *an-ab-bijo*, the next day.

ab-, *v.t.* (*redup.*) to shell, to take the seeds out of the pods.

ab-, (*impl.*) to fit, to be fit, as *Ex. kan epsi:n onder-si-leg-nam abte*, 'that ring fits thy finger'.

a:b-, *v.t.*, to open (as mouth, bag, etc.)

a:b!, *Int.*, *expr.* exhortation, exaltation, joy, etc. *e. ab! tij:a:b-na:b! na:b! aboi kadika:-foj-a:b! itta'i*. Wait a moment; coming presently. *ma: + a:b = ma'b*, 'go on!'. *i-gua:b*, 'go and call'.

a:b-en, contr. of *ua:b-en*, (general name for all kinds of vegetables used as food); used in compds. as *sunsun-a:b-en*, *sakko'd-a:b-en*; *uda:-a:b-en*; the contracted form is also used when the word is incorporated as object of a verb; *Ex. ra:d-ra:d-a:b*—cut the vegetables into very small pieces by means of rapid blows with a knife.

ab-e'ni, *v.t.*, to distil spirits.

ab-əni-'pad-ən, the pot in which vapour is condensed.

[pad-, contr. form used in compds. for pattali-n, 'a pot'.]

ab-ə'rij-, caus. form of ərij-, 'to move fast'; to push onward, to advance, to drive on.

ab-ə'sir-, *var.* ab-ə'ser-, to cause to heal.

ab-əsu'jum-, *var.* ab-asu'jum, to take pity.

ab-əsu'jum-, *int. expr.* pity! kəmbun-ən-ji dōlej-ən-batte kaj etteji! abəsu'jum-ji! i-ti-da-ji-, 'the pigs are dying of hunger; what a pity! go and give them water'. (-ji is here the object of the verb; it is added when the word refers to more than one object.)

The auxiliary verb *da* is sometimes added to this word, as, *e.g.* ab-əsu'jum-da-ti-p, 'I feel pity'.

ab-a'da-, to prepare broth; *Ex* unte əjən ab-a da teji, they make fish-broth.

ab-a'j-aj-, to stir up fire, etc., also used figuratively.

ab-a'kol-, to fix a handle.

'ab-ala: ! *int. (dial.)* very much!

ab-am'daŋ-, caus. of amdaŋ, 'hear'; inform, proclaim, notify, address. *Ex* bisij-ən so-ran-ji ab-əŋ-ŋe, saibon əbera: ab-am daŋ-le-ji. The chief summoned the Soras and notified to them the orders of the Collector.

ab-an'je:ŋ-, (caus. of anje:ŋ, to walk) to lead or help one in walking. əsij-ən ab-anje:ŋ-a, 'make the child walk'.

ab-a'pid, ab-a'pid-, (caus. of ə'pid) completely. saŋ saŋ-ən ab-a'pid temle selleji, (they) sold the whole of the turmeric. ab-a'pid ə-bəned-bed rume:ŋ — 'at one gulp he drained off'. ab-a'pid qassurreji '(they) completely reaped the paddy'.

[√gad + sar (contr. of saro:n) + le-ji]

ab-a'peŋ-, to make one float.

ab-a'rikka:, (caus. of arikka) to make something empty, to vacate, to annihilate

ab-ar'pad, to cause to straddle.

ab-a'su-, (caus. of asu:) to cause pain, to produce fever.

ab-a'su-, (caus. of asui, asu:n, *var.* ə-sin) to lessen; to reduce, to abate.

ab-'haja-, to hasten; to trouble; to vex.

ab-ha'ra-, to provoke; to offend, to affront.

ab-'h'e-, to fill one's stomach, to be satiated.

ab-b'e-le-na:, ab-b'e-tum-lenai, ab-b'e-dəm-le-na:, 'I am quite satiated'.

ab-'h'oh-'h'o:h-, to keep something under one's head as a pillow.

ab-boj-'do:ŋ-, (*refl.*) 'lit., to bend the body', to fold the body while sleeping; ab-boj-si-le-n, or ab-boj-je:ŋ-len dim-manna, 'lie down with your body (or hands or legs) folded'. *Fig.* anin-batte ab-boj-je:ŋ-len ab-boj-si-le-n dak'u-na, 'do not quarrel with him; accommodate yourself to his nature'.

ab-ho'muŋ-, *int.*; (*impl.*) to be astonished; to startle.

ab-huru-'tam-, (*lit.* to make one's mouth like a hoe; to pout; to make mouths) [tam-, the contracted form used in compds. instead of t'o:d-ən, mouth.]

ab-da'ju-, to brandish.

ab-da'j-, (caus. of da:j-) to make one ascend; to promote.

ab-de-, to lift, to raise. *Ex.* pam-si-le ab-de-t-am, 'holding (your) hand, (I) shall raise you'.

ab-ded-'ded (bo:b)-, to shake one's head; to indicate disapproval.

ab-'der-, *v.i.*, to lean against something.

v.t., to set something against something. *Syn.* an-der.

ab-der-'der-, caus. of der; to persuade, to assure, to convince; to cheat; to delude.

ab-'did-, *v.t.*, to repay, to return, to restore. ja:ja:n-am ab-didle poŋ? Have you repaid your loan? kittuŋ-ən-ji ə-rənru: ab-'didle jirtai. After paying the God's due I shall come. Səro:ba:n-am anin an-ab-did-am-pa: ? Will he not restore to you your paddy field? tonəŋ ba:n-pen ab-did-t-iŋ, my husband will take me back.

ab-dim-'mad, caus. of dim'mad, 'to sleep; to put to bed'.

ab-dim-'mad-da:'re:n, soporific. [da:, an aux. verb, re-n, contr. of re:gam-ən, medicine, remedy.]

ab-diŋ-'diŋ, caus. of diŋ, 'to delay', to keep one waiting; anin ab-diŋ-diŋ-iŋ-ten, 'he kept me waiting (for a long time)'.

ab-'doj, caus. of doj, to suspend. ba:ra:n ba:gu dinna ab-doileji, (they) suspended work for 'two days'. gənur-ən-asən isikuili-siŋ-ən-ə-ba:ra: ba:gu aŋga: de:le-be ab-doileji. Owing to rains, work in the school is suspended for two months.

ab-'e:lati-, to remove the bad effect of 'evil eye'; to disenchant; to break a spell by uttering some counter-spell or by doing some act recommended by the priest.

ab-'eŋ, caus. of eŋ, 'to fly,' etc.

ab-eŋ-'da:-, to cause to float, or to swim.

ab-'gid-dəm-, (*refl.*) to show oneself. bio ab-gid-dəm-na: = show yourself to-morrow; i.e., appear, (= come and see me to-morrow).

ab-'gin-na:-tai, I can 'make it appear to me, i.e., I can see (it).

iten do amən an-ab- qin-na:-e: ? Why can you not see (it)? [ɿ/giŋ, 'to see'; ab- caus. pref., an- negative pref., *refl.*, conjugation.]

ab-'rjja:-, to cause the disappearance of-; to remove; to annihilate.

ab-'ira'b-dəm-, (*refl.*) to be willing, to be pleased; ab-ira'b-dəm-len ba:ra-na-ba:, 'work willingly' (*imp.* 2 *p. pl.*).

ab-i-'sum-, to make one take a liking for something; to attract, to allure.

ab-'ja:mpəra:-'ho:b-len, with dishevelled hair. [ho:b, 'head' is used for hair.]

ab-'je:l-, to cover up closely (as a pit, a grave, etc.) by pressing the earth.

ab-je:l-'ja:ŋ-ən, part of the funeral ceremonies; the burial of the bones collected after the dead body has been cremated. [ja:ŋ-ən, bones.]

ab-'jer-, to cause to go, to return, to send back.

This is a verb of motion ab jerə:, send away (*imp.* 2 *p. sing.*); ab-jerai, 'drive this way' (i.e., toward the person speaking).

ab-'jer-ma:, go back; pen abjer ten, 'I shall go back'.

ab-'jer-na:i, come back, pen ab-jer-tenai, 'I shall come back'.

ab-jeŋ-'qab-, to chew the cud; *syn.* aar-qab.

[qab, *contr. of əqab-ən, fresh grass or fodder.]

ab-'jir-, *rar.* ab-jeŋ, *q.ə.*

ab-joŋ-'joŋ-, to cause to put in.

ab-jid-'jid-, to affix; to attach, to gum.

ab-joŋ-'joŋ, to equalize; to compare, to adapt, to measure exactly.

ab-'j'u:n-, to reach, to present, to place within reach; to hand

something to another, anin jaitamar, dondod-an ajj'ane, amən ab-j'una; ted-tedten. He is short, cannot reach the cradle, place it within his reach, he will swing.

ab-ka'jed, akka'jed, 'to death', suk'u:n addian-a-do:ŋ akkajed tide:ten, Sukku beat Addia to death.

ab-'kub-, ak'kub-, to press firmly, taggor-an boi-boi jalo-dam; je:ŋ-n-am akkuble pa:na, ija:len-den galo:t-am; the way is slippery; press your foot firmly and walk; otherwise you will fall down.

ab-k'u:-'tam-, to make the mouth like a bottle gourd.

[tam-, contracted form used in compounds instead of t'o:d-an. mouth.]

ab-'laggo-, to save, to lay by, nam kantaru:n a:ən saro-n dab-dable ab-laggo:le dakk'a:; 'as it is now famine, preserve paddy and lay by something'.

ab-'latti-, to cause to become soft like paste.

ab-'l'e:m, to cause to be digested; to assimilate.

ab-'manna:su:-, var. am-manna:su:-, to attract the mind. Ex. unte ənsalo ammannasus:am, ten pa: ? Does that woman attract your mind?

ab-'m'o:p-, v.t., to please, to fascinate; Ex. ab-m'o:p-lud:ten ə-ken-ken, a melodious song [lud-, contr. of l'ud-an, 'the ear'.]

ab'ja:, v.t., to get trodden; tənileg-on-saro-n gal-qal-tap-an-batte ab-pa:ta:, 'we shall tread out grain on the thrashing floor with the help of yoked oxen'.

abo-'muka:-n-, adj. having intimate friendship; kun ba:gun-ji əbo muka:-n-, 'those two (persons) are of one face'. They are intimate friends, syn. abo-pura-dan.

abo'mug, accidentally, suddenly.

ab-or'o:l-, to set up watch over.

ab-pe-'pe:-, to cause to leak.

ab-'pu-d-dəm, (refl.) to rebound, to spring back.

ab-ra'moj-, to cause to drop.

ab-ra'pej, var. arrapej, adrapej, rappej-, to cause to tear.

ab-r'i'dag, to bring down, to pull down.

ab-'rij, (refl.); ar-rij-n-a:-, come fast (imp. 2 p. sing.).

ab-roi-'ta:d, var. arroi-ta:d-, adv., immediately.

ab-sə'nur-u:-'bo:b- (used as a verb).

(used in compds.) e.g. a- + mar-ən, n. (mus.) (having) head with hair like an umbrella. a- + boj-ən, n. (fem.).

syn., ab-satta r-u:-bo:b- (Oriya chatto, 'umbrella'.]

ab-sə'roŋ-da:-'e:m-ən, refreshments.

ab'sa:da:-, (impl.) (1) to recover from illness. əsu:n əjɔtɔd ja: an'ub-sa:da:-ip, 'I have not recovered from fever even a little'. (2) To relish gaga:-na: ja: jum-jum-na: ja: an'ab-sa:da:-ip, 'I do not relish food (lit. drinking or eating)'.]

ab'sa:da:-n, n., recovery.

ab-'sa:tud, var. assa:tud, to nudge.

ab-si:-je:ŋ, var. assi:je:ŋ, to disarm.

ab-tam-'taŋ-, to cut a groove.

ab-tod-'tod-, to ignore. When a man does not get his share of a thing that is distributed he says pen tod-lip, 'I am ignored', or amben ab-tod-tod-lip, 'you have ignored me'.

ab-'tuga:r-, (1) to halve; Ex. saro:n ab-tuga:-a-, 'halve the grain'.

(2) To break, to cut in the middle as a stick.

(3) To obstruct abruptly.

ab-tuŋ-'jo:ŋ-, *adv.*, openly, impartially (?)

ab-tuŋ-'tuŋ-, *adv.*, outright, suddenly. *Ex.* ab-tuŋ-tuŋ man-dra:n ɣəlo:le, 'all on a sudden the man fell down'.

a'bu:-n, *var.* a'bu-la:-n (*dial.*), a species of red ant living on the trees.

ab'ukka:-, *v.t.*, to accustom; to tame; to familiarise.

a'bug, *var.* 'bug! *int. expr.* anger, envy, vexation, etc. *Ex.* əmben-a-to-əbug! lo:lo-ben ə-reg-roi-le; ənlen-a-to-, yours-pshaw! your hoeing has been completely done'; (but ours-); əbug! ken-a: gai; monde ken-a:, 'Bah! sing on, friend, do sing! (do not stop)'.

a'huma:-, *v.t.*, to bathe; to wash. sora: boi-ən-ji ə-pəsi-ən-ji joda:le:ŋ-ən ab-uma:-teji, 'Sora women wash their children in the brook'.

a'huŋ-ten, tag of obunten.

ab-'ur-, *v.t.*, to make a thing go up.

ad-, *v.t.*, to support, to prop something so that it may not fall.

an-ad-ar-ən, 'three stones placed as a rest for a pot', an-ad-ar-ən batte daykin ad-a:, 'support the pot with a stone rest' an-ad-na-sa-m-ən, 'a cushion', *lit.* 'rest for the buttocks'.

ad-, *v.t.*, to drive- (a verb of motion) ad-a:, *imp.* 2 *p. sing.* 'drive away'; ad-a:, 'drive forwards (towards the person speaking)'.

ad-, (*impl.*) to be caught, to be entangled, etc., *Ex.* ji:le:ŋ-pen əbai-sa-n-ən ad-len; ro-ro-ji:le:ntabtai; 'a seed of red gram is stuck in my teeth; I shall remove it with a tooth-pick'.

ad-, *pref.*, *expr.* negation, added to verbs. *Ex.* pen jumtai, I eat (affirmation); pen ad-jumai =

ajjumai (by assim.) 'I do not eat' (negation).

The final sound is assimilated to the sound which follows it. When ad- is prefixed to a verb beginning with a vowel, n is inserted between d and the vowel of the root; and d is assimilated to n, *Ex.* amdəŋ, 'hear'; ad-n-amdəŋ-a:i = an-amdəŋ-a:i = 'I do not hear'.

-ad, (*var.* ak), a suffix *expr.* negation, added to the finite verbs, in 2nd and 3rd *per. sing.* and *pl.* in the past tense. *Ex.* amən aj-jum-ad (2 *p. sing.*), anin aj-jumad (3 *p. sing.*) anin-ji aj-jumaj-ji (3 *p. pl.*).

ada'har, *var.* adde'bar, *g.v.*

'ad-ən, contr. of arre:-n, 'an egg'. ə-palu-ad-ən, 'the white or albumen of the egg' ə-saŋ-saŋ-ad-ən, 'yolk of the egg'.

[arre:-n is obviously ad-re:-n.]

adəb-'ga'j-ən, a species of edible tuber, *Dioscoria pentaphylla*.

'adəm-, close at hand, near. *adj.* used in compounds; used as a verb as in anin gadu:-n ə-jer-jer adəmlə, 'his departure to town neared'.

'adəm-'adəm, side by side; along. kud-ub-ən-ji adəm-adəm gobteji, 'all of them sit close (to one another)'.

'adəm-ba:-n, *adv. expr.* at, with, near, by, etc.

Appropriate pronominal suffixes are to be used when possessive compounds are formed. *Ex.* adəmba:-n-am, 'near thee'; adəmba:-pen, 'near me'; adəmba:-len, 'near us'; (ə) adəmba:-n-ji, 'near them'.

ada'putta:-n, (*dial.*) chicken-pox.

'ada:-n, grove.

a'daj-, to adjure, to swear. *Ex.*

adaja:-do:ŋ (*imp.* 2 *p. sing.*) swear.

a'daŋ-ən, *n.*, bee-hive; [contr. daŋ-ən].

ad'aŋ-ən, *n.*, kite; [contr. aŋ-ən].

adaj-'da:-n, *n.*, honey.

adaj-'su:ŋ-ən, *n.*, bee-hive.

'ada-r-, *v.t.*, to press out; to squeeze.

'ada-r-'sid-ən, moistened flour of raggee-seeds. [sid-ən, contr. of sittari:-n = raggee.]

'adasa:-, *adj.*, lazy, as adasa:-mar (*mas.*), adasa:-bo:ʒ (*fem.*).

'adasa:-, *v.* (*impl.*) adasa:-te:-ji, 'they are lazy'.

'adasa:-dəm-(ən-ə)-, *adj.*, lazy.

ad(d)ə'bar, *conj. expr.* well then; if it be so; however, but then.

It has several variants. This word is sometimes followed by -ən, or na:n, or na:ŋ. [The last member of this compd. is bar; but the origin of the first is obscure.]

'adda:-n-, a measure, one-fourth of ma:dip-ən, used in measuring grain, oil, etc. [This word is also used in Telugu and Oriya.]

adda-'bo:ŋ-ən, *var.* əda:bo:ŋ-ən, *n.*, water in which the flesh of the buffalo has been cooked.

[bo:ŋ-ən, contr. of bo:ŋ-te:l-ən, a buffalo.]

ad-'de-; (ab-de:-) (1) to take possession of; to inherit; (2) to give possession of; to transfer property.

v.t. (ab-de:-, *q.v.*) (1) to cause to happen; to move, to rouse, to make erect, to raise.

(2) To string the bow.

ad-'de:-, (*imp.*) used negatively, kundi-n ad-de:e, the knife will not cut

ad-diŋ-'diŋ, to delay, to tarry. tet-ən ad-diŋ-diŋ-do:ŋ-ne; lie-ir-na:i; 'do not tarry there; return soon'.

adde'bar, *var.* of addebar.

ad'den-na:n, *var.* ad-'den-na:ŋ, *conj.*, well then; (it is frequently used in conversation as an expletive with no definite meaning).

'addi:n, name of a woman born on Sunday.

'addia:-n, *var.* adja:-n, name of a man born on Sunday.

'addia:ra:-n, Sunday.

ad'dur, *var.* a'dur, *v.*, to celebrate the harvest festival.

ad'dur-ən, harvest festival.

ad'dusa:- (ab-du-sa), to blame; to accuse, to convict, to attribute evil intention to, to hold one responsible for.

[dusa:-, from Skt. dosha.]

a:'de:, a particle *expr.* emphasis, attention Look ye! (used by the priests when they perform religious ceremonies).

a:'de-a:'de de:-, *v.* (*impl.*) to be separated.

a'dei, *var.* a:'de, *Ex.* ini tubte adei? -ten tubte gai? What are you doing friend?

a-de-im-'jiŋ-ən, *n.*, a species of tree called gulli in Telugu. (The bark of the tree is used to remove swelling of the glands in the armpit.)

'ade:-'inj-ən, *n.*, a small mat made of bamboo strips.

adaj-'gum-da:-n, a species of insect that flits about in the air during the rainy season in the Agency.

[gum-, contr. meaning 'rain'].

ader-'mad-, to look askance. anin ader mal-le gitte, 'he looks askance'.

ader-'gum-ən, *var.* arel-gum-ən, (1) A shower of hail stones.

(2) A second shower shortly after the cessation of the first shower.

a'diŋ-, (*onm.*) ten do: adiŋ-lo:t-am? (ə uai lo:tam?) 'Why do you make noise?'

a'diŋ-ado, *adv.*, loose (as a ring, cork, handle, etc.)

a'diŋgi:-'mar- (from Telugu) eunuch, impotent man.

'adja:-n, *var.* 'addia:-n, *q.v.*

'adja:ra:-n, *var.* addia:ra:-n, *q.v.*

a'dod-, *var.* ə'dod-, *v.i. (impl.)* to miss, to lose.

tennen na: ontid-ən laminnen
gilla:i do:, namitta:namitta-n
uam-te a-dodde de: ? a:ittae;
ma:ja-le po-de:ŋ 'Just here,
just now I saw the bird; but
now it is missing; how could it
have disappeared'. ja:gi ba:l-
ba:l-jo:n tenne, daku lai do:
əboi adod-le, 'I placed three
grilled fish here; but one is
missing' anin adod-d-ə'd-le=
anin toqor-ən adodde, 'he
missed the way'.

a'do:ŋ, pure, unmixed.

a'do:ŋsa:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to stray (as
cattle).

adra'pej, *var.* abra'pej, *q.v.*

adre:-n, *var.* arre:-n, egg.

(contr. ad-ən) [*cf.* Gutəb, vto:b-siŋ;
Remo, ntob-siŋ; Pareng, ari,
ariko:].

'adre:ŋ, *var.* anre:ŋ-, already, just
a while ago.

'adro'jo:ŋ-, *var.* arrojo:ŋ-, *v.i.*
(negative of rojo:ŋ), used imper-
sonally as ad-rojoŋ-iŋ, 'I have no
leisure'.

a'du:- (a verb of motion) reach,
approach, arrive, anin unte gor-
za:ŋ-ən, adue:ten, 'he reached that
village'; anin kən gorza:ŋ-ən
namin-nen adu:-a:i-ten; 'he has
just now arrived at this village'.

adu:-a:l-ən, *lit.* to reach the
clearing on the hill prepared for
cultivation; time to go there (*i.e.*
8 a.m.).

[a:l-ən, contr. of aŋa:l-ən, *q.v.*].

a'dub-, *var.* ə'dub, milk, juice, sap-
[Pareng, a:dub].

adub'da:-n, buttermilk.

adu'bar, *var.* ade'bar.

adub'ji-n, *v.*, milk-teeth.

a:du'du-, addur-, to shout cheers
(as the Oriyas do).

a'dur, *var.* ə'dur-, addur-, harvest
festival.

a'dur, *v.*, to perform the ceremony
and celebrate the feast.

[*cf.* Mundari, umbul-ader, a
ceremony].

a'dur-at'ta'ŋ, tag-words.

a'dur, *var.* ə'dur, *v.i. (impl.)* to
flee, abscond as in uam a'dur-t-
am ? = where will you flee ?

adu:-su:ŋ-, *v.i. (refl.)* reach home.

Ex. baja-baja:-len amən pad-je:ŋ-
len-en-de-n, me:do:r-me:do:r-juŋ-
ən adu-su:ŋ-ten. 'If you walk
fast you will reach home while
the twilight lasts'.

a'e:ŋ-ən, *var.* a'e:ŋ-ən; a sa'e:ŋ-,
ən, 'the stomach of birds'.

a'e:ŋ- (ən) *var.* a'je:ŋ-, *q.v., int.*
and *relat. pr.*, which of two, which-
ever.

'a:gam-, (*dial.* *cf.* Kapu Soras in
Gunupur) funeral ceremony
corresponding to quar-ən- [*per-*
haps from Skt. ja.gam-; Telugu
ja'ga.lu.].

'aggada:-, *adj., adv.*, much exces-
sive; much time as in aggada
daku-do:ŋ-ne, 'do not stay long'.
[*cf.* (?) Tel. aggaḷṇṇu = much.]

'aggada:n-ə-, aggada:-dəm-ən-ə-,
adj.

'aggada:-, *v.i. (impl.)* aggada:-le =
aggada:-de:le.

ag'ga:-, (caus. of ga:-, 'to drink';
'eat' liquid food) feed; give
liquor to drink. (ab-ga:- = agga:-)
agga'dij- as in 'agga:dij anin aŋ-
guŋ-guŋ-iŋ-ten, 'he, threw me
down so that I rested on my
haunches'.

[aŋ-guŋ-guŋ- (ii) caus. of guŋ-,
what is agga:dij ?]

'aggalam-, (neg. form of galam).

'aggalam-laŋ-ne, (he) is ignorant,
incapable of understanding.

ag'gai, *var.* agai! *int. expr.*
grief, pity, wonder.

ag'goi-lap- (*refl.*), *var.* aggui-lap-,
to beckon.

'aggudi:-'a'm-, an arrow without
the blade.

'aggudij-, to forfeit or lose the
wager.

ag'gui-, *var.* a'gui, *int.*, *expr.*
impatience, vexation, when! *Ex.*
ja:gi-laggo:r guplai do:, a'gui ba:rən
ittai kuno kin-sor- 'I have driven
it away three times; but it comes
again, that (cursed) dog'.

aggul-'si-, *var.* agul-si-, i'gul-
si-, beckon.

a:i- (1) an auxiliary verb suffixed to
verbs of motion to express
motion towards the person
speaking, /ij-, 'to go'; ij-ai-, 'to
come'; /giŋ-, 'to see'; giŋ-ai-, 'see
this side', come and see. /ad-,
'to drive away'; ad-ai-, 'to drive
forward.'

[*cf.* Sanskrit *ni*, 'to carry' away;
ai-*ni*, 'to bring'.]

(2) a:j-(ai)- an auxiliary verb
suffixed to verbs to denote
completion of action. *Ex.* anin
berna:nam galam-a j-e:tem, 'he
understood thy affair-entirely.'
jum-tud-ai-le gorzəŋ-aŋ, 'the
village was entirely burnt';
kumaŋ-ge de-ai-le, 'it was
reduced to ashes'.

[tud-, *contr.* used for to:ge:n
'fire'; jum-tud=to be burnt;
kuma:b- 'ashes' + ge:n 'like';
de-, *aux. v.*, 'become'. The two
verbs are modified by a:i-l.

-ai-, suffix, usually added to the
verbal forms in the first person.
Ex. jum-tai, 'I shall eat' a:j-jum-ai,
'I will not eat'. The conjuga-
tional forms of verbs denoting
motion towards the person speak-
ing end in -ai; *Ex.* ŋen ittai- 'I
come', anən ittai, 'thou comest',
anin ittai, 'he comes'.

a:i-, *int.*, *expr.* impatience, vexa-
tion, doubt, disbelief. ai! bo:

ten der-ne? Oh! who would
believe it?

ai-ibba:, Come! Come! let us
go!

ai-gaga:nə-ba: Come and eat!

aig'goi-, *v.t.*, to beckon, to make
a gesture, to wave the hand.

'aindem, *var.* aindem, aɲendem,
much, abundant, very.

'ainten, (*dial.*) thenceforward;
from that time.

'aiŋ, (*onom.*) the yelping of a
dog.

'ajəm-, time, long time, ara:sai-l-
ən-ajəm ad-dakə-ne, 'the liquor of
the sago palm does not keep a
long time', ajəm-dən: dimma
llenai, 'I slept for a long time'.
(with dilte and dinne) ditte-ajəm,
'so long as that', dinne ajəm, 'so
long as this'.

'ajəm-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) 'to be late',
ajəm-tiŋ, 'it will be late for me'.

'ajəŋ-, raw, unripe as ajəŋ-jo:n,
'unripe fruit'.

a:je-'da:, (*dial.*) cold water, un-
boiled water.

a'je:ŋ-, *int. pr.* Which of the two?

a'je:ŋ-e-mandra: sambra:-? a:je:ŋ-
ə-mandra buda? Which man is
Sambra? Which man is Buda?

a'je:ŋ-a'je:ŋ-, some- *cf.* borten
bo:ten.

a'je:ŋ-ən-te-, (*rel. pr.*) a:je:ŋ-ən-te
abbara-ne, unte ə mandra:-badi-
n aŋ-paŋ-e, 'he who does not
work does not get wages'.

a'jim-, *var.* a'jum-, *v.t.*, to think
of, a:in anin a'jum-tiŋ pa:?
Does he think of me? ə-kəjed-
mar-ənji a'jumlen-a'-jumlen ənsəlo:
n-ji e:da:-tenji, 'thinking of those
that died, the women are crying'.

'a:jin, *var.* a:jiŋ, younger sister,
[*cf.* Kharia-, Juang, ajiŋ; Santali
and Hô-, aji, elder sister].

a:j-jeg-jeg'-riŋ-, a whiff of
breeze.

[riŋ-, contr. ripe:n-, 'wind'].
aj-, v.t., to stir, to scratch (optionally reduplicated). kənsi:m-ən, ji ə-je:ŋ-bat̪te ə-sedba:ŋtenji əj-əj-ən əj-aile, ite budbud-ən, ite abai-sarən, paŋ-lenji-de:n ʒumte:ji, 'the fowls scratch the dust-heap with (their) feet and if they find any worm or a grain of paddy they eat (it)'.
'aj-ai-, 'to turn or rub with a slender stick in the ear-passage'.
Ex. ranjəmən bat̪te lūd-ŋen əj-ai- tai, 'I shall rub my ear with a slender stick'.
'ajai-te:ji-god-'go:d-te:ji-, tag-words, 'they are scraping, they are scratching'.
aj-ag-, v.t., to stir fuel in the oven.
 [əj + aŋ, contr. of aŋ-al-ən, 'fire-wood, obj. incorporated']
a-ja:r-'ja:r-ən-, the fibrous part of the fruit of the palm tree.
'ajid-, 'ajid-'ajid, 'ajid-tid, (heard as aji, aji-aji, aji-ti); little, very little, slight.
'ajid-tid-dag-ən-ə, *adj.* small-sized.
 [Mundari, deŋ-deŋ].
aji'ger-aji'ger, (*onom.*) *expr.* the splashing of water.
aj'jaŋ-, to be dry (as throat); (*impl.*) aj'jaŋ-t-iŋ, daraj-ən aŋ-gane; d'a:n ti-iŋ; am-aŋ-ən d'a:n ɡa:tai, tiki darajən ganten='My throat is dry; obstructs (food); rice does not go in; give me water; I shall drink water first; then rice will go in'.
aj-'je:ŋ-, *var.* ə-'je:ŋ, *q.v.*
aj-'jid-, (ab-'jid-), *v.t.*, to stick, to glue, to make a thing adhere.
aj-'ji-n-, *v.t.*, to make a liquid freeze or clot (causative, reflexive form).
-ak, *var.* of -ad (*dial.*) as aŋ-ʒum-ak for aŋʒum-ad, 'he did not eat'.

aka'di-n, *n.*, a loan without interest.

ak'kah-, (ab-kah)-, *v.t.*, to fix, to attach, to join (as a handle).

ak'kad- (ab-kad), *v.t.*, to catch.

v.i. (refl.) to be caught, to be entangled. akkadne:ten- əmurdük-ka:je:ŋ-ən əja:ŋ-jo:n akkadne:ten; 'a fish-bone stuck in his throat'!

'akka:ra-n, need, concern (Telugu).

'akkarra-n, forcibly, loudly, tightly.

a-oppuga-, 'speak aloud'.

a-ji-a-, 'bind strongly'.

'akkarra-n-'arrarr-n, tag-words *expr.* firmly.

akke:'mar-ən, (*dial.*) a cripple, invalid.

ak'ko:l-, *r.i. (impl.)* to be linked. *v.t.*, to link together.

'akko-n-, right, ownership akko:ŋen an-omda:ai, 'I shall not give up my right'. (Hind. fr. Or. hak.)

ak'kud-, (ab'kud), to lift up; to take away. *Ex.* pe-la:n akkud-a: = lift up (the lid) of the box, an-səo:d-ba-n batarre ode iŋja: ɡamli/ puppa-du-sa:lən akkudle bo-ondersi-bat̪te ɳle, ə-da:ba:n əlaŋ-ŋe-ən ʒab-tad-te = To see whether the fermented molwa is free from bitterness or not (*i.e.* fit for distillation) he lifts the stem of the sago-palm and puts (into the pot) a finger and dribbles (a few drops) on his tongue.

ak'kunra- (ab-'kuara, *refl.*). *Ex.* ənsəlo:n-ʒi akkunra:lən ɡoble-ɡoble-settenji; abəsə:ʒum-ʒi! mən-di-le:ŋ-ən əlin tib-ba:ʒi, = 'the women are sitting like orphans (*i.e.* with no one to look after them); what a pity! give them liquor in a dish.'

ak-'kur-ta:b-'mo-; as in kinso:ŋ-ən ak-kur-ta:b-mo rəme:ten ə-si:n;

'The dog suddenly bit his hand,'
[ab + $\sqrt{\text{kur}}$, 'to bite'. *see mo*]

akku'tam- (ab-ku-tam, *refl.*). *Ex.*
gaga:n-gaga:le:n akkutam-tena:i,
'having eaten I shall wash my
mouth'.
[tam-, contr. used for t'o:d-ən,
mouth.]

a'ko:l-, *v.t.*, to clasp, to hook, to
button; to pull with a hooked
stick.

onder-si-batte a'kolle pa:ge:tem.
'he carried it with his finger'.

(*impl.*) to be linked, as a-kol-le.

a'a'kol-ən, 'that which serves to
link or join'.

'aku:-n, sugarcane (from Oriya).

a'kul-ən, *var.* ə'kul-, *n.*, a niche, a
section or partition in a box,
akul-pe:l-ən, a box with parti-
tions.

[pe:l, contr. of pe:l-a:n, a box.]

al-, a particle, prefixed or infixed,
expressing mutual action or
relation. *Ex.* aninji al-bertenji,
'they are talking with one
another'; al-ka:p-tenji '(they) are
abusing one another'. al-kindəp-
kindəp tanəpleji = (they) stood
back to back. aninji al-ka:ku-
buja:ŋ-ənji, 'they are brothers (to
one another)'; alqadin-ji, 'friends
to one another'; al-sənilin-ji
'spouses to one another' *i.e.* man
and wife, al-o:n-ən-ji, 'parents and
children'.

al- is changed in ar- optionally in
some dialects as in ar-mode:le:ji
for 'al-mode:le:ji', 'they fought
with one another'.

al- is sometimes infixed instead of
being prefixed, as in 'kala:ku
buja:ŋ-ən-ji' for al-ka:ku-.

al-, *v.t.*, to bend, to crush, to pluck,
to break, to swear (by breaking a
piece of straw).

Other verbs like $\sqrt{\text{diŋ}}$ are added
to $\sqrt{\text{al}}$ to form compound
verbs, *e.g.*, al-diŋ-te-ji = they
pull so that (it) snaps.

$\sqrt{\text{sid}}$ is added to the conjunctive
participle of several verbs to

denote that the action indicated
by them has been completed; as
alle-sed-a: (*imp. re. 2 p. sing.*),
'break it off'.

al-je:ŋ, to break the legs, al-si:-,
to break the hands.

a:l-ən-, contr. of ayal-ən, a clear-
ing prepared on the slope of a hill
for cultivation. It is this form
that is used in compds. and in the
incorporated predicates; *e.g.* ə-
məneŋ-a:l-ən, at the end of the
clearing; toi-toj-a:l-mar-ən-ji,
'the people of the neighbouring
clearings'. dunta-a:l- 'watch-the
clearing'-may be used as a verb-
base, or adj. base, etc.

a:ləŋ-, *v.t.*, to thatch (a house).
[*cf.* Gutəb, al-a:l.]

a:ləŋ-ən, *var.* ə'la:ŋ-, a'la:ŋ- (*q.v.*).
n., jungle grass used as thatch
[contr. a:l-ən.]

ala:'ja:ŋ duŋ, *v.i.*, to set out for
jungle.

a'la:n, *n.*, *adj.*, *adv.*, *v.i.*, much, to
be much, ala:n tēd, 'not much'.

a'la:ŋ-ən, *var.* ə'la:ŋ-ən, *q.v.* jungle
grass, straw used as thatch [contr.
la:ŋ-ən].

[*cf.* Gutəb, ələŋ; Remo, loŋ;
Pareng, ala:ŋ-ən]

al-hə'ne:r-ən, conversation, de-
bate, dispute.

[al $\sqrt{\text{ber}}$, to speak with inf. ən.]

al-'bad-, seek the protection of.
al-'badr-, to compete, to contend
with one another; to lay a wager.

al-'heŋ-əb-, (*impl.*) to be confused.

al-'her-, (*refl.*) to converse.

al-hoŋ-'hoŋ-, (al-kənduŋ-kənduŋ)
back to back.

al-'diŋ-, to pull one another.

'al-diŋ-, (*impl.*) to be broken.

al-diŋ-'jeŋ-ge, so as to break each
other's legs.

al-'duh-, to wrench the neck; to
break the waist.

'alen-, to thrash or separate grain
by treading with one's feet, as

a:len-gaen, a:len-sid-en (the mature ears of a variety of millet called gaen and raggee are trodden by men with their feet).

[cf. Mundari and Birhor-en- . . .]

a:'leg-en, non-Soras, particularly Oriyas are designated by this term in Ramagiri Agency, cf. j'o:j-en in the Parlakinedi Agency.

al-'gadi-, var. argadi-, *n.*, alliance, friendship.

v.i. (impl.) to become friends; to associate.

al-'gu-gal-'gu-g-, vie with one another, compete with one another, al-arille-ji, they ran a race competing with one another.

a'li:-, see eli:-n.

[Gutob, illi; Pareng, alli; Ho, harija]

ali:'ga:-n, var. eli:'ga:-n, *q.r.*

al'ja:ble-mal'ja:ble (tag-words) *expr.* having touched each other.

al'jadi:-te, truly.

al-ja:-'si:-ja:-'si:-n, from one hand to another.

[al-√ja:, to receive + si:-n, 'hand.']

al-ke'nap-en, (√kap with inf. en.) altercation, abusing each other.

al-'kalla-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be astonished, to be dumb-founded.

al-kap-'kap-, to abuse one another, to altercation.

al-kap-'kap-en-, altercation.

al-'kin-, (*impl.*) to be sprained; *Ex.* alkinlip.

(*refl.*) alkinntem.

al-kin'du-g-kin'du-g-, *adv.*, back to back.

al-'ko:ra-ber-'ber, to exchange hard words.

'alla:i (dial.), 'all, entirely, as in mandranji allai illa:ji, 'all the men have come'.

'alla:g-en, the name of one of the Sora deities.

'alla:ra:-, mischief, annoyance, vexation (fr. Telugu).

al-'lemer-, *v.t.*, to melt.

'al-lo-'lo:-, (ab-lo-lo), to employ labourers to rake the clearing with hoes.

al-'mad-, to shade one's eyes so that they may not be affected by the glare; or to concentrate one's vision, al-malle gija: 'having shaded (your) eyes, look'.

al-'majo:g-'majo:g-, var. ar-majo-g-majo:g-, abreast.

al-'mode-, to fight with one another. var. ar-mode.

al-'o:n-en-ji, father and sons.

al-pad-'ded-, to quarrel with one another.

al-pa:du-'pa:du:-le, by turns, alternately.

al-'rode-, to quarrel, or dispute with one another.

al'rode:te'ji-al'mode:te'ji, tag-words, 'They are quarrelling'.

al-run'dag-run'dag-, pushing one another, jostling, encountering, crowding out in disorder.

al-se'nu-, fighting with one another (√su: with inf. en).

al-sad-'-dog-sad-'mog-, var. al-sam mog-sammog-, to elude one another, to vie with—, to out-march one another.

al-'su:-, to fight, to wage war.

al'sug-, *v.t.*, to thatch a house (another's).

refl. to thatch a house (one's own) as in al-sug - tenai, I shall thatch my own house.

al-'u:-, to throw out in order to cast off an evil.

-am-, *pron. suf.* contracted form of amən, 'thou'. (1) in genitive compds. as in ja:g-n-am, 'mother-thy' i.e., your mother; (2) object of transitive verbs as in pen tid-t-am, 'I shall strike thee'; (3) dative as in kudu:-n ti-t-am 'food give (I)

to thee,' bo-berna: op-up-t-am, 'one word I shall tell thee'; asu-da:t-am po:n ? (impersonal construction) 'does it fever thee, i.e., have you fever?'.

a:m-, *v.t.* (1) to reduce. *Ex.* ma-di-p-en-ba:tte a-tared-fen-en-ji a-kidi amle badi:n ti'te:ji, 'when (they) measure (anything) with the madi, they reduce it and give the wages'.

(2) To love. *Ex.* kan ənsəlo: beqada a-opper amle ije-ten-gandəme, 'this woman loved another man and went and entered (his house)'.

(3) To fast (*e.g.* when a priest sacrifices), *Ex.* buja-n a-m-le purpūte = the chief priest having fasted, worships.

'am-en, *pron.* 'thou'. aməni (*dial.*) (contr. am-).

[*cf.* Santali, Mundari, Birhor, Mahle, Dhargar, Korwa, Kurku, Kharia, -am; Juang, amən, am; Gutob, no:m; Remo, nō:(m); Pareng, ma:ɟ.]

'a:m-en, contr. of a'am-en, 'an arrow', used in compounds. *e.g.* (1) ə-lud-a:m-en, 'barbed arrow'; (2) aldiɟ-a:m-en; bəled-a:m-en; kadda-si:-a:m-en; pappadu-a:m-en; saru-a:m-en ɲ gollo-lud-a:m-en; poilon-a:m-en; barj-enon-a:m-en; biɟsa:-a:m-en.

a:m-en, (*dial.* rare), contr. of miɟa:m-en, 'blood'.

ame'doi, *var.* ame'dop, əma'doi, *adv.* not at all; nothing whatever. a-əqasa, 'there is nothing whatever', a-luɟad-dəm, 'quite dark', a-at-tijadi, 'no, I will not give, not at all', pen ad-dəku-nai ɟamle a. oppuɟeten, 'I will not stay' so he said decidedly.

am-'am-, (*redup.*) *v.t.* to skim, to pass over the surface. *Ex.* d'a:le-p-en-sitələ bubudan am-amle sɟa:, 'remove the froth from the water', baran am-amle tubte, '(he) does the work perfunctorily'.

ambe'nattar-'ra:j-en, the fermented flour of which the bitterness has been removed.

[an- (*pref.*) + battar with inf. ən + ra:j-en; ra:j, contr. of ban(d)' ra:j-en].

a:mb(ə)rij-, *var.* amb(i)dij, (the final sound j is heard, if at all, as an indistinct [i], *part. expr.* 'as', 'like' *prep.* but it is a post-position in Sorā.) *Ex.* kinan ambrij, 'like a tiger', am aɟambrij 'as before'; dippa:tud-ge am brij, 'like a lamp'. (-ge expresses the same idea and is superfluous; but it is actually used).

ambe'su:-n, *var.* əmbasu:-n, an ulcer, abscess.

(*impl.*) when used as a verb. *e.g.* ambasu-l-am po:n ? = have you an ulcer?

'amba:, (*onom.*) the lowing of a cow.

'ambase:-, *v., adj.* select, good. ambasabase, very good. (? from Oriya bachi-ba.)

'amba'so:da:, *n.* dried, mango-pulp [ambo, Oriya 'mango'].

am'he:n, *var.* əmbe:n, *pr. p. pl.* 'you' (contr. be:n, used in compds.)

[Santali, apa:; Mahle, apa:, a:be:n; Mundari, Birhor, Dhargar, Korwa, a:pe; Kurku, a:pe, a:piɟ (dual); Kharia, ampe; Juang, a:pere; Gutob, pe:n; Remo, pe:(n); Pareng, amamig, (acc.) embe:ɟ].

'amb(i)dij *var.*, amb(ə)rij, -g.v.

[*cf.* Kachari, ba:di, 'like'.]

'amhoj-, *v.t.* to rub gently (with the hand); to dust; to stroke; (*fig.*) to bribe, as *e.g.*, amboi-si-te-nji, 'lit. they rub the hand gently'.

'amboi-benum-'pud-en, a variety of mushroom; which grows about ant-hills; pud- is a contr. used in compds. instead of bati-n, 'a

mushroom.' [The wife of the big Hill-god wrought a miracle to which the origin of this variety is attributed.]

'ambuli:-n, *n.*, dried slices of mango fruit (Oriya).

am'bur, (*dial.*) *v.* (*impl.*) to abandon; *Ex.* amburre ənsəlo:-n omda-jet:n, (he) abandoned the woman.

am'daŋ, *var.* andaŋ-, to hear; to listen.

[Santali. anjom, Mundari. aum; . . .]

am'daŋ-teji-da:-'lud-teji, (tag-word.). *Expr.* 'they hear'.

amdiŋ, *var.* ambəriŋ.

'ame:-ne:h-ən, a species of timber tree called eqisu in Telugu.

amid-'ap-, *adv. expr.* 'not at all' used with a negative verb, as *e.g.* anin a. amamdaŋ- 'he does not at all hear'.

am-me're:le:, (*dial.*) *adv.*, nicely, in an attractive manner unte-ə-səlo mijə:lən jonnet:n. papu:u-ne. ten, bar taggamen ru:et:n do; am-mə-re:le dəkə, 'that woman smeared (her body) with oil, combed her hair and wore beads and is, therefore, nice.' [Perh. from Telugu.]

am'mad-(da-), to observe well, to examine; to recognize, to re-collect. *Ex.* ə-jumburren-ə-man-dro amən ammalle pa: 'Have you recognized the man who stole--?'

amma:sal, ammad'sal, *var.* am-mas'sal, *vt.* to rouse one from the effect of intoxication.

[sal-, contr used in compds. for ali:-n, 'liquor']

'am-ma'm'a:- (ab + mab + mab + a:) *imp.ve.* 2 *p. sing.* (1) drive on as a horse or an ox; (2) throw down on one's face.

'amma'ma:-, to wash (children's language-).

am'manna:su:, *var.* ab-manna:su:.

am'manne:-, *n.*, unconsciousness (ad + mad—.)

am'maŋ, *r.i.* (*refl.*) to go ahead, pen ammaŋ-tənai; amən ti-ki-a:, 'I shall lead the way, you may follow'. (ammaŋ and ti-ki are used as denominative verbs.)

am'me:-, *r.i., vt.* to do. pen iten amme:ci? What shall I do? Also used reflexively, as in iten amme:ci

badi:-n, monloi adda:-soi an-amme:ci, 'they do not (make) give even five addas (as) wages'.

am'me:le, *var.* əmme:le, (1) used as post-position. *Expr.* 'for', 'to', 'about', 'on account of', 'in order to', 'for the sake of', 'owing to', amən amme:le, 'for you', ə-gibben amme:le, 'in order to see'.

(2) *Expr.* 'at the rate of'; taŋ-bo taŋ-ka taŋ-alji ma diŋ amme:le temteji = '(they) are selling at the rate of ten measures a rupee'.

(3) kudu-n d'a-d'a. ammele bəndə:-mar-ən-ji gate:ji, 'poor people mix much water with the porridge and drink (it)'.

(4) ainiŋi arəbaŋlenji-amme:le satar-ji = 'as they are not found I am searching for them' anin ab-bara:-nen at-ta sa:-nen ammele ə-jag-ən kaŋte = 'As he does not work, his mother scolds him' unte ara:-n ba:gu ammele pa'teji 'they cut the wooden block in two' jale dəm ammele, 'length-wise'.

'ammo:n, a particle *expr.* 'indeed!', 'you see!', 'is it not?' iten do batoy-t-am? pinda-le:ŋ-ən manran-ji ə dimratten-ənji ammo:n, 'why do you fear? men are lying down on the pial, you see!'

am'musa:, ə-musa:-musa:! *int. expr.* pity. sarə:n ə gurtenəkidi tuppun-ə-luŋ daku-le:-n dumta: te-ji, ijjalēn-den jumbur marən-ji jəntarənji paŋ-lenji-den, jan amme:neji? jandrum-ən pullijai de:ə s'e:tte; ammusu: 'while the

paddy is ripening they watch it lying in the shed; if they do not, thieves and wild animals take it away and the harvest will be lost. What a pity!'

*amp(ə)ra, *adv.* together with; also, besides.

This particle may be used either before or after the word it modifies, as ampra-dan̄ki-; dan̄ki-n-amp̄ra (the former is perhaps a compd.) *Er.* pen an-ije; asu-tip; amp̄ra: ʒu: tənsoi pen 'I will not go; I am ill; besides, I am alone'. unte ə mara:, amp̄ra ə upur ə usal er-patullebe qat̄teji=they cut (open) the pea-fowl so that its plumage and skin may not be damaged'. amp̄ra kalla:n amp̄ra mommo:n=deaf-mute; amp̄ra: -ja- 'moreover; and also.

amp̄ə'nupla:r-'si-n-ə'man̄ra:n, 'a man with a hand which has marks spread out'. It is said that the open palm of the hand of a murderer bears blood-marks which cannot be washed away or erased.

[an + pug with inf. ən + la-r + si-n, hand]

a:mi, *var.* a:mberij, *q.v.*

an-, *pref.* used in the formation of the perfect or the passive participles in the affirmative; it is generally added to the derivatives with the infix -ən-. *Ex.* √ lup, 'to be wet'; lanug, 'what is wet', 'wetness', etc. an-lənug- 'what has been wetted'; an-lənug-lo:n, 'earth that has been 'wetted'. This is a compound, lo:n being contr. of ləbo-n, 'earth'. Note the difference between ə-lup-lo:n, 'wet earth' and an-lənug-lo:n, earth that has been moistened. √ qij, 'to see'; an-qanij, 'what has been seen'. The negative is formed by prefixing er- (*q.v.*) instead of an-, er-lənug-, 'what has not been wetted', er-qanij, 'what has not been seen'. an-tənug-sar- (√ tag), 'husked paddy' an-sənab- ra- (√ sab-) 'wood that has been

pared', an-rənid-bud- (√ rid-) 'powdered salt.' (bud-, contr. used in compds. for bəsud-ən, 'salt'). In the case of verbs beginning with a vowel the infix -ən- is sometimes as it were, absorbed in the pref. an-; an-opun-ber, (also an-onopun-) 'the word that has been said', i.e. the report, etc.; an-or-ən-ə-saro bar (also an-an-or-ən-) 'the paddy field that has been ploughed'. Even polysyllabic verbal bases take the infix and the prefix. *Ex.* tudar-, 'to reduce to powder'; an-tənudat-ʒa:n-ən, 'bone(s) that have been powdered'.

[cf. Mundari participles :—amin = to clear, an:miq = clearance.]

an-, causative *pref.* generally added (instead of ab-) to verbs beginning with d; √ daj-, to ascend, to rise; an-daj-, 'to lift up'; √ der, 'to lean on' (*v.i.*); an-der-, 'to set something against another thing for support'. (The final n of an- is assimilated to the initial sound of the root to which it is prefixed; *Ex.* an + qan-, ('to enter') = aq-qan, 'to cause to enter'. See aq.)

an-, *pref.* added to ab-, *expr.* 'next' in some compds., as an-ab-bijo, 'the day after to-morrow', an-ab-tiki, 'at last'; a.a.-angaj, 'next month', a.a.-min-um, 'next year', a.a.-togal, 'next night'. a.a. unji min-um-le:n-ən, 'four years hence'.

an-, *suf.* added to nouns in some poetic forms.

an-, *pref.* negative, used instead of ad, when the word begins with a vowel; see ad. anin i:ʒa:ja: an-opun-ad-, 'he said nothing' (note that n is doubled).

anəb-bijo, *var.* an-ab-'bijo, the next day, the day after to-morrow.

an-əb-'lud-ən, cursed wretch.

an-əb-'tiki, *var.* anabtiki, at last; afterwards.

anəga:d-'kun, a sharpened knife.
[kun, contr. of kundī:n, sword
or knife.]

an-əg-'rub, a small box.

anəg-qa-'tid-ən, a sling with
which stones are thrown.

an-əggatid-'lud-ən, the cords of
a sling.

'anesuda:n, onions, garlic, which
is distinguished by prefixing the
adjective palu:-an, 'white'.

'ana:, (*di-l. jirag*) what? who?
a na-mar? 'what man?'

ana-ja g-'lor, (*dial.*) what village?
a na-ə-pasi, whose child?

an-ab-'bi:jo, *var.* anəbbi:jo, the next
day.

'anam-, *v. (refl)* to fast; *Ex.* k'u:
du ja: dəkolen-den qale jerte,
ijja len-den anamlen jerte; iten
am-men:ri. 'If there is any food
I shall eat it and proceed (on my
journey); if not, I shall go (with
an empty stomach) what can
I do?'

an-amdag-'ber, *var.* an-andag-
ber, the word or message heard,
communicated.

an-am-dag-'mar-ən-ji, the audi-
ence to whom something is com-
municated.

an-am-'mad-ən-ə-'bitti, any pro-
perty that is kept as a keepsake
(the rings of the deceased are so
kept by the village Priest, called
bujā:-).

an-a-'jid-ən-ə, endless. (an- is
here a negative prefix; n is there-
fore doubled.)

an-'op-ug-'ber, the spoken word.
(an-, -pref.)

an-'arren, *adj.*, false: an-ar'ren-ə-
ranna, false gold (?). an arren-ə-
taṅka, false or counterfeit rupee.

an-'a:sa:-n, *adj. v.*, ambition,
ambitious, to be ambitious.

an-'a:sa:-, used in compds., an-
a:sa:-mar-ən (*mas.*), an-a.sa.-bo-j-ən

(*fem.*), an-a:sa:-ra:ja:-n, an ambi-
tious king.

[a sa: fr. Skt.]

an-bəda'r-'tiki, afterwards.
[bədar = bar with inf. -ən-]

an-bənasse-'mar, the man elected,
spokesman.

[bənasse = (Oriya) ba-chi = ba:ssi,
with inf. -ən-]

an-bə'nəm-, joined, attached.
(✓ bən- with inf. -ən-)

andə'dokke, *var.* andi'dakka, *q.v.*

andə'ke'ran-, one who kidnaps
persons for human sacrifice. The
prevalence of human sacrifices
among the Khonds till the close
of the last century has given rise
to numerous stories which are
still current in the Sora country.
Though the cruel custom has long
been put an end to, the Soras are
said to exhibit mortal agony when
they are told that there is an
andə'ke'ran in the neighbourhood.

[One who kills a human being as
a sacrifice is called *ondə* by the
Santal and *ondka*, or *ondoka*
by the Mundars. The word
ondoka says the Rev. J. Hoff-
mann, 'signifies a minister of
human sacrifices. These *ondokas*
are supposed to be chiefly
emissaries of wealthy Hindu
zamindars. . . The belief in the
'existence of sacrificers of this
kind is so universal and so deeply
rooted that almost every year,
especially at sowing time, ru-
mours of real or attempted
human sacrifices run through the
country and spread such terror
in out-of-the-way places that
people keep a close watch over
their children and that even
grown up men dare not venture
alone on a journey through
lonely spots.']

'andəla'i-'sundəla'i-, (*onom.*)

Ex. the bubbling sound pro-
duced by boiling water. a.s.
d'a:n s'o:nte = water boils bub-
bling.

ande'ra:j-en, *n.*, a brinjal (fruit or plant) [contr. da:j-en].

an'daj-, *caus.* of da:j-, to lift up, to help one in climbing.

an'daj-, *var.* amdaj-, to hear.

an'-der, *v.t.*, to set against something for support; also, ab-
ander-

v.i., (*refl.*) to lean against.
kintal-en an'-der-n-a-, 'lean
against the wall'.

[*cf.* Mundari, tender, Santali,
tender = 'lean upon some
thing'.]

'andi:n, (contr. of andid-en,
sports, games; used in compds. as
in kind-andi:n; see- dib-en).

'andid-, *v.i.*, *v.t.*, to play, as in pəsi:j
ən-ji rondoda:n andidten-ji,
'children are playing in front of
the house (in the street)'.

andid-en-, *n.*, *sing.*, sports, games.

'andid-'sɾɛn, (*dial.*) dancing. *cf.*
toɣ-sɾɛn.

'andid-ten-ji-'gata:si-ten-ji (tag-
words), 'they are sporting.'

andi'dakka:n, *var.* andu'dokka:n,
ande'dykke-n, ando-'dukka-n,
etc., a ring worn round the
ankle, an anklet.

[*cf.* Mundari, andu, 'an anklet,'
vide Ency. Mundarica.]

'andi:na:n, *var.* adidna:n, a
play, a game. pəsi:j-ən-ji andi:na-
ba:n jirre:ji, 'the children went
out to play'.

'a:n (d) ra:n } a spindle.
'andraj-en, (*dial.*) }

an(d)'re:ɣ-en, *var.* en(d)re:ɣ,
en(d)re:ɣ-en-, just now, already.
cf. en(d)raɣ, 'not yet'.

'an(d)rid-, 'andrid-'andrid, *adv.*,
gently, little by little. (Final *ɟ*
is sometimes checked.)

androi-'ja:ɣ-en, one of the ribs.
ʒandrum-pen -ə-a-, or ʒandrum
androi-'ja:ɣ-pen-, a rib on my
right side.

an'-dup-, to let out. (verb of
motion).

an-dup-a-, let out (to the other
side), *imp.* 2 *p.* *sing.*

an-dup-a:i, let out (to this side,
forwards), *imp.* 2 *p.* *sing.*

[*cf.* Mundari, onodon, 'out-let'.]

angenad-'sad-, agreed upon;
settled; (used in bargains and
business transactions and negotia-
tion relating to marriage, sales,
etc.)

angenad-'sar-en, the paddy that
has been reaped.

[✓ gad, to cut, with inf. ən, sar-,
contr. of sarə:n, paddy.]

an-'ij-en, going. (fr. ✓ ij, 'to
go.' + -ən).

an-i'laj-en, *var.* an ila:'je:ɣ-en,
groins.

an-'ilim-'boɣ-en, *var.* an'ilim-
hoɣe-'sar-en, paddy heaped on
the threshing floor.

an-'i'm-en, feeling, sensation,
(✓ i:m, to feel, to sense.)

'anin, *pr.* 3 *p.* *sing.*, he or she.
This is qualified sometimes by
such demon. *adj.* as kan (kən).
kun, unte, kun-quin, 'there, this,
that person'.

[*cf.* Santali, Mahle, Birhor, uni;
Mundari, iui; Dhangar, ani.
Santali, ane = that, there!
Palong, a:n; Nancowry, an;
Malto, ano.]

'anin-ji, *pl.* of anin, 'they'
(persons male or female); anin-
anin, 'such and such a person'.
Ex. anin-anin olaɣ-am-ten, 'such
and such a man has enquired
after you'.

a'niɣ, *var.* e'niɣ (*q.v.*), a'neɣ,
a'nuɣ, a'naɣ, a sling in which
pots, etc. are put or carried.

an-jena:l-re:n, an electuary,
medicine to be licked.

[an + ✓ ja:l-, to lick, with inf.
-ən + re:n, contr. of re:ɣam-en,
medicine.]

'anja:-, *adj.*, barren (as persons or soil).

[*cf.* Prakrit vanja, fr. Skt. vandhya.]

'anja:-mar-en, a barren man
[*see* anji-boj-en].

an'jeg-, to stride proudly as, æ-
jæg-en tumpale æ- pæten æ-
mandra; 'the man who walks
with long steps'.

'anji-boj-en, a barren woman.

an'na:di:- + n., *n.*, *var.* an'na:di:-n.
Foot-print used in compds. as
annadi-jel-en, 'the foot-prints
of a wild boar'.

[jel, contr. of jelu:-n, 'swine.'
'boar,' 'flesh'.]

an'naç, 'the day', used instead of
dinnaç as in unten annaç, 'that
day'.

anne'b'sa:l-en, tiki etabtenji
ali, 'the liquor extracted later'.

an-'isum- (negative form- *see*
isum) 'to hate', 'to dislike'.

+ en, *n.*, 'hatred' *Ex.* an-'isum-en-
aæn anin omda:ip-ten = owing
to hatred, he abandoned me.

an-padar-'ku:l-en, *n.*, rice boiled
in water which evaporates
entirely by the time the rice is
properly boiled.

[ku:l-, contr. of ku:du:-n.]

an-obseç-'ber-(en), *n.*, innuendo,
e.g., adaç-ænji enduç-teji, 'kites
are hovering' *i.e.*, thieves or kid-
nappers or such others.

an-oh'seç-ber-'bo:j-en, *n.*, co-
quette.

an-obsoi-'mar-en-ji, *n.*, jugglers.

an-odeç-'qab-en, *n.*, a knot

an-o'do:ga:-n, *n.*, the hollow be-
hind the neck; nape.

an-ok'ka:d-en, *n.*, a kind of wooden
bolt, turning on a nail.

an-o:'la:j-en, *n.*, exchange.

an-'omlai, tag of an-'op-uplai.

an-o'nog-, to construct steps.

an-o'nog-en, the ground sill, a
step or flight of steps.

an-'opuç-lai—anomlai, (tag-
words) lai—'saying'.

an-'or-en, a furrow. (✓or-, to
plough with the inf. -en-, which
has become a pref. an-.)

an-penug-lar- (*see* puç-lar).

an're:ç, *var.* an'dreç-, already, by
that time, *cf.*; enreç.

'anrid-'anrid, little by little.
Syn. ajiç-a:jiç. (*q.v.*) (Final ç is
sometimes checked.)

'anrid-tiç-'anrid-tiç, very little (in
some dialects the checked ç is
dropped).

'ansæda:-n, *n.*, estimate of crops
(an official term borrowed, fr.
Telugu antsona).

an-sæ'nab, *adj.*, what has been
pared. (✓sab)

an-sæ'nabja, *adj.*, what has been
prepared or manufactured (from
sabja:-, to make).

an-sæ'nabja:-'tuç-en, an idol of
the deity.

[tuç-en, contr. of kittuç-en, an
order of divine beings in the
So:ra:- pantheon.]

an-sænar-'pu:-n, a kind of cake or
bread.

• [pu:-n, contr. of pu-pu:-n].

an-sæni'b-daj, to be decided, set-
tled (used in business transactions
from sib-daj, *q.v.*).

an-sænuni-'daç-en, *n.*, a defiled pot.
[an + suni from Oriya, 'to touch'
with infix -en + daç-en, contr. of
daçkin, 'a pot'.]

an-se'riç, *var.* ense'riç, ensriç,
'nsriç, sriç, (current in Serug
and the surrounding tracts) then,
afterwards from that time.

an'si:-, *var.* ab'si-, as'si-, to
swing the hands to and fro while
walking; to walk proudly. (si:-n,
'hand,' is used as a verb.)

an-si:'mar-en, ə-si:-n ted-ted-le ə-ja:ten-ə-mandra. The man who walks swinging his hands; a proud man.

an'soi-, an'so:-n, *adj.*, *intr.*, alone. (See soi and taq-so:n.)

[*cf.* Mundari, sae-sui, san sun.]

ante-'dæn, (*dial.*) if so; then *syn.* unte-de n.

ante-'do:ŋ, *var.* antə-'doŋ, (*dial.*) nevertheless, on the other hand. oŋe:ŋən ə-dəsa:-den, oŋe:ŋən ə-doŋ ka:ptebe-na; ante-doŋ da ŋə-qadi:-len buddi: ted do n, daŋ-qa di:-lennədoŋ ka:ptebe-na, tid-te be-na; if the fault is the man's we will certainly scold the man, if on the other hand, the fault lies in our young girl we will certainly scold her and beat her too.

'antəlai-, *n.*, father's elder brother's wife

an-təŋə'l'u:-, the (tuft of) hair which is left unshaven on a boy's head.

[an + √ tal- to leave, to reserve with inf. -ən- + u'a-n, 'hair'.]

antə'na:ri:-n, *n.*, the string of a guitar or any such musical instrument.

an-tə'nil-ən, (an + √ til- with inf. -ən-); what has been buried

antə'nun-da:-'ku'l-ən, the morning meal.

[an + tuŋ with inf. -ən- + da:, 'water', + ku'l-ən, contr. of kudu-n, cooked food, porridge]

'an-tam-da:-, *var.* aŋ-tam-, *v.t.*, to keep the mouth open; yawn. (tam is the contr. form used in compds. instead of t'o d-ən, 'mouth' + da:, an aux. verb)

[*cf.* Mundari and Santali equivalents given under aŋ-e'b-da: (*q.v.*)

an-tokla:-'mar-en, one who speaks humorously; a jester; a buffoon.

'antre:-, (*dial.*) *int.* There! Lo! Look! Look! See intre:; untre:.

an'tuŋ, *var.* om'tuŋ-, *v.t.*, to finish, to complete, to accomplish; used with ref. to barə-n, orro:-n, lo-lo-n, puŋ-jiŋ-ən, etc.)

an-ud-'dum-ən, *var.* an-amud-ən-, *n.*, the liquor that is distilled at the commencement.

an-'udid-, *adj.*, what has been rolled into a ball.

an-udid-la:j-ən, a ball of fried rice.

an-udil-'lo:-n (an-udid-lo:-n), small clay balls or bullets with which birds are shot.

[lo-n. contr. of ləbo-n, 'earth'.]

an-u'de:ŋ-ən, noose; as anude:ŋ-pan-ən, a noose for the hare. (pan-, contr. of pander-ən, 'a hare')

an'urja, *see* orja.

aŋ-, the same as *pref.* an-, of which n is assimilated to the following gutturals, as aŋ-gan- to cause to enter; an-aŋad= aŋ-aŋad, 'that has been cut'. (√ aŋad, to cut) See also aŋ-mad-, aŋ-nur, etc.

-aŋ, *adv. suff.* as in bar-aŋ 'twice'; er-aŋ 'thrice' *cf.* millaŋ, 'once'.

aŋ- (*see* am-)

aŋ-ən, contr. of aŋ-əl-ən, 'fire wood'. ŋiŋi-aŋ-ən, 'a faggot of fuel'; soi-soi-aŋ-ən, *lit.* burn-fuel; bidar-aŋ-ən; a yoke carried by a man on his shoulder, with strings tied to both the ends, containing firewood id-aŋ-mar-ən, a man who cuts fuel. tem-aŋ-, to sell firewood.

[√ id, cut + aŋəl + mandra-n.] bal-bal- aŋ-ən, firewood for burning a dead body (√ bal, to burn, redup.)

'aŋ-ən, contr. of ədaŋ-ən, a species of kite, as in kondidi-aŋ-ən.

'aŋ-ədra:-n, *var.* iŋadra:-n, a she-buffalo, or a cow, or a she goat, or a sheep or a hen given to

another man on condition that the off-spring should be given to the owner for a limited time according to the agreement.

agēdra: 'bo ŋ-en, a buffalo, so given.
[boŋ-en, contr. of boŋ tel-en.]

'agēdra: 'i:m-en, a fowl so given
[i:m-en, contr. of kənsi:m-en.]

'agēdra: 'mēd-en, a goat so given.
[mēd-en, contr. of kimmed-en.]

'agēdra: 'taŋ-en, a cow so given
[taŋ-en, contr. of taŋ li:p-en.]

'agēl-en, fuel, [contr. ag-en]
agēl-mar-en, agēl-ba-mar-en, the
man who goes to fetch fire-wood.
[cf. Mundari, Santali, Birhor,
səŋgə l, fire; Pareng, agēl.]

'agēl-'magēl, (tag-words) fuel, etc.

'aga-n, *adv. inter.*, 'when'?

'aga: 'ag-a: *var.* agā:n-agā:n.

'agā:n-'agā:n, *adv.*, now and then;
occasionally.

'agā:n-te, *rel. adv.*, *Ex* agā:n-te
amən qu-ti:p səletten-na: jən
ittai, 'when you call me, just then
I shall come'.

'agā:n-te-'agā:n-te, *rel. adv.*, when-
ever.

'aga: 'roi, when (possibly)?

'aga: se'ro:ŋ, *adv.* when, (I wonder). This is used in rhetorical sentences, in which the verbal forms do not take the tense augmentations. This construction is also called *irrealis*, *Ex* gən boi dolej-da-ti:p ; jaŋ nən-ji uat-nən-ji aŋa: səroŋ jera:ji ; aŋa: səro:ŋ dipe:ji? 'I am very hungry; when will, I wonder, my mother and father come (home) and when, I wonder, will they cook (food)!' gorzəŋ-ben boi-boi sənari-dəm, aŋa: səroŋ adu: suŋ e? bə kanlər siŋtri: ku:l-en qəən-gale ɛra: - 'your village is very far when, I wonder, will you reach your house, drink a cup of raggee-porridge and go.

a'ga: te, *var.* 'agā:n-te (occurs in songs and in some dialects)

'agda:la: -, *v.t.*, to increase.

ag'gai-ta:n, moonlight.

'agga: j-en, the moon, (contr. qai: j-en, q r)

ag-'e b-da: -, *var.* ag-'e m-da: -
(*imp.l.*) to yawn, agē b-da: ti:p (1 p. *sing.*) agē b-da: t-am (2 p. *sing.*)
you yawn

[cf. Santali, Mundari, -aggo:p,
yawn; Birhor, -aggo:b = mouth
hole, Gutob, abda:; Remo,
agubda:]

ag-'ge m-en, *n*, a fire pot, a portable furnace or oven, (✓ ge m, to light)

'aŋgi-n, *n*, a battle axe.

ag-'guŋ-, *v.t.*, to cause to fall, caus. of (✓ guŋ).

ag-'guh-, *v.t.*, to cause to be swallowed; to throw into the mouth amin qai-sa:n-en bo kind-up namle ag-gable jəm:ten, 'he took a handful of fried red gram and, throwing them into (his) mouth, ate them' (✓ gum, to hold in the mouth.)

ag-'gulli-, *v.t.*, to bind up the upper cloth so as to form a pocket for leaves, etc, jante qum-le sinrin ab-agtaule guppun-teji ettele ɛmmetenji.

ag-'gur, caus. of ✓ ur-, to toss up.

'ag-ji-ja: *var.* aŋoi-ja: at any time (from ag-a:n, 'when' + ij emphatic particle + ja: ettele ɛ mandra: jən ag-ij ja: er-geŋij 'such a man I have not seen anywhere I, cf' aŋij-ja: 'anywhere'.

'aŋkoila: 'ja:d-en, a species of snake.
[ja:d-en, contr. of j'a:d-en.]

'aŋkoil-'ne:h-en, *var.* 'aŋkoila: 'ne ben, a species of tree, *Alangium Hexapetalum*.

ag-'mad-, (mad, 'eye' is incorporated). To open the eyes.

ag-'nur, *v.t.*, to smell.

'aŋoija, *var.* aŋij-ja:

aŋ-'sud-dəm-, (*refl.*) to tuck up; to lift and fold up the cloth worn so that it may not be wetted while crossing a stream; *Ex.* joda:n əpaɖla:-pen-ə-dinaŋ sinri-pen da-da:-do:ŋ ɡa:nle aŋ-sud-dəm-lenai.

aŋ-'tam-, *var.* an-'tam, to open the month.

[*cf.* Santali, aŋɡop; Malto, aŋle; Nancowry, tipap; Besisī, aŋ.]

a:ŋ-tid, to fling; to throw away.

'aŋuija: (*dial.*), aŋoija-, anywhere.

'aŋur-'jer-, pəsiŋən-ə-kəro:d, chin cough.

a:ŋ ! *int expr.* disapproval.

a'p'a:d, *var.* ə-'p'a:d, to evaporate, to be absorbed, to be dried up. ləbo:-ləŋ-ən d'a:n a:p'a:ɖle = water is absorbed in the earth.

aɖad-'da:r-ən, rice cooked without any water remaining to be strained.

[da:r-ən, *contr.* of da:rəŋ-ən]

a'ne:mo:n, *adv.*, too much; unexpectedly.

'a:ŋi-ə-, (*dial.*) a: jəŋ-ə-, a:jəŋ-ən-ə-, which, whichever, what, whatever.

a'ŋi:d-, (*impl.*) to be exhausted, to be over, to be finished.

'aŋi:-ten, *var.* aŋin-ten, *adv.*, afterwards.

'aŋja:, *var.* anja:-, barren.

[*cf.* Prakrit, va:pja:; Skt. Vand-hja:]

'aŋja:-'mar, 'aŋje-'mar-, *var.* anja: mar:

aŋ'je:ŋ-, *var.* an'je:ŋ.

'aŋji:'hoi, *var.* 'anji:'boi.

aŋpaɖəm-'mo:-n, *var.* aŋpaɖəb-'mo:-n, aŋne'mo:n; suddenly.

aŋpaɖa:r-'kul-ən, *var.* aŋpaɖ-da:r-ən, *q v.*

aŋpam-, *v.t.*, to name, (*see* əpam).

'aŋpam-ən, *n.*, name.

'aŋpam-'pam-ən, the ceremony of giving a name to the baby.

'aŋpe'mo:n, 'aŋpaɖəm 'mo:-n, suddenly.

'aŋpi:d-, *caus.* of a:ŋi:d- to bring to a close, to exhaust (ab + pi:d = a:ŋpi:d).

'aŋ(p)um-, *v.i.*, to urinate.

'aŋ (p) um-ən, *n.*, urine.

'aŋ(p)um-'boj-ən, a woman's urine.

'aŋum-'ra:-gen ə-ɡə'nur- (*lit.* urine + elephant + like + rain), torrent of rain.

aŋ-, *int.* *var.* aŋ! a:b-, Hey! presto!

'a:padda:-n, disappearance.

'apaɪ, 'ap'ai-, *v.t.*, to send.

a'pe:ŋ, to float; to go adrift.

'a:pi:su:-n, office. (English.)

'ap'pade-, *v.t.*, to think, to infer, to conclude, to suppose (*caus.* ab- + pade-).

'ap'pade-dəm-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to feel, to form an opinion.

appa'de-'jem-(?) *adv.*, in a suffocating manner.

'ap'pan-, (ab + pap); *v.t.*, to pull out.

'appape- (this is a negative form of pap, *v.i.*, *impl.* as in appa:p-ne = 'it will not come out').

'ap-pe-'pe:-, *caus.* of a'pe, to flow, to let out.

'ap'pintu-, (*caus.* of pintu. blame) to accuse to blame, to defame.

'ap'puɖ-, (*dial.*) *v.i.*, intercede, mediate

'ap'puta:r-, (*caus.* of puta:r-) to bore a hole kokko:rən apputa:rre sərən appepe:teji, 'they make an opening in the big basket and let out the grain'.

See appepe: above 1. jumbur-ən-ji kintal-ən apputa:rre lu:ŋ-su:ŋ-ən ɡa:nleji, 'thieves made a hole in the wall and entered the house'.

ap'saŋ-(jɛ:l)-ən, gall-bladder.

ap'sɛ:- (*syn.* amme:-) to make. to do. [ab + se:].

ap'sɛ:-le-, *conj.* participle used as postposition like amme:le, *expr.* (1) for, on account of, regarding, *Ex.* (2) at the rate of -bo:-rupa: 'jən bo:-putti apse:le temlende-n pi:tai; 'if you sell at the rate of one putti a rupee I shall buy-'.
 ap'su:j-, *var.* attufj-, aptuj-, to show.
 (verb of motion) apsu:j-ai, point out to me.
 [Gutōb, obju:]

ap'tujj-, *var.* apsu:j-.

ap'puŋ-, *var.* oppuŋ, *q.v.*

ar-, *var.* of al-, as in ar-mode:-, al-mode:-, fight with one another; ar-isum- = to love one another.

ar-, *r.t.*, to scrape, to plunder, to adjust *Ex.* ar-raŋ-tendai = 'I shall scrape my tongue'. (ar + laŋ- contr. of l'aŋ-ən, tongue; assimilation of l to r.) jate-pen ar-dəm-tendai poŋ 'shall I plunder my own thing?' kan bidar boi boi laŋŋin; jan-gamle tam bedai? ija adraŋti an-ar-na = 'This yoke is too heavy, how can I bear it? no; I cannot adjust it.

ar-ən, contr. arsi:-n, a monkey.

Ex. talaiba:-ar-ən, an old monkey.
 ogger:-ar-ən, male monkey.

ar-ən, contr. of areŋ-ən, stone, as in suda-ar-ən, a big stone; di-ar-, to arrange stones (ar- object is incorporated with the predicate) gu-ar-ən planting 'stones' (as memorials) (gu + ar-); kud-ar-ən, *q.v.*

ar-ə-im-ən, organ of feeling; means of sensing. Infix -ər- is here changed into pref. ar.

'areŋ-, *adj.* pungent, acid. *v.i.*, to be pungent.

'areŋga:-n, a raised seat against the wall in a room; a platform with an umbrella-shaped roof (thatched) where the priest is

seated or the offerings are deposited.

'arai:-neb-ən, *n.*, a kind of tree.

'ara:la:i-, *var.* ɛra:la:i, *expr.* 'this side', 'down here'. (This is from the speaker's point of view, cf. ara:ta:, 'that side'.

'aramteji-, tag of -'ni:da:teji- (*q.v.*).

ara:ta:-, *var.* ɛra:ta:-.

'arbu:-n-, a scaly ant-eater, like armadillo.

[cf. Mundari, armu:; Birhor, harba:; Telugu aluvu.]

'arbu:-saŋ-ən, a door with shutters. (saŋ-ən, contr. of sanay-ən, 'door'.)

ar-'da:-, *r.t.*, to ladle water; to strain water with a strainer.

arda:-'bo:ŋ-ən, *var.* adda:-bo:ŋ-ən.

a're:l-ən, *n.*, hailstone (contr. re:l-ən).

[cf. Mundari, aril, aŋril; Santali, arel; Birhor, aril; Gutob, birel; Remo, bre:l; Pareng, are:l.]

are:l-'gum-ən, rain with hail. (gum, contr. used in compds. expr. rain.)

[cf. Pareng, are:l-gum.]

a're:n, tag of bərum (*q.v.*).

a're:n la:n- 'am-, fie! thou art ugly!

'are-ŋ-, *adj.*, stony, used in compds., as in are-ŋ-go-d-ən, stony way.

'are-ŋ-'ən, *n.*, stone; milestone [contr. ar-ən].

[cf. Mundari, sereŋ, 'a large flat stone'; Pareng, areŋ.]

'are-ŋ-re-ŋ-, *adj.*, useless, trifling; rocky, full of stones.

'are:sa:-'si-j-ən, *var.* arresa:-pi-j-ən, a very young baby. [si-j-ən and pi-j-ən, contr. of posi-j-ən, 'a child'.

argadi:-'tʉ:d-ən, burning the dry wood in the clearing prepared for

cultivation on the slope of a hill.
[tud-ən, contr. used in compds. for
t'o:-gen, 'fire']

ar'gal-, var. er'gal, ir'gal, er'gal,
ur'gal, or'gal; thirst, thirsty, to
be thirsty (*impl.*)
[cf. Remo, usargal:]

ar'gal-da:-, to feel thirsty; (*impl.*)
Ex. pen ar'gal-da-tip (1 p. sing.).

ar'gal-ən, n., thirst. [contr. gal-
ən, q.v.]

'argatta-n, the name of one of
the Sora deities.

ar'ged-, *adj.*, straddling

ar'ged-lo-ge-, *adv.*, *v.i.*, to straddle.
argedle pa:- (*refl.*), to walk in a
straddling manner.

ar'go-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to have hoarse
(voice) throat, as in murdi-ka:-pen
urgotip, 'my throat is dry and
hoarse'.

'ari-g-, var. ajiq, *syn.*, anrigtiq.
small, little, slight, a bit.

'arid-tiq, var. ajiq-tiq, a little,
small, a trifle, a bit.

'arid-tiq-'dap-, a small piece of-; a
little of-.

'arid-'tub-dəm-, small, as in arid
tubdəm-ən-ə-king, 'a small tiger'.

ar'rij-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to walk fast.

ar-inse'lo:-n., var. of inse'lo:-n.,
'a woman', only used in songs

'arjoq, *adv.*, always; *syn.* to:doq.

'arjoi, arjni-dəm-, always, often.

'arjo-'tirjo, tag-words, *expr.* to
rage, like cholera, as in rigge:boj-
ən boi-boi dōle- arjo:le -tirjo:le;
'cholera has spread widely; it has
been raging'. (It implies that
there were many deaths).

ar'mod-ən, var. arə'mod-ən,
cobwebs on the walls, etc.
blackened by woodsmoke. [mod-
ən contr. of umud-ən, smoke.]

aroggem-'ba:l-ən, flint-lock-gun.
[ʌgem, 'to light'; ba:l-ən, contr.
of ba:da:-n, a gun.]

aroi-'ay-ən, ? dry logs that will
serve as fuel. [ay-ən, contr. of
ayol-ən.]

aro'mad-, (*dial.* Ramagiri) to
meddle. aromad-da:-gen ə-man-
dra, 'a meddlesome person'.

arog'ra:-, var. ar-on-dra:-, *adv.*,
across, cross-wise, horizontally.

ar'pa:d-, *v.i.*, to unfold, to straddle
as in arpad-le pa:, (*refl.*) to walk
with legs wide apart; arpad-le
tanag-, 'to stand with legs wide
apart'.

ar'pa:d-'je:-, *adj.*, *adv.*, *v.*,
astride.

[je:-, contr. of j'e:-ən, legs.]

'arra:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to become
unfruitful.

'arra:-n, *adj.*, barren, sterile
(applied to persons, animals, trees
and soils).

'arrab-(ad-rab-), to be unable,
as in pen arrupti ajjuma: diune ə-
pupr, 'I am unable to eat so much
bread'.

ar'ra:d-, *syn.* ar'pa:d, to sit astride;
to stretch (as legs) apart.

arra:d-'je:-, *v.*, *adj.*, to sit down
on the ground with the legs
stretched out, apart from one
another.

arra-'jo:n-ən, n., the fruits called
'the lady's fingers'.

'arram-, *v.t.* collect and heap up
the weeds and underwood.

'arramle-'borramle-, tag-words,
expr. (1) having gathered into a
heap; as the dry leaves, branches,
etc. of the trees cut down in a
clearing in order to burn them;
(2) in a sweeping manner as,
joda:n tagli:-ənji, mandrunji
əne:b-ənji kuddub arramle-bor-
ramle pa:nte=the brook carries
away cattle, men, trees and all

together; ruqa-borj-on kud-dub mandran orramle-borramle pageten = Smallpox carried away all the people 'sweeping them into a heap'.

ar-ra'pej, var. ab-rapej-, caus. of rape, *v.t.*, to tear.

'arrarra:n, tag of 'ukkarra:n *expr.* tightly.

ar-'raŋ-, (ar-, *q.s.* + laŋ-, contr. of l'aŋ-on, 'tongue')—to scrape the tongue.

arrar'raj- (ab + /raj- redup.) to cause to break into pieces

'ar-re-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to lay eggs.

'ar-re:-n, var. adre:-n, *n.*, eggs, spawn. (contr. ad-on, *q.s.*)

ar're-, (ab-re), to colour, to apply some sort of dye, to decorate. *E.g.* kampu-bo'j-on-ji saŋsa:ŋ-on batte ə-munka-n-ji arretenji; ə-mad-on-ji ka kəten arreten-ji = kampu women colour or paint their faces with turmeric and their eyes with collyrium (or lamp black). s'a'ŋ-on arrete:ji = they decorate the house.

ar're:d-on-, var. erre:d-on-, a variety of parrots very small in size. [contr. re'd-on, *q.v.*]

'arre:-'i:-n, nits, lice.

'arre:-'kad-on, testicle.

'arre:-'mad-on, eye-ball.

'arre:-'ol-on, tinsel.

'arre:-sa:-'o:n-on, *n.*, the new born baby.

arre-'taŋka:-n, *n.*, counterfeit coin.

ar'rij-(ab + rij-), caus. of arij-, *v.t.*, to make one walk fast, to gallop. *v.i.* (*refl.*) to run, as arri-n-a.

'ar-ro'jo:ŋ-, *neg.* of rojo:ŋ-, used impersonally, as in ar-rojo:ŋ-i-ŋ-, it will not be convenient to me, *i.e.*, I have no leisure.

ar'roy, var. ar'ru:ŋ-, to take together. (*cf.* uruŋ-, to take.)

ar'roy-, *adv.* just now, a short while ago; as arroy gula i=I have just now eaten. bisiy-qo'd-on arroy tonub-on ə-dinnaŋ = 'on the day on which he assumed the office of Bisig for the first time'.

arroy-'daggadi-, prime of life; the girl that has recently attained puberty.

arroy-'purba:-n, primal

arroy-ul-'im-on, the crowing of the cock announcing the attainment of its maturity.

ar'ruŋ-, to bring back, or drive homewards, as a herd of cattle, (a verb of motion).

arruŋ-a, 'drive away'; arruŋ-aŋ, 'drive forwards'—(*imp. re.* 2 *p. sing.*).

'arsi:-n, a baboon; *cf.* karu:-n, a monkey.

'arsi:-ba:-n, the name of a Sora deity.

'arsi:-ba:-'o:n ? The son of arsi:-ba-.

'arsi:-ba:-'o:(n) - 'karu:-ba:-'o:(n) de:-, used impersonally, expressing good wishes, for long life, etc. as *e.g.* arsi:-ba'o(n)-karu:-ba'o(n) de:-aŋ-te; 2 *p. sing.* optative, 'May you live long!' (the allusion may be to the long life of the monkeys and of the baboons; or of the offspring of the deities. Note also that ba'o = grey).

'arsid-'so:r-, a class of Soras living near Rayagada.

'arta:-n, a rope, or thong with which the yoke is tied to the plough.

'artane-'ne:b-on, a timber tree, *Pentaptera: Arjuna*. (The Soras use the juice of the leaves of this tree in cleansing the hair).

'arteŋ-'ja:d-on, a kind of snake.

'artin, *adv.* knowingly, as in anin kən ə dusa:artin-na: tubeten, 'he committed the crime, certainly knowing that it is a crime'.

ar-'tud-ən, (ʌ/ar + tud-ən, contr. of t'o gr-n 'fire') a match; also, an-ar-tud-ən.

'aru-ən, a Tamilian.

'a:sən, a particle used as a post-position *expr.* 'for', 'on account of', 'because of', 'now that'. *syn.* ammele, and apsele.

Ex. urgəlon boi-boi a:sən ə-mur dɪkən əsarre, 'on account of excessive thirst, his throat became dry'. ambe:n ə-gibbe:n a:sən tenne jɪrɪɪ = 'I have come here to see you'. jənum-jum-ən əgə:sən a:sən anin kəjelle, 'he died for want of food'. ɔn-pen amən (pənəŋ) a:sən kən tillam. 'As you are my child (you see) I have given you this'.

NOTE.--The use of this particle in —unte a:sən-ammele; əte-bən-a:sən; nəm-a:sən ɪrɪ; unte ə bə:ŋ adda-a:sən dajɪŋ ruŋkue?

a'sa:-, to refuse, *v.t.* (*refl.*) and (*impl.*) -pən a:sə-l-ɪp, 'I have refused'; amən jə: a:sə-n-ai, 'refuse, you also'.

'a:sə:-, ambition, (*Skt.*), ambitious as in a:sə:bə:ŋ-ən, 'an ambitious woman'.

'asəŋ-, *adj.* of raw taste.

'asəŋ-ən, *n.*, acerbity.

'asəŋge:-n, for nothing, in vain, without cause.

[*cf.* Santali, a:səŋ, 'for nothing'.] Mundari, asəŋge, sɪ: mɔ:ŋe.

asəŋ-'je:m-ən, acid belching; (*fig.*) grudge, envy

a'sar-, *adj.* dry, *v.i.* to dry. *e.g.*, əsar-ol-ən, dry leaves [ol-, contr. of o'la:n, 'leaf']. əsar-ləŋ-ən, 'parched tongue'. [ləŋ-, contr. of l'a:ŋ-ən, tongue.] saro:n əsarre, 'the paddy has dried'. [*cf.* Remo, usar].

a'se:den, a term of abuse.

a'sen, *var.* ə-srən-, boiled grains of rice. bənəŋe-mar-ənɟi ə gəte nɟi ə-da:kul-le:ŋ ə-se:n dəkute poŋ ɪjə: poŋ? = In the porridge

which poor people drink there is scarcely a grain of boiled rice; *i.e.* it is mixed with much water.

a'si:-, *var.* əsi:-, *q.v.*

a-sin-'pūr, *var.* əsm-pūr, *q.v.*

asə'sjem-, ab-sə'jem, (caus. of sə'jem-) to appease, to console.

'assa:-ne:-n, (*neg.* of ʌ/sa:-) *adj.*, which does not yield to the plough or hoe (applied to hard soil).

'assan-'je:l, *var.* əpsəŋ-je:l- (*q.v.*).

as's'e:ŋ-, *v.t.* (ab + s'e:ŋ) to render hard service.

as-'si:-, *var.* ə-'si:-, *q.v.*

'assinne:-, (*neg.* of sinne:- to disregard (*dial.*)).

assir'sa:r-, to cause (water, etc.) to squirt, to syringe.

as'so:la:- (ab + so:la:-), to cast an evil eye, to curse (*cf.* so:la:-mo:la:, evil spirits).

as's'o:r- (ab + s'o:r), to cause (water, etc.) to boil.

as'su:n! *int.*, Let it be! It does not matter! Never mind! as in anin tidipten, kəpipten; asu:n qam-ləɪ = he beat me, he scolded me; I took no notice.

a'su:-, *var.* əsu:-, *adj.* and *v.i.* (*impl.*) asu-mar-ən, 'the sick man'; asu-pəŋ-ən, 'stomach ache, pangs of child birth'. asu:t-am poŋ? 'Are you ill?' [*cf.* Mundari, hasu; Santali, ha-so, Pareng, ə-su; Gutob, isi; Remo, sɪ:ta; Mikir, so: = pain.]

a'su-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to abate, to be reduced.

a'su:-n, *var.* ə'su:-n, *n.*, illness, pain, fever.

a'sub, *var.* ə'sub (*q.v.*) to cut; *adj.*, sharp.

a'su:-da:-, to be ill, to feel pain (da:, aux. verb).

a'sui, *var.* əsu:, a'su:n, a few, some.

a:-ta:-, an affix expressing continuity of action; as in jɪrɪ:ta:-jɪrɪ: ta:-n, 'while going'.

[*cf.* the force of *ta:* in Hindi, Marathi, etc., *e.g.* *marēta:marē ta:* = while striking.]

a'tal-, *v.t.*, to spread and to level.

ate-, a particle attached to nouns and also attribute words such as relative participles and adjectives so as to make them absolute; *e.g.* *sudān-a:*, 'a big-' is a conjoint form while *sudān-ate*, 'the big one' is an absolute form which requires no word after it, *cf.* my and mine. *Ex.* *untēn-ate* 'that'; *uā:n-am-ate*, 'thy father's'; *ridi'n-ate*, 'the brass-one'; *luā:g-an-ate*, 'the iron-one'. *budā:n tette ijete*; *sukū'n ate tenne dukū'mete* 'let Buda go there; as to Sukū, let him stay here'. *amān-barte al-bertēni ā-gūmle - nā:pen-ate amān s'ūg-an āgāsa*, 'while I thought of conversing with you, you were not at home' The force of this particle is modified by such adverbs as *jū:*; *jūnāyden*, *nūn*, *nārid* as in *jūn-jā-ate*, 'mine also'. *up-ūlōn ate-up ul*; excessive sweat. *sweaty*.

'ati, elephant (from Oriya *hātī*).

atta-'de-n, otherwise, syn. *ijā:(lōn)den*.

attad'-tad, none or nothing as in *magbā:jen mēridsa: ijā:*, *attad-tad āgāsa:* = there are no chillies, nothing whatever (this word is generally used along with *āgāsa:*).

'attakoḍ-'mo:, decidedly, rudely, unceremoniously, in an offensive manner.

at-tabub, (ab+tab'ub), *v.t.*, to forfeit the wager.

attadi-'buḡ-en, a kind of tambour.

at'taḡ-, tag of a'd'ur, *q.v.*

atten-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to get entangled, to be caught inextricably, as in *daḡki:lēg-an ā-boḡ-an atten-le* = 'his head was caught in the pot', *ānsalōn ākōmpuḡ-lēg pōsi-jān attenle* = 'the child was stuck in the womb of the woman'.

[*cf.* Santali, *atāḡ*, 'catch'.]

at'tuj-a, *rar.* ap'suj-, to show, to point out- (a verb of motion). [*Gutob*, obju.]

aur-, *r.*, to become large, to grow big, to prevail, to extend, to spread. (Ramagiri (*dial.*) *uā:r* = *aur-*.)

[*cf.* Oriya, *aḡuri*.]

aur-'gab-, *v.i.*, to chew the cud, abjer-gab.

b

[h] this phonetic symbol represents the labial sound heard in the Sora word *bā:gu*, 'two'. It occurs initially, medially and finally. It is practically like the sound heard in the English words *be* and *mb*; but while the English [b] is slightly aspirated the Sora [b] is unaspirated. The Sora sound [b] is voiced; but it loses the voice when it is followed by a voiceless consonant as in *qob + tai* = *gōbtai*, *gōptai*, *ab + se:le* = *ābse:le*, *apse:le*. It is generally assimilated to the sound which follows it, *e.g.* *ab + ta:d* = *at-*

ta:d, *ab-s'e:d* = *ass'e:d*. Double *b* [bb] as in *abbā:ḡ*, 'to frighten', is not like the double *b* in the English words, like *gibbon* [gibbən]. The two *b*'s should be pronounced in Sora words. Between *m* and *d* and *m* and *r* a transitional or intermediate *b* is heard in some words; *e.g.* *am'bdi*, *ambrij*. In recent Oriya loan words, Skt. *v.* is pronounced *b* as in Oriya.

[h] this phonetic symbol represents the labial sound which is checked in the Sora words, *e.g.* *e!ā:b!*, *mīb-mīb*, *b'oḡ-*; checked [b], like the other checked consonants, are

formed by occlusion which is not followed by explosion, the breath then escaping through the nose. In the cognate languages, e.g. in Mundari, it is said that a nasal sound *m* is produced as a result of this. This phenomenon is not noticeable in Sora; the checked consonant is inaudible and is lost in some words. Such weak forms, as [b, d, g] are generally represented by Phoneticians as [ɸ, ɖ, ɣ].—See *Le Maître Phonétique*, 1910, p. 101.

bē'dika, used with *bo-* (contr. of *əboi*, 'one'), a moment *var. madi-ka* in the Kamagiri dialect; *bo-gad* is generally used instead of *bo-bədika*.

bē'dig, *var. hə'dip*, contr. *biɸ*, *var. buɸ*; a particle *expr.* contingency, as 'would have'; past perfect conditional. *Ex.* *anin-ɸi, ɪteɸi hədip, ə-ganurre-n a-sən anɪjaɸ-ji*, they would have gone (but) as it rained (they) did not go *buɸ* is *diaɸ*, and occurs in songs.

bē'dig-len, *var. hədip, -len*, same as *hədip*; *-len* is expletive.

bē'doi-hə'dai-ga:mle, in a crowd or group, in large numbers.

bē'do:ɸ-hə'deɸ-tam-en, hoarse or loud voice.

[*tam-*, contr. of *t'o.d-en*, 'mouth'.]

bē'do:ɸ-hə'do:ɸ-ga:mle, *adv.* splashingly; noisily.

bēdo:ɸ-su-, *n.* nakedness of body.

bē'do:r-dəna-, *adj., adv.* very strong, very loud.

bē'dua:n-enr-ədu:-n, tag-words, *expr.* stout, fat.

bē'du:ɸ-en, *var. hədo:ɸ-en*, *n.* (1) forest, hill; *bəduɸ-ur-en*, the hill-bamboo; (2) an order or class of Sora spirits; *siɸ-boɸa:-*, the deity of the hill.

[contr. *buɸ*, *var. bo-ɸ-en* as in *ə-sambidi-bo-ɸ-en*, the lower part

of the hill, *cf. siɸ-boɸ-a*, 'the sun-god' of the Santalis, Mundaris and of the other kindred tribes in Chota Nagapur.]

bē'le:d-en, a feather; a bunch of feathers; the plume worn by the Sora-men on the turban.

[contr. *bə.d-en*.]

bē'le:d-am-en, an arrow furnished with feathers.

bē'le:ɸ-en, the roof (of a house).

bē'le:ɸ-puda:ra:-n, *var. bē'le:ɸ-pura:da:-n*, also called *rup-rup-pura:da:-n*; the slender animating spirit in the body.

(? *cf. the beating-heart*.)

bēlo:-'bo:-, *var. halo:-'bo:n* (*q.v.*).

bē'nəbje:-n, (*bəbje:-* with inf. *-ən*), *var. hənəbjo:-n*, the act of consoling or silencing a person in grief.

bē'nəbre-n, consolation.

bē'nə:ge-n, poor, poverty, beggary.

bē'nə:ge:-dəm-, *adj.*, poor.

[*bə:ge-* with inf. *-ən*—*cf. Mundari, ba:ɸi*, 'to desert'.]

bē'nə:ida:-n, (loan word, *baida:-*, 'instalment', with inf. *-ən*).

bē'nə:l-, *bə:l-en*; (*√bəl*, to burn with inf. *-ən*—) burning; cremation of the dead body.

bē'nan (*d*), *ra:ɸ-en*; *ban* (*d*) *ra:ɸ-en* with inf. *-ən*, flour of corn, etc. (except *raggee*).

bē'nandri:-n, (*ban* (*d*) *ri:-n* with inf. *-ən*—), a hooked stick.

bē'nandri:-'ur-en, a bamboo pole to the narrow end of which is tied a small stick, or a small bag or some such thing in order to gather fruit from tall trees.

bē'nante:-n, (*bante-* with inf. *-ən*—) a division, a share, a lot; distribution.

bē'nap-en, (*bəp-* with inf. *-ən*—) intention, purpose, appointment, order, engagement, request.

be'na:r-, (ba:r with inf. -ən-). *Ex. 11.* (1) Second degree of ascent in relationship as in ə-b-a-na:r-ju-ju-n, 'great-grandfather'. (2) By and by, afterwards 'next' as in ə-b-a-na:r-ən-ə ma-ggə-da:-ra:, the next Tuesday

be'na:r-ən, exchange, barter; bail, substitute (✓ba:r with inf. -ən-).

bə-na:r-jum-ən, dinner given in recognition of service. (jum is to be regarded as the contr. of jonum-ən.)

be'na:ra:-n, (ba:ra:-n = 'work' with inf. -ən-).

bə-na:r-ju-'ju-n, same as ə-b-a-na:r-ju-ju.

bə-na:r-mə'n'e:ŋ, (ba:r-m'e:ŋ with inf. -ən-) revival, recovery from serious illness.

bə-na:r-tə'nu:ŋ-ba:-, second husband; also, ə-b-a-na:r-'tab-ən; (tab-ən, contr. of tənugba:-n).

bə-na:r-tə'no:ŋba:-'su:ŋ-, used as a verb, to live with a second husband.

-ən, *n.*, second husband's house.

be'na:r-'ti'ki, the next time; at last.

be'na:s'a:-n, choice.

[Loan from Or. basse, 'to select', with inf. -ən-.]

be'na:s'e:-n, *var.* of bəna:s'a:-n.

bən'(d)ra:b-, angry, to be angry; see bəra'b-.

[ba:b- with double inf. -ən- and (ə)r- and the transitional sound, d.]

bən'dra:b-ən, *n.*, anger. See bən-dra:b-ən

bən'dro:m, (bom with double inf. -ən and (ə)r and the transitional sound d), something spliced.

be'ne:d, (✓be:d, 'to sip' with inf. -ən-), *n.*, a sip, as in əlin bə bəne:d soi attil-l-p, '(he) did not give me even a sip of liquor',

be'ne:l, (✓be:l, 'to spread, with inf. -ən-) what is spread; a mat, etc

bəne:l- ta:l-'o:l-ən, a leaf spread out (so that an offering may be placed on it at the time of sacrifice)

bə'ne:r, (✓ber, 'to speak with inf. -ən-'), gossip, conversation; news, as in ra:ja-n-ə-bəner, news of the Raja. bəne:r-əli, liquor drunk at the time of chatting.

bə'ne:ra:-n, a keepsake; another's share reserved. /ɛ bəne:ra:-ensi, the ring kept as a memento.

bə'ne:ra:-n, (bəra:-n, 'enmity' with inf. -ən-) vindictiveness.

bəne:r-'dup-, (talk behind) baneful influence of the words of an envious person. Calumny, backbiting (This may also be used as a verb.)

bəne:r-'dup-ən, *n.*, backbiting; conspiracy.

bəne:r-'dup-'be:r, a word that produces hatred or enmity.

bəne:r-'dup ja:-ra:nai'dup ja:, tag-words, *exp.*, -slinder.

bəne:r-'dup-'mar-, a slanderer, a tale bearer.

bənindra:d-'bo:j-ən, co-wife or fellow wife.

[bindra:d-bo:j with inf. -ən-.]

bənir'sa:r-ən, refusal to accept. (birsar with inf. -ən-.)

bə'ro:j-ən, ✓boj, 'to stitch' with inf. -ən-), *n.*, a stitch, a needle as in bəno:j-ən bə'te sindri:-n, boj-a:, 'stitch the cloth with the needle'.

(To distinguish the ordinary steel needle from the feather needle, -la:ŋ, contr. of lu: y-ən, 'iron' is added, as in bəno:j-la:ŋ-ən to denote the former.)

bəno'lo:d, (bolod, with inf. -ən-), what is attached, a cover.

bəno'lon, (bolon, with inf. -ən-), a cover, a wrapper.

bə'nom-ən, (✓bom to join with inf. -ən-), a joint, splice. *var.*, bəndro:m.

be'nuk'a:j-en, (buk'a:j with inf. -ən-) roguery.

be'nuk'a:j-mar-, a rogue; a liar.

be'num-en, an ant-hill. [contr. bum-, q.v.] [\sqrt{b} um, var. bom- (q.v.) + inf. -ən + suff. -ən]

[cf. Santali, Ho, Mundari, bunum 'ant-hill', bunum barari, a kind of wasp or bee; Birhor, bunug, Seriting, Orang, Hutun, benum; Stieng, bonam; Semang, me-nun; Khmer, phnom--all meaning hill.]

The Soras, like the Mundaris believe that a person who rubs his back or bottom against an anthill, after performing some rites is transformed into a man-eater.]

be'ned-be'ned-ga:mle ber-, to chatter.

be'ra'h-, (used impersonally) to be angry, to be fretful.

[Perh. barb with inf. -ər. cf. brab in Kachari]

be'ra:b-en, contr. of ban(d)'ra b-ən.

be'ra:bje-, babje- with inf. -ər-.

bera:l-'kul-en, a kiln. [\sqrt{b} al-'to burn' with inf. -ər and kul-en, contr. of kuda-n. a fire-place']

be'ra:su-, *n.i.*, to lodge. to camp. *adj.*, as in beras'u-su:n-en.

be'ra:su:-n, *n.* a lodging, accommodation [a loan word; H. basa].

be'riṅ-be'ra:n-, (*impl.*) to dazzle as the sun or lightning.

be'ro:-n, lungs.

[cf. Santali, boro; Mundari, bor-ku d; Birhor, boroko d.]

be'ru:-, used as a verb, to make a clearing on the slope of a hill in order to grow dry crops thereon *adj.* relating to the hill, produced on the hill; *adj.* relating to a hill.

be'ru:-n, *n.*, a hill, forest; a clearing on the hill; contr. bur-(q.v.). beru n-a-ba ra', hill-cultivation.

[cf. Santali, Mundari, Birhor, Ho-, buru; bir = forest; jungle; Bahnar, Khmer, Stieng, bri;

Besisi, mberi; Japanese, mori; Magyar, birke, berek; Gutob, buroq.]

be'rub-bub-'juṅ-en-a-seṅ, the west.

[\sqrt{b} ub, 'to sink' with inf. -ər-, redup.; juṅ-en, contr. of ŋjuṅ-en, 'the sun; s'eṅ, 'direction', 'side'.]

beru:-'ga:j-en, a species of edible tuber, its plant.

be'rum-, var. hurum, to bend one's head (out of shame) as in a-ba-b-ən jatan barumle sette.

[cf. Mundari, burum, 'to lie down']

be'rum-be'rum-ga:mle (*onom.*) *Expr.* the blowing of the wind. b.b.g. riṅ n riṅete

be'ru:n-'are:n-, tag-words *expr.* hills and rocks.

be'ru:-'sid-en, a species of millet called raggee, grown on the hill-clearing.

[sid-en, contr. of sittori:n, 'raggee']

be'se'd-, var. be'seg, be'sid, be'sud (q.v.), salt. (contr. bud-en.)

v.t. to season with salt.

[cf. Santali, Mundari, Birhor, -bulug, bug.]

be'se:n-en, b-de:sa:-n, the low lands as distinguished from the hills, where the Sora villages are situated; the plains

be'se:n-'ha'i, *n.*, person living in the low lands.

be'si'd-, var. be'se:d- (q.v.).

be'sud-, (*dial.*) var. he:se:d (q.v.). [The contr. bud-en is from this form of the word; even those that use the other forms of the word employ bud- in compds.] [Gutob, bitig; Remo, biti'; Pareng, basuṅ.]

-ba:-n, (1) a locative suffix added to nouns with various meanings, as joda:ba:-n, 'at the brook', beru:ba:-n, 'at the hill', aas-sar-ha:-n, 'to seen naddy'

- (2) Pronominal suffixes are added to *maṅ-ba:* as in *maṅ-ba:-n-am*, 'at thee'; *a-maṅ-ba:-n*, 'at him'; *maṅ-ba:-le-n*, etc.
- (3) Dative suffix as in *ito-ba:-n*, 'what for?'; *agaḷ-ba:-n*, 'for fuel'; *d'w-a-ba:-n*, 'for water'.
- (4) It is found incorporated in a sentence, as in *anin a-jum-ba:-ete-n*, 'the place where he ate'.
- (5) *er-mandra:-ba:*, *lit.* no-man (locality), *i.e.*, solitude.
- (6) It is used frequently with *-te:* as *ba:-e* = with
- (7) A suffix found in the names of villages, as *sindi:-ba:*.
[Santali, Mundari, *ba:*; Khasi, *bad:*]
- ba:*, a suffix added to verbs; as in (1) *a-ber-nə-ba:*, 'let us talk'; *a-qa-ba:*, 'let us drink'; (2) *ga:-ba:*, 'drink, you' (second *pers. pl.* imperative).
- ba:-n*, contr. of *a-ba:-n*, the mowa, *Basia Latifolia*, as, *di-j-ba:-sa:-l-en*, the mowa liquor.
- ba:ba:*, (*dial.*) father.
[*cf.* Santali, *ba:*.]
- '*ba:ba:-n*, cooked rice given to very young children (Children's Vocabulary).
[*cf.* Mundari, Santali, *ba:ba:*, 'paddy'.]
- '*ba:ba:-ji*, an ascetic, a *fakir* (a loan word, Hind.).
- bah-bə'jo:h*; *bah-bə'jo:h-baṅg-murrai*, the purring of a cat, the barking of a dog.
- bah-'bai*, *bah-'baj-en*, (*v.baj*) vomiting.
- '*bahje-*, *rar.* 'bajje, (caus. of *baje-*), to console, to appease, to condole, to cause one to keep quiet.
- '*bahre'g-*, (mostly found in songs in the vocative case) younger brother.
- (The squeaking of the rat is indicated by this word; the bird called *kurkur* and the rat, *guntur* call each other, it is said, by this name.)
- ba:bu-'sum-en*, the name of a Sora deity.

- bad-*, (1) To plaster (as a wall with mud and cow dung).
- (2) To pile kneaded earth in raising a wall; *kuntal-en batte:-ji*, 'they are building a wall'.
- (3) To apply as ointment to the skin.
- (4) Used reflexively, as *badne:te-n*.
[*cf.* Santali, *bad*, *bido* = to stick, Mundari, *jəbid*, to attach.]
- bad-*, to bind is used only as the second element in the compd. verb, to(1)-*bad* (*q.v.*)
- '*bad-en*, (Oriya *boḍ*) a cord of twisted straw.
- '*ba:dem*, tag of *j'o i-ba:dem*.
- '*ba:da:-n*, a gun; contr. *ba:-l-en*, (*q.v.*), *ba:da:-n soteji*, (they) are firing guns
[*cf.* Marathi, *ba:r*, report of a gun.]
- ba:da:-'ho:j-en*, a Sora deity frequently the pathways.
- '*ba:da:-* (loan from Or.), big.
- '*ba:da:-m-* (loan from Hin.), almond.
- '*ba:da:-o:l-'ne:b-en*, a teak tree (coined name)
- bad-'bad-*, to coddle. *Ex.* *buda:-n ab-harane*, *aṅaṅ-en babbatte*, Buda does not work, his mother coddles him.
- ba:d-'ba:d-*, to unfurl. *ba:d-ba:d-le apsu-j-*, to spread out and show, to display.
- '*badde:-*, (*impl.*) to grow up; to multiply; to develop.
- '*ba(d)di-*, to work for wages.
[*cf.* Skt *bhrīti*. H. *batta* Telugu, *battem*]
- adj*, *ba(d)di-mur-*, a labourer.
- '*ba(d)di:-n*, wages; payment; *fig.* punishment retribution, as in *bad-i:-n-am paṅte*, *nam mai-maj-a:* 'thy-wages (thou) will get; now taste it'.
- '*baddu-*, to become fat; to become inactive;
adj., fat, inactive, slow.

'bade(d)-, *v.*, to cease, to stop, to be satisfied

'bade-'bade-, 'badeḍ- 'badeḍ-, *int.*, enough! [Perh the original word is badeḍ as the imperative badeḍ-a: and badeḍ-ba: indicate.]

'ba:de:-n, tag of ro de:n, (*q.v.*)

-'ba:de'na:-n, tag of sintama:-n, (*q.v.*)

'bade:'si:-, a Sora deity.

'badi:-n- 'sadi:-n, tag-words frequently used as nouns or verbs.

Ex. badi-ba:-n-sadi-ba:-n jerteji, badi:-n-sadi:-n jaglenji-de:-n jumteji, qarteji; badi-len sadi:-len m'e: qteji.

'badi:-n, a stick, a club [Oriya]

'ba'diḡ, same as ba'dip.

'badir, *r.t.*, to give pain.
n., pain

ba'do:ḡ, same as ba'do:ḡ, 'a hill', a hill-deity, wilderness.

ba'do:ḡ-di:-'neb-ən, wild cotton-plant.

[di:-, contr. of adi:-n, 'cotton'.]

ba'do:ḡ 'ragada'i, a kind of forest tree called in Telugu *Konda pa: piṭi cheṭṭu*.

ba'du:r-, to cry aloud; to produce a loud noise. rabal-ən-ə-t'o:d ajiḡ-tiḡ-daḡ do: badu:r-bado:ṛte; the boy's mouth is small but he cries aloud.

ba'du:r-ən, *n.*, a shout; a yell.

ba'du:r-ro-ge, (ba'du:r + lo + ge).
adv., with a loud voice.

'ba:ga:ri:-ḡ, co-partner, relative (Skt. thro' Telugu.)

'bagga:, reduction, wastage as in tared-ən-ə-bagga:, 'loss or reduction in measurement'. [bagge, 'to be in want', 'to be poor', bəḡagge-mar, 'a poor man'.]

[*cf.* the negative verb in Kachari, boḡeja, 'is not', Mundari, haḡ.]

'bagge-, to be tired, to be fatigued; to become poor.

[*cf.* Mundari, Santali, Birhor, baḡi, to desert.]

'ba:gu-(n), two; (ba:- in compds.).
[*cf.* Santali, etc. baḡ, Pareng, baḡ (o).]

'ba:gu-'kudi-, 'ba:kkudi, *lit.* two-twenty) forty.

'ba:gu-'kudi-'galji, 'ba:kkudi 'galji, fifty, (2 × 20 + 10).

'ba:gu-'kudi-'galmui, 'ba:kkudi-'galmui, (2 × 20 + 11) fifty-one.

'ba:gu-'kudi-'miggāl, 'ba:kkudi-'miggāl, (2 × 20 + 12) fifty-two.

'ba:gu-'kudi-'miggāl-ə'bol, 'ba:kkudi-'miggāl-ə'boi (2 × 20 + 12 + 1) fifty three.

'ba:gu-taḡ'(ḡo:r, twice, (*lit.* two ways.)

'ba:gu-'tu:r, (*dial*) twice. (*See* tu:r.)

b'a:i, (*impl.*) to become or form into seed.

[The glottal check is lost in the noun form ə-ba:j-, 'seed'.]

bai- 'ba:j-, to vomit.

bai-'ba:j-ən, *n.*, vomit.

bai-, *rar.* of ba:j- (*q.v.*).

-ba:i, a suffix generally added to place names, *ex pr.* 'resident'; as gumma:-ba:i, 'a resident of Gumma'; also added to the inter. *adv.* oḡa:, 'where?'; as oḡa:-ba:i qai, amən? '*lit.* where-resident, friend, you?'

ba:j-ən, contr. of ə-ba:j-ən, seed; used in compds. and incorporated with verbs; *Ex.* titti-ba:j-ən, 'tamarind seed'; tab-ba:j-tin, '*lit.*, remove-seed-tamarind'.

[tin, contr. of tittin, 'tamarind'.]

bai-'hai-le, ready; profuse; as in ədaḡ-ən, baibaile, *i.e.*, aḡḡeḡa de:le.

'baida:-'ga:j-ən (*dial.*), name of the month called bha:dro in Oriya, corresponding to September. (ga:j-ən, contr. of aḡ-ga:j-ən, 'the moon', 'month'.

'ba:ida:n, (loan word from Hind.), instalment, the time of paying rents or dues.

'baida:ri:n, *var.* boida:ri:n (*dial.*), a small brass-case used as purse.

'baja:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be in a hurry, to make haste, numinnen jerte, 'baja:tip, 'just now I-am-going, I-am-in-a-hurry', (also used reflexively as baja:tenda-i).

'baja:, mad, to be mad, (*mas.*) baja:kul-en, 'a mad fox.' baja:l-am pa? 'Are you mad?' (Oriya).

'baja:-le, in haste, in a hurry. anin baja:le jere:en, 'he went away in a hurry'.

'baja:-lo:-, (*impl.*) to be in haste. [lo- is an aux. verb used impersonally as baja:-lo:--ip = I am in a hurry.

'baje-, *v.t.*, to keep quiet; as in kadingam-le baje-a, 'shut up!'

'baje:r-en, outside, abroad [Skt. bahir, Prak. baher]

'ba:ji:-, mad, to be mad, (*fem.*); ba:ji-bo j-en, a mad woman. (Such verbal forms indicate gender. *cf.* ba:ja:-, 'to be mad', masculine, above.)

baji:-'sum-en, hysteria.

[sum-en, contr. of senuv-en, a deity, a spirit. Soras believe that almost all the diseases are caused by spirits; hence the name.]

'bajja:-, caus. of baja:, to hasten, to accelerate; to be confused; to be agitated.

'bajje:, to console, to coax. *Ex.* pasij-en edaten; bajje:-a = the child is crying, console (it).

baj-, *var.* hij-, to spit; bijol-en baj-a, 'spit out the spittle'.

[*cf.* Santali and Mundari, bej- (bec,-) to spit; Birhor, bej, Ho, be; Pangan, be bed; Semang, bet, beid; Magyar, begjo.]

baj-en, contr. of baj-sar-en, *var.* bassar-en, iguana. *Ex.* usa:l-baj-

en, *i.e.*, bassar-en-a-usa:l, 'the skin of the iguana'; a-jelu-baj-en, *i.e.*, bassar-en-a-jelu, the flesh of the iguana; suda:-baj-en, 'a big iguana'.

'baj-sar-en, *var.* bassar-en, iguana (contr. baj-en, *q.v.*).

'baka:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to like, to affect, to favour.

'baka:-n, *n.*, liking.

'ba:ki:-n, (Hind. loan word) balance of debt, arrears

'bakid-, acid; astringent, raw. abakid-re:-n, astringent medicine.

'bakin, *var.* bakun-, tag of bari' (*q.v.*).

'bakka:-, to partake of the food offered to the spirits. (The priest first puts a morsel into his own mouth and then the others eat their share.

[*cf.* Santali, bakroa daka = meal after having cremated.]

'bakkai, tag of bakka:- (*q.v.*).

'bakka:ja:-n, oxen borrowed from another for ploughing one's field. *Ex.* kun tapli:-n bisij-en amag-sile bakka:jam paglai, 'that ox I took as a loan from the Bisoi (*i.e.* the chief)'.

'bakka:-'pur-en, the sacrifice offered to the spirits for the growth of the crops.

bal-, *var.* bad-, *v.t.*, to paste, to stick; *v.i. (impl.)* to be stuck, to be attached to.

ba:l-, to burn, to grill, to roast, to bake, to cremate.

[*cf.* Santali and Mundari, ba:l = to pierce with a red hot iron; Gujarati, ba:l = to burn.]

'ba:l-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be roasted, to be baked.

'balemantem, compulsion, against one's will (Skt. loan word from Telugu).

ba:l-en, contr. of ba:da:-n, a gun (used in compounds as umped- ba:l-an, 'the barrel of the gun,'

bar-tam-'ba:l-en, 'double barrelled gun', *lit.* double mouthed gun; gudi-ba:l-en, 'shot'.

ba:l-ba:l-'aŋ-en, firewood to burn (a dead body).
[*cf.* Mundari, bal-bal = hot.]

ba'l-ba:l-'bo:ŋ-en, roasting a buffalo (bo:ŋ, contr. of bogte:l-en, a buffalo).

ba'l-ba:l-'jo:-n, grilled fish (jo:-n, contr. of ə-jo:-n, 'fish').

ba'l-ba:l-'jo:-ba:-, to grill fish, the place where fish are grilled.

ba'l-'ba:l-jo:-'mar-en, a man who grills fish.

[*cf.* Mundari, bal-bal, 'hot'; Santali, perspiration, Guj., ba:l, 'to burn'; Ho, bal-bal; Semang, peloh; Malay, peluh.]

'ballu:sa:-, *var.* ba'lo:sa:, very well (loan from Oriya.)
b. dele, well done!

balo:-'bo:-n, *var.* belo:bo:, belo:bo:-, *n.*, a scab, incrustation.
v.i. (impl.) to form a scab.

'balosa:, *var.* ballusa:.

bal'so:ŋ-en, *n.*, a treckle, a scar.

'baluda:-'ne:b-en, a species of tree called *nara-ma:midi* cheṭṭu in Telugu.

balu'tud-en, a raised floor or platform where pots and other utensils are kept.

'ba:m-en, contr. of bambəda:-n, a Brahman; as pūr-pūr-ba'm-en, a priest, dip-dip ba'm-en, a Brahman cook (applied to the Oriya Brahmans).

'ba:mbedq:-n, a Brahman (contr. ba:m-en.)
[*cf.* Remo, ba:pada:]

'ba:mən-'ne:b-en, a species of tree called *ba:pana pari*.

'ba:mbedə:-'tu:ŋ-en, a name applied to the planet jupiter (due to the influence of the Oriya astrologers.)

bamba:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to become weak or debilitated.

'bamba:-, *adj.* weak, lean.

'ban-en, contr. of ban(d)'ra:j-en (*q.v.*) 'flour' as buroi-ban-en the flower of the millet, called *panicum Italicum*.

ban-'ban-, *v.t.*, to fondle as children and pets; to protect, to take care of; to pamper.

'ban-ban-'je:ŋ-len-'ban-ban-'si:-len, *lit.*, taking care of the legs and of the hands; *i.e.*, cautiously. b.b j-b.b.s.- jagartale: jir-a:, 'go carefully'.

ban-'ban-le, *adv.*, carefully.

'banda:-n, *n.*, pawn, mortgage (from Oriya, loan word).

'banda:-'ta:l-en, a wide flat stone.

'handi-'pad-en, (*dial.*) an ordinary earthen pot. (pad-, contr. of puttali:-n.)

ban(d)'ra:b, *var.* ba'ra:b, *v.i.*, (*impl.*) to be angry. b.-doŋ-am-te, 'do not be angry' (2 *p. sing. imp.*).

ban(d)'ra:b-en, *var.* ba'ra:b-en, *n.*, anger

ban(d)'ra:j-en, (contr. ban-en) *var.* ban(d)-'ru:j-en (contr. ra:j-en), flour. ə-b.-tar-en, pollen; *lit.* the flour of the flower (tar-en, contr. of turba:-n, 'flower').

'ban(d)ri:-n, a long bamboo pole with a not at the narrow end with which mangoes, etc. are plucked.

ban(d)'ru:j-en, *n.*, safflower, called kusuma.

ban(d)ru:-'kal-en, *n.*, a green snake.

'ban(d)ru:-'ne:b-en, a species of timber tree, called *ko:sangi* in Telugu.

'bandu 'da:-n, the landlord's share in the produce of land. The dues paid to the Rajah or chief.

'banilo:-n, *var.* 'banullo:-n, (*dial.*) the lower part of the abdomen.

'banna:-n, (*dial.*) a flag, a banner.

'banna:-'ka:b-en, flag-cloth.

-ba:(n)-ne, (*dial.*) a particle, *expr.* proximity. [-ba: and -ne are Sora particles; cf. ba:-te)

'banrai-, *var.* ban(d)ri:-n, (*q.v.*)

'banri:-n, *var.* handri:-n, (*q.v.*)
[cf. Mundari, banri-dag, 'a fishing hook'; Santali, bak = to hook on; Hind, bak; Khmer, dampok.]

'ba:n-saḍ, *var.* ba:n-saḍ (Hind. 'a term of abuse'.

'bante- (Hind. bant-, to share-), to divide, distribute. *Deriv.* n., bənante-n, distribution; division.

'bante:le-'untile-, tag-words, *expr.* having divided; having shared.

'bantidi:-n, a kind of tenure, somewhat like metayer.

'bantidi:-'bo:j-en, a domestic servant (female).

'bantidi:-'mar-en, a tenant; a domestic servant (male).

'banto:ṅ-en, fear, danger, cowardice, hesitation.

[Perh. from bato:ṅ (*q.v.*) with inf. -ən-; and bənto:ṅ = bənto:ṅ = banto:ṅ.]

[cf. Mundari, boro; Santali, bor, botor; Birhor, boro; Gutob, butog; Remo, butuṅ; Pareng, butog.]

'banto:ṅ-le, fearfully.

(banto:ṅ is used in some dialects as an impersonal verb.)

'bantsi:-'ne:b-en, a species of timber-tree, called *parpi cheṭṭu* in Telugu.

'banullo-, *var.* banilo:- (*q.v.*)

baṅ-'baṅ-, to be strong, to be prosperous.

ban-'baṅ-le, part used *adv.* as kintal-en b. dəku, 'the wall is strong'; ra:janji b. dəku-ji, the people of the raja are prosperous.

'bando:r-, *adj.*, in compounds, *expr.* big, as

b. mu:-n, a big face, or nose.

b. mu:-mar-, a man with a big face.

b. mu:-bo:j-, a woman with a big-face.

'baje:-, *v.i.*, to be under-ripe.

adj., under-ripe.

'bage:n, recently.

'baggr:n, tag of rode:n; *expr.* quarrel, rode:n-baggr:n-a-sən anin-ji al-tidle:ji, on account of quarrel, they beat each other. (These are also used as verbs, as rode:te:ji-baggr:te:ji.)

'baggir-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to vibrate.

adj., vibrating

n., vibration, the twang as in b. paṅ-an, the twang of the bow-string.

'banggi:r-ro-ge, tag of satil-loqe *expr.* severely, smartingly as the bite of the bee, or was. *Ex.* b.—s. ramte, satitte, see rum- and satid-.

[banggi:r-lo-ge = banggir-ro-ge, l is assimilated to r.]

'baṅko:de, tag of boṅko:de.

'baṅoi, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be straight, to be vertical.

adj., straight, vertical, steep.

'baṅoi-dem-, *adj.*, same as baṅoi.

'baṅoi-ga-m-, 'baṅoi-gamle,

'baṅoi-le, *adv.*, vertically, straight.

'baṅoj-, *v.t.*, to stretch; as j'e:ṅ-n am bago:j-a, 'stretch your leg'.

'baṅru:-'kal-en, *var.* bandrukul-, *q.v.* a kind of green snake.

'baysa:-, *var.* bansa:, mansa (*dial.*) *adj.*, good, well

v.i. (*impl.*) become, well; to recover from illness; *ab-baysa-, causative of baysa:, to cure, to repair.

'baysa:n-, n., being well; welfare.

'baysa:-n-'sukka:n, tag-words, *expr.* good condition.

b.-s. dəku-tam pa:, 'are you well?'

'baysa:d, *var.* baysaḍ, (Hind. a term of abuse.), *int.*

'baŋ-sa:-le, *adv.* 'well, nicely, fairly, attractively.

'baŋ-sa-'mar-ən, *n.*, an umpire, arbitrator, negotiator, ambassador, peace-maker.

'baŋ-sa:-teŋ, not good; not well, (*see-teŋ*).

baŋ-, *var.* hai-, *v.i.*, *v.t.* to appoint, to direct, to depute, to send, to utilize, to use, to request, to engage, to demand.

jaŋ-pen o-ro-d-bam baŋ-ip-ten, 'my mother has sent me to watch (fields, etc)'.
 kən ə daŋgu iten baŋ-te? Of what use is this stick to you? What do you use it for? bar-a-n baŋtam; tubte poŋ? I shall set you a task, will you do (it)? poŋig-qe (poŋi+qe) pen baŋ-tam; kən ti'tip poŋ? 'Like a child I am demanding, will you give (it) to me?' (a Sorā once asked me to give him a sheet of paper in these words, in an apologetical tone.), unt-ə-ne'b iŋja-jā: ab-baŋe:ji, 'that tree is of no use whatever to them'; kən taŋliŋ-ən taŋaiha:-le iŋja-jā! ab-baŋ-p-laŋ-ne, 'this ox has become old and is of no use whatever'.

baŋ-le, *var.* hai-le-, conjunctive participle used as a dat. suf. in some dialects; *Ex.* inə-baŋ-le, 'wherefore?', 'what for?'.

'baŋe:d-'baŋe:d (*onom.*) *expr.* chattering of the monkeys. *Ex.* karu-n-ji b-b gu:teji; also applied to the speech of garrulous women as b-b.al-bertenji ənsələn-ji.

'ba:ə-, *adj.* in compound as ba:ə-u-, 'grey hair', ba:ə-u-mar-, 'grey haired man'

v.i. (*impl.*) to become grey.

'ba:ə-n, brother-in-law. (Oriya, Telugu.)

'bapiden-ji, *n.*, charitable people. (Or.).

ba:r-, *v.t.*, to change, to barter.

ba:ŋ-d-ən-a sən saro:n ba:r-te, (he) gives paddy in exchange for salt. roŋo:n ba:te mi:po:l-ən ə-ba:r-ba, 'let us exchange red gram for oil'. inje do:, sindri:-pen ba:rre? 'why have you changed my cloth?' (*i.e.*, given me another instead of my own?)

b'ar-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be changed. iten do, berna:-ham er-g'olamlābe b'ar-re, why has thy speech changed so that it is not recognisable? bo-mandran ə-sarraig al-barne; barbo-mandran a:te b'arte, 'one man's voice does not change; while another man's changes'.

bar-; bar-, substitute of bar-gu 'two', used in compds, *Ex.* bar-taŋ, 'two days', bar-num, 'two years' battam-bal-ən (bar-tam-two mouths, *i.e.*, two barrels + gun); bar-dub-togal, 'two watches of night'.

ba:r-, *v.t.*, to shed (as horns) used reflexively. *Ex.* puregadab-ən ə-dere:ŋ barten, the buck sheds its horns.

bar-, used as the second member of some compds. as ənum-bar, jo-jo-bar. tiŋ-bar (*q.v.*).

ba'r-, *v.i.*, to resemble as in jaŋ-n-am ə muka: bar-t-am, 'Your face resembles your mother's face'.

ha'r-ən, same as ba-r-ite bar-ən, what then? what else? bar-iten? what is it then?

[bar is found in Santali, Mundari, Birhor, Kurku, old Khmer, Bahnar, Stieng, Churu, Ka Chong, Tarong, sue, Halang, Alak; Mon has ba' Gutob, maro, umbaro, Remo 'mbar = two.]

har-ən, contr. of 'barədab-ən, a species of tree, the leaves of which are edible.

har-əboi, 'and one' *i.e.*, one more.

bar-bo-'mandra, another person.

conj., adv., (1) moreover, besides, next, again, else, afresh.

(2) Expresses the force of the Eng. pref. re-.

bar-'dakku-a:, replace (it).

'barədab-nə:b-en, a species of tree called bōdanṭem in Telugu, the leaves of which are used as food (contr. barən).

'bar:ra:-, *v.i.*, to work; to labour, used reflexively also; *Ex.* ba ra:ta i and ba ra tena'i, 'I work.'

'ba:ra:-n, *n.*, work, labour, duty, occupation, affair, action; cultivation.

[*cf.* Santali, bar:a, to be engaged in.]

'ba:ra:-n-'ta:sa:-n, tag-words, *expr.* work, esp. in the fields and on the hills.

bar-'ba'r-lo-ge, *var.* bar-ba'r-roge, *adv.*

(1) With a bubbling sound like that heard when water boils. *ku:du-u kəmpuṅ-leg ən b. b. roge l'e'mte*, 'food is digested-in the stomach'.

(2) With a grating sound as *b. b. roge po:-kuṅ-tam*, 'I shall stab you in the stomach with a knife.'

'bar-'dakku-, to replace

bar-'dub-, two watches (in the night).

'bar-e'd, twice.

'bar-e'd-e're'd, twice or thrice, several times.

bar-'gad, to bisect. (*√gad*, to cut.)

bar-'gai, *int.*, 'lit. else, friend'; yes! indeed! strong affirmation *expr.* what else could it be?

'barge-, *v.t.*, to search for.

'barij-, (1) to ring true as a coin thrown on the counter or a pot without crack. *kan-a-tanjka abbarije*, 'this rupee does not ring'.

(2) To clink, tinkle, as small bells. *je'ṅ-n-am ə-pimpig-ji baritteji*, the small bells on your foot are tinkling. *pelle benden pəne:-dān baritte*, 'if we blow the flute sounds'.

'barij-, to sound (as a drum).

'barij-, *v.i. (impl.)* to fill; *barille*, 'it is filled'. *ə-barij-puṅ-ən ga:lari*, 'I ate (drank) so that my stomach was filled, (*lit.* belly-fully)'. *ə-barij* also means abundantly, fully.

[*cf.* Hind., *bharti*; Oriya, *bhari*; Santali, *perij*.]

'barij-baking, *barij*-'bakuṅ, tag-words *expr.* fullness.

'barij-'baraj, 'barij'-'tatiṅ, tag-words *expr.* fullness also dazzling light, or harsh sound

'ba:ri:-'neb-ən, a species of timber tree, called *Sacietenia Chloroxyton*.

'bariṅ-'baraṅ, dazzling, resplendent; as *uṅ-ṅ-əu gilla-ben-dən m'orden barig-barag te*, 'if we look at the sun (our) eyes will be dazzled'. In some dialects this expression means deafening sounds.

[*cf.* Santali, ---barag-barag, 'resplendent'.]

bari:-'su:ṅ-eri-'su:ṅ, (*lit.* two houses, three houses) the neighbouring house

'ba'r-'jad-, *v.t.*, to heat a second time

ba'r-'ji-'ku:-n, (*lit.* two-tooth-knife) double edged sword. [*ku:-n*, contr. of *kundi:-n*, knife.]

'ba'r-'la:ṅ-'ku:-n, (*lit.* two-tongued knife) double-edged knife. [See above; *la:ṅ*, contr. of *l'a:ṅ-ən*, tongue.]

ba'r-'monna:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to change one's mind, to backslide, to be fickle minded.

adj. fickle minded; absent minded. [*cf.* Santali, *bar-mon*, double minded. *mon* here as *monna* in Sora is obviously a loan word.]

bar-no:n-sə'lo:, a woman of two children. (*bar* + *ən* + *o'o:n* + *ən-səlo:-*.)

'ba:ro:-, *r.i. (impl.)* to become mature (as a fruit). *Ex.* ə-j'o:n ba:ro-len de'n əbuj-ən jənəpden ba:rote, 'if the raw fruit ripens the seed also ripens'.

adj. (in compounds) ba:ro:u:l-ən, a ripe mango, ba:ro:ti-n, ripe tamarind.

[u:l-ən and ti-n, *contr.* of uda:-n and titti-n.]

'ba:ro:da:-gur-'ne'h-ən, a kind of tree.

ba:roi-ha:ra:ti-, (*onom. r.i. (impl.)*) to utter, to give forth, a rumbling sound (as in the intestines). ə kimpo:g-ən ə-jaloi-qarren-a:ən ba:roi-ha:ra:ite, 'owing to dysentery, his stomach rumbles, i.e., there is air in the bowels'.

'ba:ro:-'ne'h-ən, a species of acasia, the roots of which are boiled in water along with *raggee* flour and given as medicine for fever and stomach ache.

'bar-raḡ, *var.* 'ba:ra:ḡ, *adv.* twice.

'barri, *adv.* twice.

'barri-'su:ḡ-'erri-'su:ḡ, *var.* hari su:ḡ-eri-su:ḡ, neighbouring house.

'harri-'neb-ən, the satin wood-tree.

'harrij-, *caus.* of barij, to cause to give forth sound (as a drum); to crack the knuckles; as ratlub-si-n barij-a:.

[barij with *caus. pref.* əb-, which becomes an infix babrij = (by assimilation) barrij.]

ba:r-sa'did, (as exchange, as substitute) *Ex.* daḡki:-n-m pen ti-iḡ; daḡki:-pen aḡen ti'-t-am; bar sadid bo:lebu ja: pa:ḡ-a:, 'give me thy pot, I shall give thee my pot, take also four pice to make it up'.

'barten-ən, salary, wages paid once a month (Oriya).

har-'tub, two pieces, two shares. (tub-, *contr.* of tənub-ən.)

haruda:-'ne'h-ən, a species of timber tree; the bark of which is used as medicine for wounds.

'haru:j-ən, gingelly.

'har-u'kiḡ, once more, again, a fresh; encore!

ha'rum, *r.t.*, to bend (as the head); to look downwards.

barum-'bo'h-, to bend the head; - used also reflexively as barum-bo:b-na: = bend thy head.

ha'ru:-, *r.t.*, to make a clearing on the hill for cultivation; to cultivate on the hill; *Ex.* so:ra:n-ji baru: teji.

ba'ru:-n, *n.*, a hill; a forest, a clearing on the hill; called "*po:du*"-cultivation; baru-n ə-ba:ra: = the work done in connection with such clearings on the hill. [*contr.* bur-ən, *q.v.*].

he'ru:n-ə'ho'h-da:-, a spring of water on the hill.

'hasa:i- (?) *r.t.*, to increase.

'hasa:-, *r.i.* wish

'hasa:-n, a wish.

'bas(se)-, *r.t.*, to choose, to select, to assort, (Or.) am-base, what is chosen, good. am-base-am base, very good, ambənasse, selection.

'hassa:-n, choice.

'hassar-ən, *var.* has'ar-ən, haj-sar-ən, iguana. [*contr.* baj-ən, bai].

'basta:-n, bala, big bag (Hind.)

'basti:-n, a town (Hind.)

'bataḡ-, *r.i. (impl.)* to be free from bitterness (as the infusion of mowa flowers), of a bitter gourd, etc.

'batarre, '(it) is free from bitterness, (after (it) has been thoroughly washed and scoured, as bitter tubers, gourds, etc.)

'ba:te, *var.* ba:tte, (*q.v.*) used as post-position, *expr.* 'with', 'by'.

'bati:-n, *n.*, a mushroom, there are several varieties of them as amboi-

bənum-pud-ən, bənum-pud-ən (which grows on ant-hills), kurgad-pud-ən (which grows on the rose apple tree), lakij-(-tsar) pud-ən (which grows on sandy places), roḡodo pud-ən (which grows on gravel beds), sargia:-pud-ən (which grows on the sal trees), simlei-bənum-pud-ən (which grows on ant-hills), uruḡ-pud-ən (which grows on the bamboos)
[pud-ən, contr. form used in compds as a substitute of bati-n.]

'bato:ŋ-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be afraid, to be frightened.

'bato:ŋ-ən, *n.*, fear.

[cf. Santali, Mundari, -boto:r, botoḡ bo:r-, 'to fear'; Birhor, 'boto:r, 'to frighten', boro, 'to fear'.]

'bato:ŋ-(g)i:-da:-, *v.i.*, to look terrible, to seem to be terrible, bato:ŋ-(g)i:-da:-ge-n-a-, *adj.*, terrible fierce, horrible, alarming, awful, batta:battia:-n, provisions for daily food (Hind.)

battar-, *caus.* of batar-.

'batte, *rar.* batte, (1) a post-position used in the formation of case-phrases (sociative and instrumental); anin-batte jir-ba:, 'go you with him' (note that when batte is used, as here the verb should agree with the subject in the plural number). kundin-batte po:-ip-ten, '(he) stabbed me with a knife'. Between batte and the word which it governs, some modifying words may be inserted as in et'o:d-ən-de:u-batte anin kan-a-berna: berne:ten=with. it should be, his mouth, he uttered this word. The particle is repeated as in bisig-ən-batte soran-ji-batte, al-ka:ku-burjaḡ-ge daku:tenji=the chief and the Soras live as brethren.

(2) (*dial.*) *adv. expr.* 'there', 'that side', cf. ba:-nne 'here', 'this side.'

(3) 'At the rate of'.

(4) In exchange for.

[This is a compd. formed of ba: and te. cf. ba:nne.]

'batte-n, (loan word from Telugu batte, 'a channel').

'hatto:ŋ-, *caus.* of bato:ŋ, to frighten

[The *caus.* pref. -ab- is here infixed, see Sora Man., p. 145.]

'ba: u:-, to become grey (as hairs).

'baza:r-ən, *n.*, a bazaar, a shop.

-he, (1) a pronominal suffix added to the verbal form in the first person pl. as. paḡ-te-be, 'we take', paḡ-le-be, 'we took'; an-ib-be, 'we shall not go'.

(2) Suffix added to the finite form of the verb, 3 *pers sing.* to express the force of 'till', 'so that', *Ex* anin, jerro-be daku:na:, 'stay till he goes'; galamle-be opuḡ-a:, 'speak so as to be intelligible'.

(3) Suffix added to the negative conjunctive participle, *Ex* erop-uḡ-le-be jer-ip-ten, 'he went away without telling me' (note that in this sentence the object i.p='me' is incorporated with the verb jer, 'go', see Sora Man., p. 142.)

b'e:-, *v.t.*, to eat bellyfully, satisfactorily; used reflexively, b'e:te-n-a-i, I eat bellifully.

[cf. Santali, Mundari, Ho, Kuruk-, bi; Bahnar, phi; Semang, behe, bhi, Besis and Sakei, -bihi; Magyar, bo, biv; Nicobarese, pahue.]

'heb'a:b-lo:-, *v.i.*, to be confused, to be disturbed; (lo:-, *aux-verb* is used impersonally).

'heba:ra:-, *v.i.* and *v.t.*, to carry on trade (buying and selling).

adj., used in compds. *Ex* b.-mar-ən, trader (*mas.*); b.-bo:j-ən (*fem.*).

'heba:ra:-n, *n.*, trade, any affair transaction of business.

[Skt. vjavahara, through Prakrit bebāra.]

b'e-'b'e:, *adv.*, to surfeit, satisfactorily, enough *Ex* b. b. galai 'I drank to excess'.

v.i. (impl.) to be surfeited.

[*cf.* Mundari, Santali, bi-, to be satiated-]

be-'be-, *v.i.*, to surround; to crowd around some one (used reflexively as bebeno-ba:).

be-'be-, *v.i.*, to be elated, to be reassured, as in o-jam-an gijon-gille pasij-an be-be-eten, seeing his mother, the child felt reassured.

be-'be, thirsty, to be thirsty-. (Children's Vocabulary.)

beb-'bed-(heq-bed-), *v.i. (impl.)* to feel thirsty.

beb-'bed-da:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to feel thirsty, *Ex* bebbed-dati, 'I am thirsty'. (da:- is here an aux. v.)

be-'ber-sadu-'ar-en, *n.*, a species of bird, called (? grosbeak

be-d-, (*redupl.*) **be-d-'bed**, (*assimil.*) beb'be-d, beb'be:, be'be:—to suck, to drink, to sip.

[*cf.* Mundari, jem-bed=to take a long sucking draught.]

'be:d-en, *n.*, plume, feathers; (contr. of bale:d-en) as in mra:be:d-en, 'peacock's feathers', galgal-be:d-en (feathers split and plaited in the form of a tuft), tuppun-be:d-en, egret. [*cf.* Mundari, be:d, bene:d 'head-dress'.]

'be:d-en, the second member of compounds like orub-be:d-en, 'evening time' *expr.* 'time', 'hour'. tamba-be:d-en, 'mid-day (meal) hour', sad-lum-be:d-en, s'ar-be:d-en, 'dawn'; bijo: enne-be:d-en irai, 'come at this hour to-morrow'. [from Skt. veila= time.]

be-d-'he:d, *var.* **hed-'hed**, **heh-'bed-**, to absorb (as dry soil), lki-ji lo:n bed'bedte, 'sandy-soil absorbs (*lit.* sucks) water'. The bee is said to sing, 'bed-bed-

tar-tenai, 'I suck the flower, etc.' in the Bee-Song. (*See* Sora-Songs.)

'be:dij-en, same as -be:d-en, 'time'; rub-en. enne be:dij-en, 'yesterday at this hour'. (-ij is perhaps an emphatic particle.)

'be:dij-en, same as be:d-en, san-nia-ra-n enne be:dij-en irai, 'come at this hour on Saturday'.

be-d-'rum, *v.t.*, to drain, to drink to the lees.

'heggada:-, *v.i.*, to be separate; to go apart; to live separately (used reflexively).

adj., another, different, separate.

[*cf.* Santali, begar=separate; Marathi, Hind., begada, begala=asunder, separately.]

hej-, *var.* **baj-**, to vomit.

hejjida:-'ne'b-en, a species of tree, called *Solanum jacquini*.

he'l-, *v.t.*, to spread as a mat. bone:l-be:l-en (4/be:l- with inf -en) that which is spread, or spreading-, an-bone:l-kab-en, 'cloth that has been spread out'.

[*cf.* Mundari, bil.]

'hellam-en, raw sugar, jaggery (from Telugu).

hem'he:-n, a calf. (Children's Vocabulary.)

hem'he:m-, *v.i. (impl. refl.)* to become weak, to be emaciated; *Ex* anin asulen-asen bembembne:ten, 'As he had fever he became weak'.

hemle-'sed-, *v.i. (impl.)* (compd. verb) to sink with debility.

hen-, *v.i.*, to hunt; to beat (game); as sorun-ji bente:ji.

'hen-en-, *n.*, contr. of benta:n, hunting (*q.v.*), used in compds. as pander-ben-en, 'hare-hunt', kinab-en-en, 'tiger-hunt'.

-be'n, pronom. suf. 2 *p.* / *lu.* (used in genitive compds. and incorporated with predicates) ja:n-be'n your mother; nen ku'du:n titi be'n, 'I shall give-you food'.

[contr. of amben 'you' cf. Santali, Mundari forms noted under amben.]

- 'be'n, a suf. added to verbal roots to form the infinitive in addition to the pref ə-; *E.g.* ə-jum-ben, 'to eat'.

[cf. Tibetan, -ba:pa:; Rajasthani, -bo: as in marābo: = to strike; Rajasthani-Marwari, -ba:.]

'binda:- 'benda:; *var.* the first element of compds. like benda-tata:ŋ-en, 'a young bull' (*mus.*); strong and young.

'bendi:-, *var.* hindi:, the first element in compds. like bendi-taŋ, a young cow, before she has calved (*fem.*) young and strong.

'bendi:-'mar-, a strong and stout person (facetious expression; masculine mar is added to fem. form bendi).

'ben-na:, *adv.* exactly, precisely; a particle denoting emphasis, men e:ŋ-a:l-ba: ben-na: qil-lai, 'I saw (it) exactly at the end of the clearing on the hill'.

'henta:-, *v.i.* to hunt; (also used reflexively).

'henta:-n, *n.* hunting; (contr. ben-en).

'henta:-'mar-en, a hunter.

'hentul-'ga'j-en, a species of bulbous root, very acrid.

ber-, (used reflexively) to speak, to talk, to answer, as in ŋen ber-tənai, I speak; I am speaking.

[cf. Mundari, ber-ber, 'scold'; ka:ji-bera, 'to publish'. ber-ber, 'to speak in Sanginese, (Indonesian); bar 'to speak' in Sumatra and Lampion; it is a common Indonesian root. (See Brandstetter's Indonesian Languages.)]

ber-rai-, tag-words as bertenji-raitenji, 'they are speaking'.

ber'en, *n.*, contr. of bəner and bəna:-n, word, speech, as in bəna:-ber-, 'spiteful word', ŋaŋ-bert-

am, 'lit. thou wilt get word', i.e., 'you will be blamed'. goi-ber-, a joke; ban(d)ra b-ber, angry-speech.

be'r-, contr. of bəra:-n, enmity; as in dul-ber-, to wreak vengeance.

bə:-rai-n, *n.*, enmity, hostility, hatred, malice, spite.

[Skt. *vaira*, through Prakrit, *vera*, be ra]

'ber-dem-, *v.i.*, reflexive form of ber-, to speak.

'ber-da:-, *v.i.* to speak. [da:-, aux. verb]

bera:-n dul-, *v.i.*, to wreak vengeance.

'bə:ra:-dolai, the designation of the personal attendant of the Bisor (from behara: dolavai).

'berakku:-n, the designation of some officer of the Bisor's household (see parasaman).

'beraŋ-, *var.* 'berip-, *v.i.*, to produce or to have rash or prickly heat owing to perspiration. *E.g.* uŋul-en aŋen d'oŋ-ŋen ber-aŋ-lip, 'owing to sweat, I have rash-on my body'.

'beraŋ-en, *var.* 'berip-en, *n.*, rash, or prickly heat formed on account of perspiration.

'ber-da:-'ber-roi-, *v.i.*, to talk wildly.

'berda:-'ber-roi-ge-n dəku-, *v.i.*, to be delirious.

'berip-en, *var.* 'beraŋ-en, prickly heat.

'ber-dəj-'bə'd-en, also called kokode-bə'd-en, the bushy or feathery tail of a cock or a squirrel. (bə'd-, contr. of bəle:d-en.)

ber-dup-, *v.t.*, to back-bite, to slander; anin berdupŋ, he slanders me behind my back

ber-dup-('ber)-en, *n.*, back-biting; slanderous words. (ber-, contr. of bəna:-n.)

ber-dup-'mar-en, informer, back-biter.

'berna:-n-, *var.* 'berne:-n, (*dial.*); speech, words. (contr. ber-ən.)

'ber-na:-n-'rai-na:-n-, tag-words, *exp.* chatting, conversation, speech.

[*4*/rai is not used separately by itself in Sora; in Santali, it occurs as *4*/lui, to speak.

ber'rum-, (be'd + rum-) *v.t.*, to pour liquor or any other liquid into the mouth by raising the vessel (bottle-gourd, etc.), so that it does not touch the lips of the person who drinks it. *Ex.* kurpa:l-le:ŋ-ən ə-da' berrumteji.

'besa:di:-n, a kind of earthen dish (loan from Oriya).

be-'tub-, be-'tum-, *v.i.*, to adjust a thing so that it suffices.

bi'bi:-n, *n.*, droppings of birds. (Children's Vocabulary for əsoŋ-i:-m-ən).

bid-, bid-'bid-, *v.t.*, to cover up a crack, the space between the mouth of a vessel and the lid upon it. *Ex.* dəri:p-ba:-daŋ-ən bar, anrənub-daŋ-ən ji:-le-be ukur-kur-ən be'tte bid-bid-teji = They cover up the space between the pot in which the mowa infusion is boiling and the pot which covers it with the paste of the bark of ukur.

bid-, *v.t.*, to apply ointment, etc. to the body. (Reduplication is optional.) re:ŋum-ən bid-bid-teji, 'medicine (they) apply'.

bid-, *var.* bir-, būd-, būr-, *tp* scatter, to sow, to broadcast (as seed). [*cf.* Santali, bidl, 'scatter'.]

'hīd-ən, contr. of bi:da:-n, 'a herd', as kimme'd-bīd-ən, 'a flock of sheep'.

bi:da:-n, a herd, 'a flock as bi:da:-taŋ-ən, a herd of cattle (taŋ-ən, contr. of taŋli:p-ən, a cow); bi:da:-me:d-ən, a flock of sheep (me:d-ən, contr. of kimme:d-ən, sheep).

'bida:r-, *v.t.*, to carry on the shoulder, by means of a pole or

yoke. (Used reflexively as bidar-te-na:i.)

'bida:r-ən, *var.* 'būda:r-ən, *n.*, a contrivance to carry two heavy loads on the shoulder, which consists of an elastic stick (like the bamboo) to each end of which a sling is fastened, containing the things carried. *Ex.* (see aŋ-ən.) bidar-aŋ-ən is a double load of fuel. bidar-daŋ-ən, means two pots. (See daŋ-ən.)

bi'je'b! bi'je'b!, *var.* pi'je'b! pi'je'b!, pi:ja:ŋ! pi:ja:ŋ! peep! peep!

'bi:jo', to-morrow.

'bi:jo:-ji is used in the sense of 'in two or three days'.

bij-, to place, to set—sometimes used with tab-*as* tab-bij. *Ex.* əlin duplebe daŋkin bij-a:, 'set a pot to catch the toddy that drops'.

'bi:ja:ra:-, confusion, tumult. (Hind (?) a loan word).

bi:j'o:l-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to spit. *Ex.* bi:j'o:l-do:ŋ-ne, 'do not spit'.

bi:j'o:l-ən, *n.*, spittle.

[*cf.* Santali, bej-, 'to vomit' and Mundari, bej-, 'to spit']

bi:j'o:l-na:-n, same as above.

'bikko:-n, *n.*, alms (loan from Or.).

br:l, *var.* be'l-, to spread.

'bi-ma:-n, *var.* bimma:-n, name of one of the kittungs, or Sora deities.

'hindi:-, *var.* bendi as in b-taŋ-ən. [*cf.* bandi, 'a cow' in Gutob or Gadaba.]

'bindra:d-'bo:j-ən, *var.* benin dra:d-'bo:j-ən, (with inf.-ən-) a co-wife, a fellow wife.

'binjuda:-n, the name of a Sora deity.

'binna:, *adj.*, different, separate (loan from Or.).

big, contr. of *bədiŋ*, *var.* *biŋ*. *Ex.* *ambən orubtabən-gamle aq-gal amai, tja-lən-den, d'an soi an-ije -pa:nai poŋ big?* = 'We did not know that you would be detained till evening; otherwise would we not have gone and brought water at least?' *big* is sometimes followed by *do*.

big-ən, contr. of *bisiŋ-ən*, as *kadu-big-ən*, the blind *bisoi*.

bi:ŋ, (*onom.*) a ringing sound; *Ex.* *ə-lu:d-le:ŋ-ən bi:ŋ-gamle saddate*, It sounds in the ear as 'bi:ŋ'.

bi:ŋ-'bi:ŋ-, (*onom.*) the same as above, *Ex.* *lu:d-pen bi:ŋ-bi:ŋ derte*, 'my ear has become—'.

big-do, (two particles are used together) *conj. expr.* the force of *but*. In some dialects it is heard as *bindo*. *Ex.* *anin opuŋ-iŋ ten bindo: pen kareda:lip*; 'he told me but I have forgotten' *pen ittai bindo, tuŋor-ən ganurren a son tetten-na: dəkule nai*, 'I would have come but as it rained in the way, I stayed there only'. (Note that *ittai* is present tense.) The fuller form *bədiŋ-do* is also used in its place.

big-'big-ba:ŋ-'ba:ŋ, (*onom.*) denotes the sound produced when one is slapped on the cheeks.

biŋ, biŋ-do, *var.* **biŋ, biŋ-do**.

biŋ, *var.* **biŋ**, earthworm, blind snake, as in *lui-biŋ-bud-ən*.

biŋ, *var.* **biŋ**.

[*cf.* *Mundari* and *Birhor*, *Ho*, *biŋ*; *Santali* *biŋ*, 'a snake'. *Bahnar*, *biŋ*; *Sakoi*, *piŋ*, *tijeh*; *Besisi*, *tija*; *Nicobarese*, *pai*; *Khmer*, *pos*; *Japanese*, *hebi*]

bipsa:-daŋ-ən, a steelyard.

[*bipsa:n* is derived from *Hind.* *bis*, a weight of 120 tolas or rupees. *daŋ-ən*, contr. of *daŋ gu:n*, 'a rod']

biŋ, *var.* **bid**, **būd**, to sow, to scatter; to fling.

'birda:ŋ-ne:b-ən, a species of tree called in *Telugu* *ganaru-chettu*.

'biri:-n, black gram (loan from *Oriya*).

'birinda:-n, a family, a community. *b.* *mar-ən-ji*, people of the same family.

b. *kantara:ji*, relations.

bir-'sa:r-, to refuse to accept to return a thing declining it.

'bi:rum, the Sora name for *Gunupur* in the *Jeypore* *Zamindari*.

'bisa:-, to poison (*Hind.* loan).

'bisa:-n, *n.*, poison (*Hind.* loan).

'bisa:renda:-n, trial in a court, or police investigation (*Skt.*, loan from *Telugu*).

bisiŋ-ən, one of the chieftains, (now appointed by Government) in the Sora tracts of the *Ganjam* district. He is not a *Sora*. The *Oriya* name is *bisoi*. In *Orissa* a village-chief is termed *bisi* and the Sora word is obviously connected with it. (Contr. form is *biŋ-ən*).

bisi:ta:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be attacked by a pest.

bisi-ta:-n, *n.*, a kind of pest

bisuta:-n, *var.* **bisutta:-n**, seedlings of paddy; as *b.-ə-saro:ba*.

'bitti:-n, goods, property including ornaments, furniture, implements, cattle, fields, etc. (*Hind.* loan word).

When used with *bo-*, 'one', *bitti* means, very little, as in *amən bo-bitti ə bara-ja:- at-tube*, 'you do very little work'; *bo-bitti annade amən aŋ-jaŋge*, 'you do not walk a single step'.

'biza:ra:-n, *var.* **bija:ra:-n**, confusion, tumult.

bo-, contr. of *əboi*, *bojjo*, 'one', used only in compds. *Ex.* *ə-boi tudud-ən* means, 'one basket', whereas *bo tudud* means one basketful (of something). *bar-bo-mandra*, 'another person', *tuŋ-bo-*

mandra tag ba:gu gidra: pagueto,
'each man may carry two loads,'
bo-mandra əjə'ru, *lit.* one man, *i.e.*
'one fathom deep'.

[*cf.* the use of mid and mid in
Mundari. In Sora: mid- is archaic
and is found only as the first
member in some compounds.]

'b'o:b-en, head, top, end; the
principal (of a loan).

'bo:b-en, swarni or row, contr. of
b'o:b-en, used in compds. as in
ə-bo:b-ta:ɣ-en = the head of the ox.
kug-kug-bo:b-en 'shaving the
head'. ə-bo:b-buru:n, 'the handle
of the hoe'. ə-bo:b-si-n, 'the
thumb of the hand'. ə-bo:b-surg-
pen, 'opposite my house'. bog-
til-pen ba:gu b'o:b daku, 'I
have two heads of buffalos',
muida-bo:b-en, 'a line of ants',
kumbul-bo:b-, 'a row of rats'.

[*cf.* Mundari, bak', 'bo'; Santali,
ba:hak'; Birhor, boho'; Korwa,
bhu; Kharia, bokob; Juang,
boko'; Gutob (Gadaba), 'mbop
bok'; Remo, bob; Pareng, bab;
Jakun, bubun; Orang Outan,
hubon; (Semang, kui, koi, kui;
Nicobarese, koi; Japanese, kobe.
kubi may be compared with
Sora: koi, kui, 'knot')]

bo:'bo:d-, *rar.* bo:b-bo:d-, (bo:d-
bo:d-, reduplication of √bo:d).
v.t., to besmear as aninji kumab-
en bo:bo:l-len-ji, 'they besmeared
(their body) with ashes'.

bob-'bo:j-, (bo:j-bo:j-, reduplica-
tion of √bo:j-), (1) to stir as
water, (2) to prowl.

bob-'do:l-en, a kind of sickle; it is
also used in branding cattle.

bobilli-'so:r-, a class of ka:pu
Sora:s.

'bo:da:n, (*dial.*) a fox. (contr.
bo:l-en). (*See* kullu:n.)

'boddi:n, (*dial.*) navel, (from
Telugu boddu-). (*See* pudu:n.)

'bodo:n, a bundle of seeds, etc.,
(mudia-la:m-en, ə-dərakku-ja:b,

ə-dərak-un-ə-ja:b, *lit.*, where seeds
are kept).

bodo-'kuma:ro:n, an officer of the
Bisoi, whose duty is to represent
the Bisoi in all transactions with
the Government. (Oriya).

bodo-'naiko:n, the *duffadar* of
the Bisoi. (Oriya title.)

bodo-'se:na:, an officer of the
Bisoi. (Oriya title.)

bo-'gad, a while, a minute (a
hybrid compd., bo is a Sora word
for 'one' and gad is Skt. through
Telugu gadija, used only here.)

bo-'ge-, *v.i. (impl.)* to become rich
or prosperous; aninji nam boge-
le-ji, they have now become
prosperous.
[*cf.* ba:ge-].

bo:gi-'tud-en, the bon-fire-feast
on the day before the *Pongal*.
(Hybrid compd. Telugu bo:gi
and Sora tud-en, contr. used for
t'o:ge-n 'fire'.)

boi-, *v.i. (impl.)* (1) to trickle,
to dribble as a liquid from a crack;
(2) to prowl as foxes; (3) to fret,
to be in a pet as a child

boi-'boi, *adj., adv.*, large, big, very
much, many, very; boi-boi suda:,
'very big'. boi-boi galante, '(he)
knows much'.

[*cf.* Marathi bow, from Skt.
bahu.]

'boido:n, doctor, physician, (Or.
boidjo).

'boijo-, *rar.* bojjo-, əboi, 'one'.

bo:'je:ɣ-, tag in lu'jeɣ-bo'je:ɣ-
(*qr.*).

boj-, *v.t.*, to stitch (as cloth).

deriv., bəno:j-en, am-bəno:j-en =
what is stitched.

-bo:j-en, a feminine suffix as in
sora:bo-j-en, a Sora woman,
gamaɣ-bo-j-en, 'the wife of the
gamaɣ-en, the Sora chieftain'. The

names of the Sora deities have this suffix as *ujug-boj-en*, 'the sun-deity', *darumma:-boj-en* (from Skt. *dharma*). In the vocative case *-boi* is used, as e: *ujug-boi*!

[This is a contracted form of some word, prob. *bo-g-en* which occurs in Mundari, Santali and the other languages of this branch spoken in N. India]

boj-en, contr. of *boi-da:n*, a plant bearing fruit, *Byronia Callosa*.

bojar-en, a sheltered recess behind a big rock.

'boj-da:n, *var.* *moj-da:n*, a plant bearing fruit, called (*Byronia Callosa* (contr. *boj-en*)).

bo:ji:-n, a banquet (from Oriya *bho:ji*).

bo:ji:-'da:r-en, (hybrid, Or. + Sora *dar-*, contr. of *daraj-en*, cooked rice).

bo:l-, *v.t.*, (1) to tip, to cover the tip with something; as *a-muti-day-le-g-en* *egsi-qe* *bo:l-te-ji*, 'at the end of the stick they put on something like a ring'.

(2) To stick, to wrap, as *ambasu:-le-g-en* *sinri-ka:b-en* *bo:l-a*, 'Wrap a piece of cloth over the boil'.

[? Oriya *boi-*, 'smear']

bo:l-en, contr. of *bo:da:n*, a fox (*q.v.*), as *suda:-bo:l-en*, 'a big fox'.

'bolej-, *adj.*, tender, young; as *b.-jo:-n*, a tender green fruit, *a-b.-ku:-n*, a tender bottle gourd, *a-b.-pa:sij-*, a young baby. *b.-ji:-n*, 'milk-teeth'.

'bolej-, *v.i.* (*imp.l.*) to be tender.

[cf. Santali, Mundari, Birhor, Ho, Semang; *-bale*, *beleg*, tender, fresh; Magyar, *bulek*.]

'bolo:d-'**'bolo:g-**, to cover, to roll, to coil, to wind. *Ex.* *pa:sij-en* *a-do:g* *kuma:b-en* *bolo:d-ten*, the

child covers his body with ashes, *a-sagka:-le:g-en* *ala-m-en* *bolo:g-en* *bolo gle mte:ji*, they go with straw wound round their necks (as a mark of humility). *pigsara:-le:g-en* *kamba:-ol-en* *bolo:g-te:ji*, 'they insert a (piece of) palm-leaf into the quill. *ja:d-en* *ane:b-en* *bolo:g-te-n*, 'the snake coils itself round the tree'.

[Mundari, Santali, Birhor, *-bolo-*, to enter, to insert.]

-bo:lud-le, tag of *ta:ludle-* (*q.v.*).

bom-, *var.* *bum-*, *v.t.*, to attach, to stick, to splice, to solder. *benum-en*, 'an ant-hill' is probably derived from *bum*, *bom-* with the inf. *-en-*.

bo'mag-en, *var.* *gamag-en*, a chameleon contr. *mag-en*.

bom'bo:-n, a cow in Children's Vocabulary.

bom-'bom-ta:l-, (*refl.*) to prowl as in *jumbur-mar-en-ji* *bom-bom-ta:l-len* *settenji*, 'the thieves remain prowling'.

-bo:'na:d, tag of *re:gem* (*q.v.*), medicine.

-bo:'na:d, tag of *so:nem* (*q.v.*), deity, or spirit.

'bonde:da:-, *v.i.*, to bud; to be in bud.

'bondo:da:-n, *n.*, a bud.

'bondij-'ga:mle, *adv.*, sideways, as in *a:men* *a-qatarre-n* *a:en* *kinda:n* *bondij-ga:mle* *gugle*; *ta:do* *kajelle*, 'as the arrow struck, the tiger fell down on his side and died at once'; *mendra:n* *bondij-ga:mle* *dimmaten*, 'the man sleeps lying sideways'.

'bondo:-da:-n, payment of rents in kind.

'bondunsa:-'ne:b-en, a species of timber tree called *tella giduguru* in Telugu, *Banhimia racemosa*. Its bark is used as medicine for dysentery.

'bonni-n, *n.*, sister-in-law (Skt. *bhagini*, thro' ? Oriya).

'bontu:-'ne:-b-en, a flowering plant called banti in Telugu (thro' Oriya).

'bo:ŋ-en, contr. of boŋte:l-en, buffalo; used in compds. ə-je:l-u-bo:ŋ-en, the flesh of the buffalo; gupə-bōŋ-te:n, '(he) tends or grazes the buffalo'.

'bo:ŋ-en, contr. or bədu:ŋ-en, an order or class Sora deities, (the same as the boŋgas of the Mundaris, the Santalis and the other kindred tribes) *Ex.* ilig-'bo ŋ, the rain bow.

[Santali, Mundari, Ho, Birhor, boga, 'a spirit, a demon, a godling'; Malto, boga, 'a fool'; bage 'god of thunder'; Bahar, boga, 'fatalité destin mauvais'; Magyar, bega, ghost; khond, pen]

boŋ-en, *n.* (*dial.*) the stump of a tree

boŋ-'boŋ-lo-ge, *adv.*, whizzingly, as in riŋge:-n boŋ-boŋ-lo-ge tidtai, 'the wind blows towards me whizzingly'.

boŋ-boŋ-'tai-l, to lie on one's stomach, as in—unte ə-mandra: pəsiŋ ə-doŋ boŋ-boŋ-tai-le si:de:ten, 'that man threw the child upside down'.

boŋ-'do:r-en,

'bongga:-n, a class of deities.

bonga:-'je:ŋ-en, the foreleg-, shin.

boggo-'bu:l-en, a kind of millepede.

boŋi-'boŋi-, *adv.*, more and more to the rear.

'boŋkode-'baŋkode, tag-words, *expr.* crooked, awkward.

'boŋra:-n, *n.*, a white worm, as big as the thumb which destroys the toddy (date) trees; it is a variety of tuttum-deg-ərin, which is red.

'boŋ-te:l-en, buffalo, contr., bo:ŋ-ən (*q.v.*).

[*cf.* Guto:b (Gadaba), Pareng, bogtel, boŋra:-bo:ŋ; Kemo, bon-tel; Skt., mahishu; Maithili, bhais; Malwi, bheso.]

boŋe-'su:ŋ-pa:məŋ-'su:ŋ, tags *expr.* neighbouring houses.

b'o:r-en, *n.*, a bee-hive.

[Mundari, bor, a wasp.]

-bo'ram-le, tag of ə'ram-le (*q.v.*).

bor'ba'r-bor-'ram, (*onom.*) *expr.* (1) loudness in speaking, (2) the bubbling of water.

bor-'bor-, *var.* bubbur-, *v.t.*, to peep into something

[*cf.* Mundari, obor—to screen oneself from view]

bo:-'ra:ŋ-en, a plough with oxen yoked.

bo:-'ra:ŋ-en, ə-mu:ba:te baŋsa:le giŋ-a, 'lit. with a yoked face observe well; i.e., with your two eyes'.

'b'o:r-da:-n, *n.*, a variety of honey, formed by a particular variety of bees.

[*cf.* Mundari, bor-, a wasp.]

bo:r-'mad-, *var.* bo:r-'mo:d-, *v.t.*, to peep.

[mad-, mo:d-, contr. of m'o:d-en, 'eye']

'borreŋ-, *adj.*, red, pink, bay.

The expression mi:pamən ambriŋ ə borreŋ, etc. is regarded objectionable. Soras say however, mərīdsə:-n; ambriŋ ə borreŋ.

borreŋ-'go:d-en, the red variety of sweet potato, *Batatas Edulis*.

borreŋ-'ja:-n, *n.*, the red variety of gingerly.

[ja:-n, contr. of jate:-n.]

borreŋ-'si:n, *n.*, red cloth.

(sin-, contr. of sindri:-n).

'bortona:-n, pay, salary (Oriya).

'bo:te-n, *int. pron.*, who? (see ana:-).

bo:te-'bo:te, botten-'bo:te-n, *indef. pron.*, some.

'botten-te, *rel. pron.*, botten-te bagsale baraten, aggada: badi-n pag-te, whoever works well gets good wages.

'bo:te-do:ŋ-'bo:te, *indef. pron.*, any.

'bo:te-do:ŋ-'de:le 'ja:, whoever it may be.

'bo:te-po:ŋ, same as above.

'bo:to:d-en, *n.*, an excrescence.

bo:to:d-'jo:-n, a wen or wart.

[ə-jo:-n, an unripe fruit.]

bu-n, contr. of ə'bu:-n, red-ants (*q.v.*); *Ex.* soi-bu-n grilling, nest of red ants. tam-bu-n, ə-suŋ-bu-n (Soras eat it).

bu-n, contr. of bu:b-en.

b'u:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be hot; b'u:-bo b-i-p, 'my head is hot'.

adj. hot.

ab-b'u:-, caus. of b'u:-, to heat.

'bua:b-en, a wild cat; (contr. bu-n).

bub- *v.i. (impl. or refl.)* to sink, to plunge; to set (as the sun), bub-jug-le, 'the sun has set'. bərub-bub-jug-se:ŋ-en, 'the west'.

[✓bub- with inf. or denoting place.]

'bu:be-'ga:mle, (*onom.*) *adv.* expressing the sound of the bellows.

bub-'jug-, see bub.

bub-'bud-en, (bud-'bud-en), *n.*, an insect, a worm (contr. bud-en).

bub'bu'da:-n, (1) foam, froth. *sindi-sa:l-en-ə-s'o:r-da:*, 'the effervescence of the liquor of the date tree'.

[*cf.* Skt. budbuda.]

(2) Beads of various kinds made of glass or metal, used as ornaments.

bub'bur-, *var.* bob'bo:r, bor'bo:r-, *v.i.*, to peep.

bud-'bud-'timer-, tag-words, express insects and worms.

bud-, (*onom.*) chattering of the monkeys and baboons; *Ex.* taku-kai-takukai-bud-ga:mle *arsi:n* gute.

bud-, *var.* bid-, bū-, biŋ-, to sow.

būd-'jab-, to sow seed.

[jab-, contr. of jammul-en, seed.]

būd-jab-'mar-en, a sower.

[*cf.* Mundari, Birhor, biŋ-, 'to plant'.]

bud-en, contr. of kām-bud-en, the black bear.

Ex. usal-bud-en, the skin of the bear; ogger-bud-en, the male bear; sa-bud-t-am, the bear will tear thee.

[*cf.* Mundari bur; Birhor buria:.]

bud-en, contr. of bəsud-en, *var.* bəsud-en, 'salt' *Ex.* an-rōnid-bud-en, 'powdered salt'; kārā-bud-, to be too much salted.

[*cf.* Santali, Mundari, Kharwar, bulug; Bahnar, Stieng, boh; Mundari, children's language, bug.]

bud-en, contr. of bud-bud-en, a worm, an insect. *Ex.* udid-so:ŋ-bud-en, 'a dung-beetle', oda (ker)-bud-en, 'a cockroach'.

'budab-, 'budag-, to sprout (as a seed planted in the ground), as əbaj-en budab-le (budagle). Figuratively used regarding the breasts of a girl; ə-meme:n budagle (budable).

'budab-en, 'budag-en, *n.*, a sprout, as kəmburən-ə-budag, or budag-buj-en, 'the sprouts of the millet'.

buda:-n, (1) prop. name of a man born on a Wednesday, (2) an old man (Oriya).

'būdar-, see 'bidar.

bud-'bud-en, *var.* bub-bud-en, bud-bud-'ji:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to have rotten teeth.

adj., in compounds as, bud-'bud
ji-'mar-ən, a person having
rotten teeth.

'buddi:-n, wisdom, intelligence;
advice.

[Skt. buddhi]

'bud(d)i:-n, (1) prop. name of
Sora-woman born on Wednesday;
(2) an old woman (Oriya)

'bude:-, *var.* budab-

'budipendən, *n.* (*diab.*) bees' wax.
(*See* lamed-ən).

budu-'budu-, (*onom.*) *expr.* the
rapidity of movement in dancing.
Ex b. b-gamle toṅ-seṅ-te ji.

budul-'tūj-ən, a variety of owls,
cf. kən'tūj-ən.

budur-'tid-ən, *n.*, the lapwing (?).
[tid-ən, contr. of ontid-ən, a
'bird.']

bu'e:b-bu'e:b, the squeal of the
pig, *ex. v.* pain.

'bugeta:-n, a term applied to the
Oriya landholder by his Sora
labourers (from Skt. bhokta).

buga-i-'mar-ən, a man with tumors
and warts all over the body.

bu'ge-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to become
stout. ab-buge-, to fatten as a
cow, or a pig.

[*cf.* Santali, boqe, 'good'; Mun-
dari, bugin; Malay, boik; Pa-
gan, abon; Sakei, bor; Semang,
bek.]

'bui-ən, *n.*, contr. of buja:-n, the
priest of the Sora village.

bui-da:-'gur-ən, *n.*, the fruit of the
plant, *Bryonia Callosa*. (contr.
buj-ən.)

'buja:-n, the title of the village-
priest. [contr. bui-ən.]

buja:ṅ-ən-ji, the second part of
the compound, (al-)ka:ku- buja:ṅ-
ən-ji, 'elder brothers and younger
brothers' collectively, *see* ubaṅ-
ən.

[*cf.* Mundari, bokoboja; Gutob,
Santali, bocha haram; 'brothers

when old'; Ho, banu; Malay,
abag; Semang, Pangan, be;
Beisi, bah; Khmer, boṅ; Mon,
bhoa; Hind., bhai.]

buj-ən, *var.* bur-ən, contr. of
kambur-ən, used in compounds,
as in ə-kinam buj-ən, (bur-ən)
chaff of millet, ə-rudub-buj-ən,
(bur-ən), koda:be-d-buj-ən, ə-la:-
ta:ṅ buj-ən (varieties of millet).

bu'kər-'bu'kər-, (*onom.*) *expr.*
the chirping of the birds and the
squealing of the rats.

'buka:i-, *r.t.*, to beguile, to jest, to
speak falsehood, to be dishonest.

'buka:i-, *adj.*, in compounds,
buka-i-mar-ən (*mas.*), bukai-be-r-
ən, false-words.

'buka:i- 'buka:i, tag-words, *expr.*
false, humbug.

'buka:i-le-'ta:lud-le, tag-words,
falsely.

'bul-ən, contr. of bulu:-n, 'thigh'.
bullu:-n, the name of one of the
Sora deities or order of deities.

bulu:-n, *n.*, lap, thigh. (contr. bul-
ən) bo-bulu-jeṅ əjəru:, 'thigh-
deep', dorakka:bulu, 'as big as
the thigh'.

[*cf.* Mundari, Santali, Birhor,
Kharwar, bulu; Gutob (Gadaba)
billi; Pareng, bulu; Remo, billi,
bulli; Pangan, blut, belu; Sakei,
Semang, blo; Stieng, Bahna,
Kaseng, blu; Khmer, phlu;
Nicobar blo.]

bum-ən, contr. of bənum-ən, 'ant-
hill', used in compds. as gollo:-
bum-ən, 'an open ant-hill'.

[*cf.* Marathi, bhom.]

bum-, *var.* bom-, to joint, to set
right.

bun-ən, contr. of kambun-ən, a pig,
hog, boar as in ə-o:n-bun-ən = the
young of the hog.

bun-, *v.i.* (?) occurs in an expression
of abuse as aṅgante-a:te bunle
kəjetto-de! 'when, I wonder, will
he die'?

-bun, (?) occurs as the final part of some compd. used by women in abusing each other:—

ə-dug-ti'-bun, ə-pada-r-bun, atten-bun.

ə-s'əqər-bun.

'bunda:da:~, *v. i. (impl.)* to bud

'bundu:da:n, *var.* bundoda:n.

bun'ma:j-en, sister (occurs in songs)

'bunsa:g-en, (1) a trough, made of wood or stone, generally for feeding pigs; (2) a small boat (*contr.* buḡ-en).

'buḡ-en, *contr.* of buḡ-sa:g-en as in əra'-buḡ-en = a wooden trough.

'buḡ-en, *var.* 'boḡ-en, *contr.* of bə'duḡ-en, dərak-ja ḡ-buḡ-, proper name of a hill near Gajur (called Gaibā by the Oriyas) 'lit place-bone-hill'.

buḡ-'ba:j-, *v. t.* to splash, to splash, to throw up water, etc. used causatively as ab-buḡ-ba:j-; er-buḡ-bai-lebe, 'without spilling'.

buḡ-'buḡ, (*onom.*) *expr.* the humming of the bees. (*See* dam-buḡ-ra:j-en.)

buḡ-buḡ-'bud-en, wood-hover, humming bee.

buḡ-'diḡ-ga:mle, *var.* ban'diḡ-ga:mle, *adv.* (1) suddenly, (2) with a thud used in describing the fall of a person or thing.

'buḡ-sa:g-en, a musical instrument of percussion.

'buḡ-sa:g-en, *var.* bunsa:g-en.

buḡ-'sun-, a kind of small basket.

būḡ-, *var.* biḡ, bud, bid, to sow, to broad caste.

[Santali, Mundari, Birhor, Ho, biḡ, biḡ, 'to plant'; Bahnar, leḡ; Magyar, bito, 'a post, prop'.]

'bur-en, *contr.* of beru:n, a hill used in compds., *e.g.* proper names of some hills jum-ta:g-bur-,

təru:jaḡ-bur-, tam-deḡ-ar-bur-, sambidi-bur-, r'a'd-ul-bur-, samte-da-bur-, tigkodoi-bur-, pata-bur-, bondror-bur-, saḡ-saḡ-bur-; in genitive compds. etc. as in maneg-bur-, maḡaḡ-bur-, ə-gədo:ḡ-bur-, əlaḡka-bur-, jaṭa-bur- It is incorporated with the predicate as in id-bur-, 'to cut (the trees on the hill)'; or- bur-, 'to plough or scrape (the clearing on the hill)'; ti p-bur- = to clear the 'hill'.

'bur-en, *var.* buj-en, *contr.* of kəmbur-en

bur-en, *contr.* of burojan

bur-en, *contr.* of buru:n, as in əlaḡ-bur-en, jəno:bur-en.

'bura:n, (*diul.* of seruḡ) a fox; *cf.* bəda-n.

'hurbunda:n, name of one of the Sora deities.

bur-'ber-, to chuṛn.

bur'bur-, *var.* bor-'bor-, *v. i.* to peep.

bur-bur-'pud-, *v. i. (impl.)* 'to be scattered'; when used with u; 'hair' 'to be dishevelled' bur-bur-pud-'u-len toḡ-ten.

bur-bur-'u:~, urpud-'u:~, same as above.

'burja:~'ne:b-en, a kind of tree.

bur-'mad-, *var.* bur-'mod-.

'buroi-da:~jiḡ-'ne:b-en, knot grass.

buro-'ga:j-en, the month corresponding to July. (*See* ga:j-en.)

buroi-'ruḡ-en, a kind of millet.

bo:-buroi-ruḡ-en, a period of time which is required to cook this millet, *i.e.* ten minutes (*see* gaḡa-ruḡ-).

'burra:b-, (compd. verb) to throw (?) as in 'suro-n bo:-luḡ-si: lakij-leḡ-en burra:bend-en laja-n qadelden; ennele ə-daḡa: bato:ḡi-daḡen 'if we throw a handful of grain on the sand it will become parched, such is the heat of the terrible sun'.

'burren-'sa: len, tag-words, *expr.* helter-skelter; in confusion.

bur'sa: j-, compd. verb (✓bur- + ✓saj-) to spread (something set in the sun to dry), to untie the hair (on the head) and expose it to the air in order that it may dry. asar e:te gamle ɔ-u'u-n bur-sa:le dakuten.

'buru:-n, *var.* boru:-n, a hoe (contr. bur-ən).

'buroj-ən, *var.* buroi-ən, buruj-ən, a kind of millet, *Panicum Italicum* (contr. bur-ən, *var.* buj-ən).

bu'rum-, (compd. verb), to peep bending down bərum-'bum- (*deriv.*).

'busu:-n, abbreviation of əmbusu:-n, 'a boil,' 'an abscess' (in the language of children).

'butam-ən, *n.*, ghost (Skt. bhu: tam).

'bu:te-n, *n.*, slaver, saliva.

butid-'gaj-ən, a kind of bulbous exculent root.

[*cf.* Mundari, Ho, bati, 'navel'.]

butid-'kad-ən, the sac of the testicle. ɔ-butid-kad-'ta:ŋ-ən, the testicle of an ox.

[ta:ŋ-, contr. of taglip-ən, an ox.]

butti-'tud-ən, *var.* gutti-tud-ən, a small bottle shaped like a lamp-stand. (*See* tud-ən)

'butti-n, *n.*, (1) a cage: (2) a kind of bitter yam.

d

[d]-this phonetic symbol represents the voiced plosive sound heard in the Sora words like dɔŋki:-n, 'a pot' and d'a:-n, 'water'; it is formed by the tip of the tongue striking against the alveolar region. It is more like the English *d* than the Telugu or Oriya dental *d* or cacuminal *d*, as the Sora language has neither the dental nor the cacuminal *d*; loan words containing these sounds are pronounced by the Soras with the Sora *d* substituted; *Ex.* dinma:-n, 'day', gada:-n, 'town'; dharmat-, 'kindness', 'justice' is pronounced as [darəmma:-ŋ.] It seems that the Soras naturally ignore the difference between the dental *d* and the cacuminal *d*. See the remarks on Surati in the *Ling Surv. of India*.

The Sora sound [d] loses its voice when it is followed by a voiceless sound, as tid-ta-i-titta-i, 'I-shall-beat'; it is generally assimilated to the sound which follows it, as gad-ba:=qabba:, 'cut you', (*imperative* 2 *p. pl.*) gad-gad-gag-gad

= 'to cut into pieces' gad-je-l= gajjel 'to cut meat'.

[d̥], this phonetic symbol represents the final [d] which is checked in some words, as unte-ɔ-ontid̥, 'that bird'; ogger teḍ, ənsəlo-teḍ, 'neither male nor female'. The checked sound is scarcely audible for it is let out through the nose, so that no plosion is produced as it is in the ordinary pronunciation of [d]. It is, therefore, liable to be dropped and is actually dropped in some words, in some dialects. The nom. sing. of ontid̥ is ontid-ən and the plural is ontid-ən-ji in the standard dialects; but ont̥i and ontin-ji in some Kapu dialects; so kimme-ḍ-, 'a goat', (kimme-d-ən) is heard as kimme in some Sora dialects and as gimme in Gadaba.

[*cf.* Skt. tasmat ... Pali tasma; final *d* in Latin disappears in the French words.]

In Mundari checked *ḍ* is followed by *n* as the breath passes out

through the nose; but no such sound is heard in any of the Sora dialects.

[d]- this represents the fricature sound in some Sora words as kin-'so:q, 'a dog', and tudu:q, 'a basket', which resembles *ɟ* in the Hindi words like ghoru, 'a horse'. In some dialects [dɟ] is heard as *ɟɟ* in such words as tudru 'six'; sɟɟɟɟ and sɟɟɟɟ 'marriage' are heard in the same locality as variants.

də'hɪh-də'bib-, (*onom.*) *expr.* a dull sound.

də'da:~, strong, firm, hard (used in compds.) as in ə-dəda:doŋ-mar = strong-bodied man.

də'da:dem-, *adj.* strong, firm, hard.

də'gada:n-, *var.* 'dagedu:n-, a small drum.

dəgadu-'bur-ən, a hill (which looks like a degadu).

[bur-, contr. of baru:n-, 'a hill'.]

də'ku-, to be, to exist (irregular). uɑ:n-am uɑ:n dəku, 'where is thy father?' dajɟɟ mandra: dəku 'How many persons are there?' (used reflexively) dəku-n-a:~, *v.i.*, 'stay' (2 *p. sing.* imperative) dəkute-nai, 'I shall stay'.

(used impersonally) amən uɑ:n dəku:t-am, 'where art thou?'

dənaku- and daraku- are derivatives formed by infixing ən and ər.

[See daku-u-]

dəku-'ja:ŋ-, (*refl.*) to stay and make merry.

dəku-'ja:ŋ-ən, *n.*, merry making in a Sora village (see the description in the Manual of the Sora Language, p. 229).

dəku're:ŋ-, (*refl.*) to stay away; pen dəku-reŋ-ten-ai, 'I shall stay away'.

də'ku-ta:-də'ku:ta:-(n)-, *expr.* continuity of action iten ə-ban-

to:ŋ pen tenne dəkuta:- dəkuta:-n, 'what fear while I am staying here?'

dəku're:ŋ-'tud-, what is left unburnt.

[tud- abbreviation used in a compd. instead of 't'o:ŋ-n, 'fire' as it has no abbreviated form.]

dəku:'su:ŋ-, to stay at home; to pregnant, də'ku:su:ŋ-'boi, a lazy woman, a pregnant woman.

dəm-, (1) affix, added to reflexive verbs, *Ex.* der-dəm-n-a: believe (imperative 2 *p. sing.*); anin tid-dəm-ten 'he beats himself'.

(2) Particle *expr.* also, even, *Ex.* a:ɟi-pen-ji, dəm illa:ɟi 'my sisters also have come'. doŋ-pen gille-dəm anin i:ɟa:ɟa attubad, 'he did nothing even seeing me'.

(3) Particle *expr.* emphasis, *Ex.* i:ɟa:~, dəm-na, no, not at all.

(4) *Expr.* frequency, *Ex.* mo:dəm-mote, '(he) swallows frequently'.

(5) *adj.*, *suffix*, kora:-dəm, cruel, wicked, rude; palu(n)-dəm, white; ən is also added to -dəm as in kora:-dəm-ən ə-mandra:, a cruel man.

(6) *adj.*, used as an impersonal verb; *Ex.* pen bapsa:-dəm-liŋ, 'I am well' (recovered from illness).

də'naj-ən, (deriv. from *√*daj, to ascend + inf. ən) climbing, ascent. dəuci-daj-ən, same as above

dəna'ku-n-, (deriv. from daku, 'to keep + inf. -ən-) what has been kept; stale.

(Final -n is dropped in compds. as dənuku-kul-ən, stale porridge.)

də'nal-ən-, (deriv. from *√*dal, to cover + inf. ən) a lid, a cover. (The suf. -ən is dropped when it is used in compds. *Ex.* an dənol-ol-ən, the leaf that is used as a cover.)

dənal-'mad-, *v.t.*, to shade the eye (with a piece of cloth or hand). dənald-mad-ka:b-ən, the cloth which is used to shade the eye.

denal-'so:d-en, a hunting dog.

[so:d-, contr. of kin-so:d-en, 'a dog'.]

de'naṅ-, (deriv. from √daṅ 'to obstruct' + inf. -ən.)

de'naṅ-en, obstruction, bar, clog, curb, obstacle, check, prevention, barricade; rescue

[cf. Mundari, denaṅ-]

de'naṅ-en, a kind of lizard.

denaṅ-'gur-en, a bite of a fruit.

[gur-, contr. of əgur, a fruit]

denaṅ-'ja:l-en, a kind of fishing net.

[ja:l- contr. of ja:la:n, 'a net']

denaṅ-'je:l-en, a bite of flesh.

[je:l-, contr. of je:la:n, 'flesh']

denaṅ-'jo:l-en, a dam across a stream

[jo:l-, contr. of jo:da:n, a brook, etc.]

de'naṅ-kul-'tam-, *var.* denaṅ-gul-tam-, chin.

[tam-, abbreviation used for t'o:d-en 'mouth']

denaṅ-'ra:n, a rod used as bar to the door, a latch.

[ra:n-, contr. of əra:n, 'wood']

denaṅ-'riṅ-ə-'se:ṅ-, leeward.

[riṅ-, contr. of riṅ-e:n, 'wind']

denaṅ-'ta:l-en, parapet.

[ta:l-, contr. of kinta:l-en, a wall.]

de'naṅ-en, deriv. from √daṅ + inf. -ən-a piece bitten off; the act of biting with the molar teeth.

den'(d)ṛ'u:l-en, (d'u:l, 'to be paid' + double inf. ən[ə]r) repayment, penalty, fine, compensation, revenge

de'ne:-, (√de: + inf. ən) to inherit, to take possession, *Ex.* suku:n ə biṭṭi bōten dānete? ə-om-ted, 'Who will inherit Suku's property? He has no son'.

de'ne:-n, (√de: + inf. ən) rising.

de'ne:-de:-n, (√de: reduplicated + inf. ən) waiting. *Ex.* dāne:-de:-l -am, '(I) waited for you' = amən ammele dāde:-l-am.

de'ne'b-en, (√deb + inf. ən) heating (a drum).

de'ne:d-en, (√de:d + inf. ən) what is moved.

denek-kup-'bo:b-en ə-gata:'si:-, hot cockles.

de'ne:ṅ-en, (√de:ṅ + inf. ən) aim, taking aim.

denəṅ-'de:ṅ-, (√de:ṅ reduplicated + inf. ən) *Ex.* dāneṅ de:ṅ-le tupe tē:n, '(he) shot having taken aim'.

de'ne:r-en, (√der + inf. ən-) belief, trust, confidence

de'ni:-n, (√di + inf. ən-) counting reckoning.

de'ni:-'di:-n, (√di reduplicated + inf. -ən-), counting, number

deni-'ar-en, *var.* deniṅ-ar-en, (√di, √diṅ + inf. ən-) (1) two or more layers of stones, a heap of stones to mark something (*e.g.* the track of the game). (2) A butt; target.

(3) What serves to bring to recollection. Used as a denominative verb, *Ex.* unto ə berna: əṅṅi-jā: kere-do:ṅ-am-te; dāni'ər-re dakkū-a:, 'never forget that word; keep it (in your mind) marked'.

[ar-en, contr. of aṅeṅ-en, 'a stone']

de'niṅ-, *var.* dāniṅ, a particle *expr.* time, *Ex.* amən ə dimmat -ten ə dāniṅ, 'during the time when you sleep'.

deniṅ-'diṅ-en, (√diṅ- redupl. + inf. -ən-) dragging; attraction.

deniṅ-'loj-en, (derived from diṅ-loj-, a compd. verb + inf. -ən-, √diṅ, 'to pull', √loj-, 'to flay', to reduce; contraction, subsidence.

deniŋ-'lo-j-en, (✓diŋ- with inf. -ən- + lo-j-, contr. onloida-n, bowels). The removal of the bowels.

də'niŋ-, (✓diŋ-, to cook) cooking. dəniŋ-daŋ-ən, a cooking pot. [daŋ-ən, contr. of daŋki-n, 'a pot'.]

də'niŋ-ən, cooking. (✓diŋ-, to cook with inf. -ən-) ən-dəniŋ-ən what has been cooked; er-dəniŋ-ən, what has not been cooked.

dəniŋ-ku:b-'bo:j-en, a woman who is menstruous. [*lit.* boiling-cloth-woman. It is the custom of the Sora women to wash their clothes after they have been put in boiling water.]

dənoŋ-si:-daŋ-ən, walking staff or stick. (✓doŋ- with inf. -ən + si-, 'hand' + daŋ-, 'stick'.)

də'nub-ən, (✓dub- with inf. -ən-) the act of covering a hole or a pot or anything like it.

dənul'bad-ən, (dul-bad- with inf. -ən-) plastering.

dənul'dul-ən, (✓dul- with inf. -ən-, reduplicated) payment, compensation, atonement, penalty, revenge.

də'num-, (✓dum- with inf. -ən-) hatching; used in compds. *Ex.* dənum-i:m-ən, hatching hen. ən dənum-om-i:m-ən, the chick that has been hatched, er-dənum-ad-ən, the egg that has not been hatched.

də'num-ən, the act of hatching.

dənum-'i:m-en, the hatching hen. (✓dum-, to hatch, with inf. -ən- + i:m-, contr. of kən-i:m-, 'a fowl'.)

dənum-'ja:r-en; ? *var.* dənuŋ-'ja:r-en, the act of piercing through anything.

dənuŋ-'ja:r-en, (duŋja:r- with inf. -ən-).

dənuŋ-kudi-'je:ŋ-en, dənuŋ-kul-'je:ŋ-en, *n.*, the heel.

dənuŋ-na:'re:n, *n.*, purgative.

(✓dug- with inf. -ən- + re:n, contr. of reŋam-ən, 'medicine'.)

dənuŋ-'rub-ən, (?) remedy.

də'pe:-, to lift up; [probably causative of ✓de- with inf. -əp-].

də'ped-, to shake, to move; [prob. caus. of ✓ded-].

dəpe'd-'bo:b-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to lift up one's head out of vanity.

adj. *Ex.* dəpe'd-bo:b-mar-ən.

də'pub-də'pub, (*onom.*) *expr.* the action of puffing as in smoking a pipe. *Ex.* dəpub-dəpub-gamle ga:-nu d-te sidda-mudən, '(he) smokes the tobacco pipe with puffs'.

dəra'ku:-n, dəra'ku:-na:-n, (dəku with inf. -ər-).

(1) abode, residence, (2) means of living. *Ex.* u:-n-ə-qorzag dəra-ku:-na:-n am? In what village is your residence?

dərai-daj-ən, (✓daj-, to ascend with inf. -ər- redupl.) stairs, ladder, any means of climbing.

dəra'kaŋ-ən, (dakaŋ with inf. -ər-) How much?

dəral-'dal-, *v.i.*, use something as a lid. *Ex.* əban sod-len-ji-dən bud-bud-ja: gan-doŋ-gamle pap-pa:du:-n (batte) dəral-dal-teji=If (they) soak the mohwa they use the lower part of the stem as a cover in order that insects may not enter (it).

də'rakka:-, (dakra: with inf. -ər-) as much as. *Ex.* ə-muŋka:-n dərak-ka ma'diŋ dele, 'his face became as large as a (measuring) basket'. *i.e.* he was astonished or delighted.

də'rakku:-, *v.i.* (daku-, causative of daku-, 'to be', with inf. -ər-) to use something as a receptacle or vessel for anything.

də'rakku:-n, a vessel, a receptacle, that which contains.

dərakku:-'o:n-en, the womb.

[*lit.* the receptacle of the child.]

deral-mad-'ka:b-en, cloth used to shade the eyes.

[✓dal- with inf. -ər- + mad, 'eye' + ka:b, cloth.]

də'rag-, v.i. (✓dag- with inf. -ər-) to use as a support, to use as an obstruction, as a shield, to save.

də'rag-en, anything which is used as or causes an obstruction.

dərag-rig-'se:ŋ-, n., leeward.

[rig-, contr. rigge-n, wind; + se:ŋ- contr. of s'e:ŋ-en 'side'.]

dərag-, v.i., (✓dag- with inf. -ər-) to use as a means of biting off.

dərag-dap-'ji:-n, the lesser molar teeth.

dəreb-'diŋ-en, (deb-diŋ-, 'to beat a drum' with inf. -ər-) the stick or anything with which a drum is beaten.

dərer-'der-, v. (✓der 'to lean' with inf. -ər-); to set as a prop almost vertically.

adj., as in dərer-der-'aŋ-en, a stick used as a prop.

dəri:-'di:-, (di- with inf. -ər-, reduplicated) vertically as in tərɑ:-pɪd-əm dəri:-di- ə-gəlɔ:l-en a-sən ap-paləŋ-ad, 'the looking glass, having fallen down vertically has not broken'.

dərim-mad-, (dim-mad- with inf. -ər-) to sleep in.

dərim-mad-na:-'su:ŋ-en, bedroom. (*lit.* sleeping house.)

dəriŋ-'diŋ-, (✓diŋ 'to cook' with inf. -ər-, reduplicated) a place or vessel to cook in. *Ex.* dəriŋ-diŋ-na:-daŋ-en, 'a cooking pot', dəriŋ-diŋ-na:-su:ŋ-en, a kitchen, dəriŋ-diŋ-(na:-) pad-en, (*dial.*) 'cooking-pot'.

derka:, *var.* derakka.

der'ku:-na:-n, *var.* dəra'ku:-na:-n, residence; stay.

dəru:l-'du:l-en, (✓dul- reduplicated, to watch, to lie in wait for,

with inf. -ər-) ambush, an ambuscade.

də'rumta:-n, (dumta:n with inf. -ər-) a place where one conceals himself and watches.

dəruŋ-'duŋ-, (✓duŋ-, to come or go out, with inf. -ər-).

dəruŋ-duŋ-'juŋ-en, the rising sun.

[juŋ-, contr. of vjuŋ-en, the sun.]

dəruŋ-'duŋ-juŋ-'se:ŋ-en, the east.

d'a:-, *v.i.*, to become watery, moist. **d'a:-n**, *n.*, water, juice, sap (of a tree).

[Santali, Mundari, Birhor, Mable, Korwa, Kharia, Dhangar, Kurku, Guang, Gutob, Pareng, Remo have da: (dāk) Lālūng has di i. Pater W. Schmidt compares it with Sanskrit *nda* but others do not agree with him. Sop vomā one of the Naga dialects has *uza* which, I think may be compared with *nda*.]

da:-, *r.t.*, to water, to irrigate, to moisten.

da:-da:-, *adj.*, *adv.*, watery, mere water.

da:-n, *n.*, contr. of d'a:-n; honey as in ədaŋ-da:-n, bər-da:-n, t'ər rəm-da:-n umrud-da:-n, parupud-da:-n (varieties of honey). Broth as in ə-da:-bo:ŋ-en.

[Mundari, da:ha:; Birhor d'a: = a hive.]

da:-, a pref. added to verbs and verbal nouns to express the sense of 'slightly', 'a little'.

Ex. da: oditte denna:, 'move a little that side?'; da:-re-a:, 'open a little'; da:-laŋgi:-boi, 'moderately fair girl'; da:-ju:-a:, 'shake a little'; da:-gur-maŋ-do:ŋ-mar, 'slightly yellow-bodied-man'; da:-sadiid, 'oblique'.

da:-, (1) aux. verb used impersonally, to express sensations:—*Ex.* argəl-da:-tiŋ (*lit.* it thirsts me) I am thirsty, doleŋ-da:-tiŋ, 'I am

hungry'; anin gəroj-daten, 'she is bashful'.

[Kindred forms are found in most of the cognate languages.]

(2) Aux. verb, indiscriminately added to ordinary verbs to reinforce their meaning; *Ex.* tanap-dale for tanap-le, 'he stood'.

da'-n-, *v.n.*, derived from da:- aux. verb; *Ex.* argal-da:-n, 'being thirsty', 'thirst'.

'da:-ge:-, *expr.* 'so that it may become like something'; *Ex.* bara:-n ə-gə-də-l-da:-ge tub-a = 'do the work so that it may be perfect'.

da:-, a suffix expressing the idea of place, as in mid-da:, 'in one place'.

da:-, a suffix found at the end of the names of some villages, *Ex.* bənum-da:, bəru:-da:.

dab-, *v.t.*, to cover, to obstruct, to put a dam (across a stream). d'a:-n irte dab-a:-dab a:, 'water is flowing out; obstruct, obstruct'. kan ə-re-gam dugna:-n dabte, 'this medicine stops motions'.

[Mundari, *dab*, cover 'with thatch'; *dəməj* (an infixed form like the Sora word *dənəb*) 'covering'. Birhor, *dab*, 'hatch', 'cover'.]

da:-ba:-'go:d-ən, landing place on the bank of a stream, the foot-path leading to the stream, etc.

dab-'bun, (*dial.*) a lid.

dab-'dab-, to save; to prevent; *Ex.* kanta:-ra:-n ə-sən le-bu:-n dab-dable dukku-a:, 'save money against famine'.

dab-dab-je-m-le-n; dab-dab-si-le-n.

'dabum-loge-'dalem-loge, (*onom.*) *expr.* sound caused by striking. *Ex.* d.-d.-ə tidtenji əmbri:j bə-b-ən de:ti:p, 'I feel my heap aching as though they are striking on it-thud-thud'.

da'da:-, *var.* dədə:-, *adj.*, firm, tight.

da:-'da:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be drenched, to be wet.

adj., wet as in da:da:-si:-n, 'wet cloth'.

da'da:-dēm-, *adj.*, firm, tight, strong.

da:-'daj-, *v.t.*, to ascend a little.

da-'daj-ən, *var.* daj-daj-ən, (*redupl.* of *daj-*) *n.*, ascent.

da-da-'kalli-n, a kind of pulse (edible).

da:da-j-daj-, (*onom.*) sound caused by cutting wood with an axe.

daddaj-ən, *var.* da:di:-n, da:di-j-ən, an uncle.

dad-dab-'ba-j-ən, a kind of lizard.

dad-'dad-den, a kind of snail; *contr.* -ded-ən, the shell of a snail.

'da:di:-n, *var.* da:di-j-ən, daddaj-ən, uncle.

[Hindi, *da:da:*; Mundari, *da:da:*; elder brother, cousin.]

da'dib-da'dib, (*onom.*) clock!

da:di-j-ən, *var.* da:di:-n.

da:di-j-da:di-j, (*onom.*) *expr.* the tinkling of coins, etc., ringing noise in the ears.

'da:gədora:-n, (Eng. doctor, through Telugu *da:gudora*).

'da:qetero:-n, (English doctor, through Oriya).

'da:ga:-, *v.i.*, to shine like the sun as in the song *da:ga! da:ga u:jə* 'shine! shine (O) sun!'.

adj., da:ga:-r-ən, hot season.

'da:ga:-n, *n.*, sunshine; heat of the sun.

'dagadu:-n, a percussive musical instrument.

dagadu:-'bur-ən, name of hill which has the shape of a *dagadu*; a knoll.

da:ga:-'i-j-ən, the hot season.

da:ga:-'tid-ən, *n.*, wag tail. (*See* tid-ən.)

-da:-'ge:-(n), (formed of *da:-* and *ge:-*), a compd. suffix *expr.* quality,

state or feeling as in batopi-da:-ge:-n, 'fearfully'; tano'gal-ən (ə) mana-da:-ge- di'pa:, 'cook the curry so that it may be tasty'.

'daggara:-n, (*dial.*) an anklet.

dai-, *var.* daj-, *v.*, to climb.

dai-bo:b-mar-ən, (*lit.*) climb-head-man) an insolent, audacious man.

dai-'bur-ən, ascent up-hill: [bur-, contr. of bəru:-n, 'hill']

dai-bur-'go:d-ən, steep path; way up the hill, a mountain pass. [go:d-, contr. of ta'gə:r, way.]

dai-'daj-ən, (✓daj, to climb, reduplicated form) ascent, climbing.

dai'dig-da:-'dag-, (*onom*) *expr.* the sound produced when trees are cut down.

dai-'ju-, *var.* da:'ju-, *v.*, to nudge, to shake a little.

dai-'juŋ-, *v* (*impl.*) to rise as the sun; *Ex.* dai-juŋle, 'the sun has risen'.

[juŋ-, contr. of ujuŋ-ən, 'the sun']

dai-'juŋ-ən, *n.*, sunrise.

da'jab-, (*onom.*) *expr.* thud! severity in scolding.

da'jab-da'jab-, (*onom.*) clock!

da:jar-'god-ən, *var.* da:jer-, a round-about way; way leading backwards.

'da:jari-n, (1) a village situated on a raised ground; (2) a man of the caste of weavers.

da:-'jer-, *v.i.* (*lit.* go a little) to go back (a verb of motion).

da:-'jer-, *q.tj.*, as in da:jer-be'r, 'reply'; da:jer-kəmbo-o:l, reply to a letter.

da:-'jer-a'i-, *v.i.* to come back (a verb of motion).

da:jer-'gud-, *v.i.*, to look back while going; er-da:jer-gud-len-be jru:, 'go without looking back'.

da:jer-'je-ŋ-, *v.*, to flinch, to shrink back. (*See* je-ŋ-.)

daju:'di:-n, daju:li:'su:ŋ-ən, a canopy, a small shed erected for the performance of a religious ceremony.

daj-, *v.t.*, to pluck, to pull out as leaves to gather pot herbs (reduplication optional).

daj-, *var.* dai-, to ascend; to climb up.

deriv. daj-ən, dai-daj-ən, dənaj-ən, dənai-daj-ən.

Various modes of climbing are expressed by prefixing appropriate verbs; *Ex* ud-'daj-; gun-gun-'daj-; tu-tu-'daj-; sib-daj-.

[Mundari, dəj-, 'climb', denej, 'climbing' (an infixed form like the Sora word dənaj-); Santali, dəjo-, 'climb']

'daj-ən, *n.*, contr. of odaj-ən (*q.v.*), 'horse gram'. *Ex.* jagat-daj-ən, black horse gram.

'da:j-ən, *n*, contr. of andəra:j-ən, brinjal.

'dajij, *var.* dijaŋ, dijeŋ (*dial.*) (1) *inter. pron.*, how much, how many; also used as an *adj.* [*cf.* Oriya *kete*, French *combien*.]

(2) *indef. pron.* as in dajij mand-rat: tenne dəku, bar daj-iŋ tette dəku, 'some men are here and some there'

(3) *adv.*, in this sense some use *dak-əŋ*.

'dakken'ne, *var.* 'dakken'ne, *expr.* as much as this; [-ne indicates proximity.]

'dakket'te, *var.* 'dakket'te, *expr.* as much as that. [-te indicates distance.]

'daka, *var.* dərka, *expr.* as much as; *Ex* daka (dərka) bu'lu, 'as much (big) as the thigh'.

'dak(k)aŋ-, *var.* 'dak(k)eŋ, *adv.*, used in exclamations as dakkəŋ laŋgi! how beautiful!

dak'kib-dak'kib, (*onom.*) tick-tick clack!

dak'kob-dak'kob, (*onom.*) clack !

da'ku-, *rar* **deku-**, *v.i.* 'to be'.

'dakkū-, (causative of *dəku*, 'to be') to place; to keep; to keep a woman as a wife, without having formally married her. *Ex.* *unte ənsəlo maŋ-pen ə-qandəm-ne:te n, pen dakkuləi*, 'as that woman (entered) came to my place on her own accord. I have kept her'. [Kharia, Juang, *-doko*; Malto, *-duk*; Parong, *-dukku*; Gutob, *-daktu*, *duttu*; Remo, *dukta*, *dutta*; Asuri, *-doho*, Tibetan, *ə dug*, *duŋ*, *duk*; Kachari, *-duŋ*; Kanāwri, *-du-*, North Assam-Aka, *-du-*.]

da:'kul-da:-'kul, glimmer, dimness of view or sight.

da:'kul-mad-'mar-ən, a man whose sight is dim.

[*mad-*, contr. of *m'o:dən*, 'eye'.]

dal-, to cover, to put the lid on. *Ex.* *o:la:n-ba-tte dāŋkin daltai*, '(I) shall cover the pot with (a) leaf'.

dəral-dal-kəb-ən, a (piece of) cloth used as a cover.

dəral-'dal-sa:d-'kəb-ən, a (piece of) cloth used to cover the genitals (male).

[Mundari, *-dula:*, 'to lay'.

dal-, *v.i.*, to prick; as in *dal-ji:-le*.

da:l-ən, contr. of *kinda:l-ən* (*q.v.*) 'a basket-maker'.

'da:la:-, *v.i. (impl.)* (1) to be inflamed as in *j'e y-pen da:la:-da:la:-te*.

(2) To bubble or overflow or expand as in *d'a:-n da:la:le*, 'water bubbled up'.

(3) To swell.

dal-'boj-, compd. verb, (*dal* + *boj*), to patch. (*dal-le boiteji*.)

'da:limma:-n, the name of one of the Sora deities.

dal-'ji:-, *v.i. (impl.)* as in *anin dal-ji:-le*; *jaita:n-ə-ji: laŋka:n-ə-ji: kubte* = lower teeth pierce the

upper teeth. (The Soras say that it is due to witchcraft and incurable)

dal-'laŋ-, *v.i. (impl.)* (1) to be tongue-tied, (2) to be infected with mildew, etc., as paddy. *saroba. dal-laŋ-len-den*, *ə-gale:n pəlu:-dəm də:te*; *əboini: ja: əbai-sar adələkū*, 'if the crop is infected, the ear becomes pale and there will not be even a single rice grain in it'. [This is due, it is believed, to witchcraft.]

'dalli:n, (1) the lid made of bamboo slivers generally used as a cover for pots.

(2) A load of vegetables, etc sent to officers by the Hill chiefs as *douceurs*.

[Oriya, Mundari, Santali, *dalli*, 'a basket without a lid'.]

dal-'mad-, *v.i.*, (1) to set eye upon, to look into carefully.

(2) To shade (one's) eyes with one's hand, *dal-mallen gilleben-den baŋsa:le g'e:te*, 'we shall see well, if we look with the eyes shaded'.

[*mad-*, contr. of *m'o:dən*, 'eye'.]

da:'lu:d- (*daj+lu:d*), to listen attentively.

dam'buŋ-dam'buŋ, (*onom.*) the ting of the strings of a musical instrument. (*See* below.)

dambuŋ-'ra:j-ən, a variety of stringed musical instrument. (*See* *√ra:j-*.)

[Santali, Ho, Birhor, banam, 'a fiddle'; Mundari banom'.]

dam-'dam, (*onom.*) the sound produced when one knocks on the door.

dame-'dame-, to be jolting; used with the verb *√de:*, 'to become'.

'da:mudi:-, the smallest copper coin, a pie, one-twelfth of an anna.

[Hind, Mundari, *dumbiri*.]

'danda:-n, fine, fee. (It is of two kinds when levied by the Sora

community, *bajer-danda*; *lupar danda*: (*q.v.*).

[Sanskrit *danda*.]

danda: 'bo:ŋ-en, a buffalo given as a fine or fee.

[*bo:ŋ-en*, contr. of *boŋte:lən*, a buffalo.]

dande-'si:-n, *n.*, the upper arm.

[*cf.* Telugu, *danda cheyyi*; Sanskrit *bahu danda*.]

'dandi:-n, *var. kandi:-n*, *n.*, rim of a pot, the edge (of a wall).

dandra:'si:-n, the light paddy harvested in *Kartika* (October).

'dandrodan-ji, a caste of persons called in Telugu *danda:sulu*.

'dannag-en, a species of lizard.

dannag-'kul-en, same as above.

dan(d)'rai- (*✓daŋ-* with double infix) to pluck as fruits from tall trees, with a hooked stick called *bandra-j-en*, *bəndandri:-*.

dan(d)'rub- (*✓dub-* with double infix).

dan(d)'rul- (*✓dul-* with double infix), compensation; penalty. It is generally used with *✓ti-*, 'to give'.

dan(d)ru-'u:l-, the same as above, perhaps with a glottal stop (from *✓d'u:l-*). If the compensation given is a buffalo, it is called *danru-ul-bo:ŋ-en*; if it is cash, it is *danru-u:l-taŋka:-n*; if it is liquor, *danru:u:l-sa:l-en*.

daŋ-, *v.t.*, (1) prevent, retard, restrain; (2) to shield, to protect. *v.i.*, to be entangled, or to stick across a tube or passage.

[Mundari, *dana:ŋ*, screen; Santali, *danan*.]

-daŋ-, a suffix *expr.* smallness in size, as in *arid-tid-daŋ*, *ariti-daŋ*.

daŋ-en, contr. of *daŋgu:-n* (*q.v.*) a stick; pole, rod.

[In Mundari, Santali, *daŋ* occurs in compounds, like *in'di-daŋ*, as in Sora.]

daŋ-en, contr. of *daŋki:-n* (*q.v.*), a pot as in a *ə-palaŋ-daŋ-en*, a broken pot.

daŋ-en, contr. of *əda-ŋen* (*q.v.*), bee-hive, as in *jum-daŋ-en*.

daŋ-en, contr. of *daŋkəda:n* (*q.v.*)

'daggəda:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to attain maturity; (used with reference to persons (male), some beasts, and fowls and some trees and the moon).

'daggəda:-'mar-, a young man.

'daggəda:-n, *n.*, same as above.

[Mundari, *daggə*; youth, unmarried boy; Santali, *daggə*.]

'daggədi:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to attain maturity (used with reference to females; vide *daggəda:-*).

'daggədi:-bo:j-en, (1) a young woman; (2) facetiously applied to the liquor-yielding palm-tree

'daggədi:-n, *n.*, same as above.

[Mundari, *daggri*, maid servant, unmarried girl; Santali, *da:ggrə:-*; Kuki-, *dug'di*, 'child'. *cf.* Bengali, etc.]

'daggə:da:-'daggə:da:-, *var. of daggəda:* (male), used in songs.

'daggə:di:-'daggə:di:-, *var. of daggədi:* (female), used in songs.

[*N.B.*—Such variants are also used in Mundari songs; vide *Encyc. Mundarica*.]

'daggə:r-'bo:j-en, an unruly woman.

daŋ-'daŋ-en, a kind of drum, for *kədiŋ-en* in the language of children.

'daggū:-, *var. duggū:-*, *v.i. (impl.)* to be bent.

'daggū:-n, *n.* (1) a (stout) rod, a pole; (2) a blow as in *ba:gu daggū:-*

n. titt-am '(I) shall give thee two blows (*lit.* two sticks), 'anin baḡu dagguṃ jumetern, '*lit.* he ate two sticks; *i.e.*, he received two blows'.

[Gutob-*daggu*, a stick; Mundari and Santali use -*dag*-in compds., as in Sora, V. *Encyc. Mundarica*, . *sub voce* indi-.]

'daggur, *var.* daggar, *q.v.*

daggu-'sar-en, a tendon or a nerve of the testicles.

[sar-, contr. of satar-en.]

daggu-'sil-n, a cubit; a stick measuring a cubit.

dag-'joi-l, *v.t.*, to obstruct a stream, to build a dam across a river or brook

[joi-l-, contr. of joda-n, 'stream']

dag-'joi-l-en, *n.*, a dam across a stream. Also dənəg-joi-l-en.

'daḡkeda-n, a basket which holds ten measures.

'daḡki-n, an earthen pot.

[Several kinds of pots varying in shape and size according to use have names formed with the contracted form dag-; *Ez* ər-ab-bu-'dag-en, 'a pot for heating water'; ər-uma-'dag, a pot for bath-water; gəra-'ga-'dag, a pot for drinking; gərai-'ja-'dag, a pot for frying; tərəḡal-'dag, a curry-pot; takid-'dag, a pot used as lid; uab-'dag, vegetable pot; pad-, contraction of pattih-n or padəḡ-en, and gun-, contraction of guna-n are also used in forming such names besides dag-.]

'daḡkin-'kundin, tag-words, *expr.* 'pots and such other things'.

daḡki-'pad-en, a wide-mouthed pot.

daḡ-, *v.t.* (1) to bite off a piece with the molar teeth, (2) to gnaw, to scrape with the teeth.

(*N.B.*—Reduplication of the root is optional. Derivatives with

inf. -ən-, dənəp-(ən); with -ər-dəraḡ-(ən), as in dərəp-jī-n, 'molar teeth'.

'dapa-n, *n.*, a step.

da'pe-:, to rise (✓ *de*), to raise; dape-na-:, 'raise thyself' (thy burden). (*refl.*) berna-ben toḡ-pen addape ne, 'your word does not get into my mouth', *i.e.* 'I cannot utter it'.

'daped, *var.* de'ped, *q.v.*

da'pe-da-:, same as above with aux. verb *da-*.

'da-r-en, contr. of kənda-ra-n, branch of a tree.

[Mundari, da-r, branch of a tree; Santali, da-r, da-l-, cf. Hind.]

'da-r-en, contr. of dərəj-en, cooked rice, millet, etc., as in -səro-da-r-en, kambu-da-r-en, kuroi-da-r-en, gəḡga-da-r-en, s'a-da-r-en, buroi-da-r-en.

'da-r-en, contr. of dərəḡ-en, *var.* dərəḡ-en, 'horn'; as sənər-da-r-en, a comb made of horn!

'dareka, *var.* dəraka.

'dareni-n, *var.* darni-n, gate.

'da-ra-n, edge as in kundin-a-dara (= a-da-ra-kun), 'the edge of the knife'.

'da-ra-n, price; bargain (from Telugu).

'daragam, *var.* dərəḡam-, *v.*, to be separate.

'dərəḡam-'daragam, *adv.*, separately, apart

'daragam-, *adj.*, daragam-suḡ, a separate house.

'daragam-'suḡ-, used as a denominative verb, (*refl.*) as in amben daragam-suḡ-nə-ba-, 'Live you in separate houses.' (not as a joint family).

'da'ra'-j-en, cooked rice or millet. (This word or its contracted form da-r-en (*q.v.*) is not used to denote cooked *sitari*, which is called *sit* əri-kul-en.)

'daramma:-, *adj.*, as in daramam de:-am-te, 'may you be kind'.

'daramma:-n, kindness, pity, charity.

'daramma:-'boj-en, name of one of the Sora deities. The feminine ending boj is added to names of the male deities also, e: ! daramma: boi ! (Voc. case).

[This is obviously the Sanskrit word dharma.]

da:-'re:-, *v.*, (1) to open a little (as the door of the house), (2) to occupy (?)

'da-reŋ-en, *var.* de-reŋ-en, a horn.

dari:-'süm-en, name of a Sora deity.

'darken'ne, *var.* daken'ne.

'darket'te, *var.* daket'te.

'darka:-, *var.* der'ka:-, as in darka- onder-si:, 'as much as a finger'.

'darnin, *var.* darenni:-n.

dar-'re:- (dal + re?), to keep the door ajar; as in sonay-en-darre-a

'darri-, *see* below.

'darrin-, (*cf.* daŋin) this word expresses the sense of proportion, 'at the rate of'; 'according to apportionment.' *Ex.* taŋ-bo-sunŋ-en-a-mandra: darrin saditte-len, ditte darrite a-tag rabtri. (V. Manual, p. 208-13.) darrin-batte temteji, ditte.

'darru! 'darru! (*onom.*) an expression used by the mother while playing bo-peep with her child, d:-! d:-! ju-ju:!

dar-'rub-, (dal + rub) *v.t.* (*refl.*) as in man-n-am darrub-na:, 'shade thy eyes'.

'da-ruli:-n, name of a Sora deity.

'daseko:-'pe:l-en, (*Eng.*) desk.

'dasera:-'ga:j-en, the *Dasara*-month, Septr.-Oct. [ga:j-, contr. of agga:j-en, the moon.]

'dasada:-n, *var.* saddeda:-n, resin obtained from the tree, *Shorea Robusta*.

da:-'tul-, *v.*, to prop slightly, to set a trap.

da:-'tul-en, a trap with lever

de: ! *int.* [Mundari -de: expresses impatience, disgust]

de:-, *v.t.* (*impl.*) become. This verb, like ∇ da:- is frequently used in several idiomatic expressions.

(1) anin gogoi: de:-, 'he became great'. unto a gorza:ŋ roga:-boj-en de:-le, small-pox has prevailed in that village. kan a daggŋ de:-, this rod will suit (or serve the purpose); ad-de:-, 'does not suit'. sin (d) ruŋ de:-, 'marriage took place'. ebba: de:-iŋ tal-jenŋ-leŋ-pen, 'a thorn has run into the sole of my foot'. nam jagi dinna de:-le anin jire:-tem, 'He went away three days ago'; kan a kundi: ad-de:-e, 'this knife does not cut'. e: ! kundi ! baŋsa: -le de:-a 'O knife, cut well!' anin jire:-ten-de:-n, 'if he went away'. (*See* de:-n) de:-te, (*imperative* 3 *p. sing.* of ∇ de) 'let it be' expresses the meaning of the conj. *or* when reduplicated; so also de:-e. *Ex.* de:-e:-de:-do-g-e-te, 'let it suit—let it not suit', *i.e.* whatever may happen; bara-n de-le-be tennen-na: daku-na:, 'stay (then) here only till the work is finished'. anin jerre de:-, 'he must have gone', *i.e.* it is most likely anin kaku de:-tiŋ, 'he is brother to me'. kun a suŋ pen de:-tiŋ, 'that house will be mine', *i.e.* I shall get it, or inherit it.

de:-, a particle *expr.* affirmation, admiration, doubt, etc. generally added to the interrogative pronouns and adverbs; iten a goram gam de: ! I wonder what it means. gija: gai ! jante-gamle a suŋ de: ! Look, friend what a house it is ! bote:n de: ! Whoever is he ? kan-de: 'here'; kuŋ-de: 'there'!

de:-, *v.i. (refl.)* to rise, to get up from bed. *pen taqoldan de:-n-ri*, 'I get up in the morning'. *de:-n-a:* 'get up!'; *de:-an-dele:n* 'having got up'.

de:-n, is used as a particle expressing condition; it is placed after the word modified by it. *amən illen-den*, 'if you went (or go)'. *amən den*, 'if (it is) thou'. *bijə:-den*, 'if (it is) to-morrow'. *ijja: len-den* 'if not'. *unte jəna:q-den*, 'that also'. *baṅsa te-d-den*, 'if it is not good'. *anin jumlem-qadem-den*, 'if he eats and drinks' (note that *den* modified the two verbs) *paraṣam appa:q aiten biṣiṅ-on-den*, 'If the Bisoyi (himself) sends a messenger'. (Note the position of *-den*.)

deb-, *v.t.* to beat (as a drum), to ring (as a bell).

deriv., *dəreb-deb-on*, *dəneb-deb-(q v)*.

deb-on, contr. of *kimpədəb-on*, *var.* *kumpedeb-on*, a mungoose, (*ichneumon*).

deb-'deb-, (*onom.*) *expr.* the sound of drumming.

deb-'diṅ (compd. $\sqrt{\text{deb}} + \text{diṅ}$, contr. of *kodiy-on*, a kind of drum). *v.*, *deb-diṅ-te-n-ji* (they) are beating drums.

adj., *deb-diṅ-mar-on*, the man who beats drum; *deb-diṅ-mar-on-ji*, a band of musicians.

deriv., *dəneb-diṅ-on*, *dəreb-diṅ-on*.

ded-, *v.t.* (1) to shake, to move, *Ex.* *riṅṅen s'uṅ-on dedte*, the wind shakes the house. *tenne-setle kaṣeri-suṅ-on dedle-selle:ji*, '(they) removed the office from here'; *isiku:li-suṅ-on dedle sel-leji* = they dismantled the school-house (2) To entrust.

v.i. (refl.) *ded-n-a:*, move aside, make way. *Ex.* *s'uṅ-on ded-ten*, the 'house shakes'.

ded-on, contr. of *ded-də-de-n*, 'a

'ded-də-de-n, a snail.

ded-'ded-, *v.t.*, to remove, dis-mantle.

ded-'der-, *var.* *der-'der-*.

de'de-, *v.t.* to wait-for; to watch, to protect, *pen de'de tum*, 'I shall wait for you'. *kana paṣiṅ dede:le dəkəna*, 'look after this child' says (the bride's parents and relatives to the bridegroom at the time of their departure).

dediṅ-'de-ṅ-on, (*onom.*) ringing noises is the ear the sounds produced by the presence of ghosts or spirits.

de:'e-, (*see de:- v.i.*) 'It is most likely'.

de:'ete, (*see de:- v.i.*) let it be; all right; no matter, or

de:'ete! de:'ete! Take care. You will come to grief for this.

dek'koṅ-, to rap with the knuckles, *deriv.*, *dənekkoṅ-on n.*, rapping so.

de-l-, to set or place, generally; to keep a pot or other receptacle in order to collect water, blood, juice or other liquid, etc.

s'uṅ le ṅ-on qariṅ-on delteji.

'They are setting tiles on the house, i.e. tiling it'. *mipa m-on ja (d) tadte ṅamle kuday-on kupal delte*. 'The priest sets a leaf cup in order to collect the blood that falls in drops'.

'de:l'aḥ! *int.* (*dele + aḥ*) Bravo! Well done!

'dele! It is finished. It is over. It is accomplished.

'dele-be, till it is done; so that it may be done.

'dele-doṅ, **'dele-jənaṅ-** (*den*), **'dele-ja-**, however; though it is so.

'de-m-on, contr. of *kondem-on*, a kind of grain grown on the hills. *den*, (*see de:-n* above).

'de:nəm, attention, longing, meditation.

[Sanskrit dhyānam through vulgar Telugu.]

den'de:ŋ-en, (1) the fibres of the sheathing petiole of the sago palm, (2) the strings of a musical instrument. The gut of the Indian market.

-de:ŋ, *var.* **-de:n**, *q.v.*

de:ŋ, *v.*, to aim at; to take aim.

deriv., **dəne:ŋ-en**, *n.*, aim.

de:ŋ, *v.*, to hunt, to beat up game

de:ŋ, -an aux verb added to some verbs to reinforce the meaning or to modify it otherwise: *Ex.* **qu-de:ŋ**, **loŋ-de:ŋ**, **ma-de:ŋ**, **mo-de:ŋ**, **mui-de:ŋ**, **sai-de:ŋ**, **sam-de:ŋ**, **ta-de:ŋ**, **tam-de:ŋ**, **tar-de:ŋ**, **tum-de:ŋ** (*q.v.*).

de:ŋ-da:mar-en, a man that beats up game.

'deŋgi-n, impotency.

'deŋka:n, height (? Oriya)

der, *v.*, (*refl.*) trust, believe, hope, accept to be true, *kun ə berna der-tənai*, 'I believe this word'.

berna:n-am bōten derne? Who would believe thy word, *i.e.*, none.

ə dərə-be-n ə-dete:n-ə, 'credible', **addernen-ə**, 'incredible'.

deriv., **dəner-'der-en**, **der-'der-en**, **der-'der-na:n**, credence.

der-en, *contr.* of **derəŋ-en**, horn, as in **kuntar-der-en** = branching horn (of a spotted deer).

'derem-en, (*dial.*) marriage-proposal

'derəŋ-en, *var.* **dərəŋ-en** **derreŋ-en**, horn. *Contr.* **der-en**.

[Mundari, Birhor-, dirig; Santali, derep.]

dereŋ-'bud-en, antenna of insects., [**bud-**, *contr.* of **bud-bud-en**, an insect.]

der-'der, same as **der-**, reduplicated.

'derga, *var.* **drga**, slowly, carefully.

der-'mad-, to look askance.

der-mad-'bo:j-en, a woman that looks askance.

'de:sa:n, country, province, region place.

[Sanskrit word through Telugu].

'desto:ga:j-en, (*dial.*) the month of June.

[This is the pronunciation of the Sanskrit name of the third month, Jyeshtha, **ga:j-en** *contr.* of **agga:j-en**, the moon, month.]

'de:tum, *v* (*refl.*) as in **anin tulab ə-n-sitə jira-i-tən o:kə:n de-ibba:n de:tum neten**, 'he has returned from the forest; he raised leaves and thorns, *i.e.*, they are sticking to his clothing.

di-, *v.t.*, frequently reduplicated 'to count', *Ex* **uda-n didi-a**, 'count the mangoes!'

deriv., **dəndi:n**, counting, count.

-di-n, suffix as in **kodin**, **todin**.

di:n, *contr.* of **adi:n**, cotton, as in **əbai-di:n**, cotton seed, **baru-di-n**, wild cotton.

di-, every; used in compounds as **di-ujug**, every day, **di-togal**, every night

'di-le, every, each and every, as in **di-le ə-mondra**, each and every man (-le is expletive).

'dib-en, (*dial.*) used in compds. as the substitute of **gətsa:-n**, 'play', 'sport', 'games', as in **kina:dib-en**, tiger, game, **dub-dub-dib-en**, 'hide and seek'.

di-'ber-, to find fault with.

dib-'mad, **dim'mad-**, **di'mad-**, *v.* (*refl.*) to close eyes, to sleep.

deriv., **dəmb-madən**, *n.*, sleeping, **dərib-'mad-na:n**, room to sleep in.

[*Pareng*, *dimma*.]

dib'madna:n, *n.*, sleeping.

did-'did, **an-did-'did**, *adv.*, soon, at once.

dider, with the pref. **ə**, (*dial.*) 'round about' as in **gorja:ŋ-en ə-dider**, *see* **jar-jar**.

didi-'su:ŋ-en, *n.*, airy room.

dij, *v.t.*, to arrange or pile (stones, etc.) one layer upon another. (This verb is used with the object, ar-, 'stone' incorporated, as dij-ar- (*q.v.*)).

'dija:-n, *n.*, waist, the middle part; height or depth up to the waist, as in bo dija ə-ja:ru.

di'ja:ŋ-gamle, (*onom.*), *adv.*, with a cracking sound like what is heard when a dry stick is broken.

dij-ar-, *v.t.* (dij + ar-).

deriv., dani'ja:-n, a pile of stones, set as a mark of boundary, etc.

'ar-en, contr. of areŋ-en, stone.]

dija:-'su:ŋ-en, the (ground) floor, the middle part of the house. See dija:-n.

[Gutob, -dien, -den, 'house'; Remo, digo, 'house'.]

dij-, to mark or designate, as in ŋen ədij la:ŋ-en ə dani'ar tu:pa: gattara; shoot (thy arrow) and hit the point I have marked.

'dikka-'dakka-, tag-words, *adv.*, hurriedly.

dikui-'ber-en, *n.*, riddle.

di:l-, *v.t.*, to press or squeeze the spadix of the sago-palm in order to make the sap ooze freely.

di-'mad-dib-'mad-, see dib-'mad-.

dimmad-'su:ŋ-en, bed room.

dim'mo:ŋ, (*dial.*) as in ma: ! ma ! dimmo:ŋ ! go on ! go on, I shall come presently.

'dinij, *var.* dinnaj-, day, time, occasion.

[From Sans. dina.]

'din'a:-n, a day (see above).

'dinnaj, time, occasion.

[This is contracted into -na:ŋ, *var.* na:n, in compds.]

din'ne:-n, *adv.*, so much as this; ə-dinne-n, 'this is all.' (-ne indicates proximity.)

'dinusu:-n, articles, things (marketable).

[Hind. jins- through Tel. dinusu.]

diŋ-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be late, to take time. amən diŋ-tam pareŋ. You will perhaps be late. diŋ-diŋ-do:ŋ-ne; lier jirai, 'Do not delay; come quickly'.

diŋ-, *v.i.*, to endure, to last. kan ə sindri daŋij minnum diŋte, 'how many years does this cloth last?'.

diŋ-, *v.t.*, to drag, to draw, to pull, to abduct; kidnap.

'diŋ-en, contr. of ka:diŋ-en, a sort of drum; used in compds. as usəl diŋ-en; deb-diŋ-en.

digera-'ga:j-en, *var.* diŋ-ra'd-ga:j-en, the fourth month of the Hindu year; (July).

[qə:j-en, contr. of agga:ŋen, the moon, month.]

diŋ-diŋ-, to take time; to delay, to be delayed.

diŋ-diŋ-, (*onom.*) *expr.* the banging or rattling sound.

diŋ-'diŋ-en, abduction of a woman as in diŋ-diŋ-boj-en, kidnapping of a child as in diŋ-diŋ-sij-en. These denominative compds. are also used as verbs.

Ex. unte dagga:di n ə-dəŋ diŋ-diŋ-boj-le:nji.

[boj-en, short form substituted for ənsələ:-n, sij-en, contr. of pasij-en, child, used in compds.]

diŋ-diŋ-'ga:di:-n, diŋ-diŋ-'ga:ded-en, (recently coined) a bicycle.

diŋ-'jak, diŋ-'jak-, (*onom.*) the sound of the drum.

diŋ-'ka:b-, *var.* diŋ-ka:b-, *v.* (*refl.*) to be in menses, (*lit.*, to wash clothes in boiled water).

diŋ-'la:ŋ-, (*refl.*) to draw the tongue; to loll the tongue.

[la:ŋ-en, contr. of əla:ŋ-en, tongue.]

diŋ-ra:d-'ga:j-en, the month in which the cars of the Hindu gods are drawn (July).

[rad-, contr. of ratam, 'a ear'].

dij-'lo:j-, to get reduced as water in a stream or a pond; to subside as a flood.

dij-'lu:d-, to have cars hanging down.

dij-, *v.t.* to cook. **dij-toi**, 'I shall cook'.

(The redup. form, **dij-dij-** is used reflexively, as **dij-dij-te-nari**, 'I shall cook')

deriv., **dij-dij-nam**, **doni dij-dij-an**, **dorij-dij-an**

dij-dij-na-mar, a cook (male).

dij-dij-na-bo:j-, a cook (female).

[*cf.* Mundari, a **dij**, 'kitchen']

dij-ha:'pad-an, the pot in which mohwa infusion is boiled

[**ha-**, contr. of **cha-n**, 'mowa', **pad-**, contr. of **pattili-n**, 'a pot']

dij-ha:'sa:l-en, mohwa liquor.

[**ha-**, contr. of **cha-n**, 'mohwa', **sa:l**, the form substituted for **ol:n**, 'liquor' in compds **sa:l**, contr. of **salapam**, 'liquor yielding sago palm']

dij-'bo:ŋ-, *v.t.* to cook (the flesh of) the buffalo (*see bo:ŋ-an*)

dij-dəm-ne-'ped-an, the lotus leaf.

[*ped-*, contr. of **umpe.d-an**, a tube.]

dij-dar-'pad-an, the pot in which rice is cooked.

[**dar-an**, contr. of **darəŋ-an**, cooked rice, **pad-**, contr. of **pattili-n**, 'a pot']

dij-je:l-'pad-an, the pot in which flesh is cooked.

[**je:l-**, contr. of **jelu:n**, 'flesh', **pad**, contr. of **pattili-n**, 'a pot']

dij-'ka:b-, *see* **dij-ka:b-**.

'dip-te:ji-'kid-te:ji-, tag-words, 'they cook'.

dippa:di:'ne:b-en, a species of tree (called in Telugu *manatira*).

dippa:'tud-en, lamp (lighted).

[**tud-** is used in compds. instead of **t'o:ŋ-en**, 'fire', as it has no contracted form.]

'dippo:n-, (*Eng.* depot) arrack-shop.

dirga', *rar.* **de:rga**, **dirga:ga:mle**, *adv.*, slowly, carefully.

'dirre!-'rirre! (*onom.*) used in calling a dog.

'di:səm-, (*dial.*) *v.t.* to count. *See* **di-n**, **doni sām-an**, total

'di:ta:d, *adv.* always (*v.* **ta:d**.)

'di:ta:d-di:'o'jūŋ, tag-words, 'every day'.

dit'te-(n), so much as that.

o ditte-n, 'that is all'

[**-te** indicates distance, **-ne** proximity.]

do-, *conj.* (1) and, both, **amn do-pen** 'he and I'.

(2) but, however, **pen ude-n paylai do' pəsiŋ-ju jəmle s-ŋe:ju**, 'I brought mangoes but the children ate them up' (in this sense **bi:ŋ** is sometimes prefixed to **do'**)

[*cf.* Kurku- **iŋ do' ijamaj**, 'I and my mother']

do-, a particle used in various indefinable senses: (1) well!; (2) 'you see', 'you know'; (3) therefore; (4) O! **i ten do? ajiŋ-do!** Some persons are in the habit of adding **do:** to every sentence in their narratives. Several cognate languages have this particle which is used as in Sora (V. *Ling. Surv.*, Vol. IV.)

'do:ba:n, *see* **duba:-**.

do:-do:-, 'both and' as **aman do:pen do:**.

do:d-, to stray as cattle, to be missing, to be lost; used with the pref. **ə-** as, **taŋli-p-pen ə-dod-le**, 'my cow is missing'.

do:d-, *rar.* **du:d-**, contr. of **kəndu:d-an**, 'a frog', as in **ə-on-du:d**, 'the young frog'.

doi-, *var. doj-*, *v.t.*, to hang.

v.i. (refl.) to be hanging, to alight, to perch (as a bird).

[Mundari, -doj = 'sit' in the language of children]

doi-doi-lu:d-ən, a kind of ear-ring.

[lu:d-, contr. of l'u:d-ən, 'the ear']

doi-na:-, *adj.*, in compds. doi-na-mar, a dwarf. doi-na:-o:l-ten, the last leaf of the plantain tree enveloping the spadix.

'doja:l-, relative, generally used in the plural, as doja:l-ən-ji or with -mar-, as doja:l-mar or with suŋ-, 'house' as doja:l-su.ŋ-ən.

doj-, *see* doi-

dol-, *var. dul-*, to peck (as a bird, to bite (as a snake).

dol:-, to lie in wait for a thief, or enemy, or game; also used with the aux. *da:-*

'dolo:-ga:j-ən, *var. do:da:-ga:j-ən*. (The eleventh month of the Hindus when the swinging-festival is held.)

[Dān word; Skt dola:, swing. ga:j-ən, contr. of aṅga:j-ən, the moon]

'dol-ən, contr. of dulej-ən, 'hunger', as in dol-dol-puŋ-ən, 'lit. hungry belly'.

[puŋ-, contr. of kəm-puŋ-ən, 'belly']

'dol-ən, contr. of doli:-n, a kind of basket.

'dolej-, *v. (impl.)* to be hungry, used with the aux *da:-* as doləj-da:-tiŋ, 'I feel hungry'.

adj., doləj-mar-, 'lit. a hungry man,' i.e. a poor man, a beggar. doləj-doləj jire:te-n, (he) went away with an empty stomach.

'dolej-ən, *var. dulej-ən*, 'dulejən', 'hunger', 'appetite'.

'dol:-da:-, *see* dol:-.

dol-dol-mar-, a man who lies in wait-, a hunter.

'dolej-, *var. of* doləj-.

'doli:-n, *var. dulli:-n*, a kind of large basket which holds fifteen puttis of grain.

'dolo:ko:-n, a marsh (Oriya).

'don-do:-n, a cradle, a swing.

'dolopati:-n, an officer in the Bisoi's service, who is the commander of the peons (Oriya).

'dondo:ri:-n, a fish-basket.

'dondo-se:na:-n, manager of the Bisoi's affairs (Oriya)

don-d'u:d-ən, *var. dondro:d-ən*, a swing.

don-d'u:d-təned-'ken-ən, lullaby. [təned = /ted-, 'to swing' with inf. -ən-, /ken-, 'to sing'.]

don-'si-, *var. doŋ-'si-*, doŋ'si-, to carry in the hand (as a club, or sword)

[Mundari, duŋa:-, to carry in a sling.]

-do:ŋ-, a suf. added to nouns and pronouns to denote the force of the accus. case. budā:n-ə-do:ŋ lakkian tidetən, 'Lakkia beat Buda'. doŋ-pen gi-j-ən gille anin ma:ŋgeten, 'he laughed looking at me'.

[Derived from d'o:ŋ-ən, 'body'.]

'do:ŋ-, *suf.* added to verbs to express prohibition; *Ex.* jir-do:ŋ, 'do not go'; tid-do:ŋ-iŋ, 'do not beat me'; ber-do:ŋ-ne, 'do not speak'.

(In some dialects -go:ŋ is used instead of -do:ŋ.)

-do:ŋ-, a particle added (1) to the imperative form to emphasise the meaning. ira-do:ŋ, 'do go'; janne:te-do:ŋ, 'do let him eat'.

(2) To other particles, like u'u *Ex.* u'u: do:ŋ, 'yes indeed!'

'd'o:ŋ-ən, the body of living beings.

'do:ŋ-ən, with pref. ə-, cross-beam of a house.

'do:ɣ(ə)ra:-n, amulet, talisman (From Oriya).

dop-je'l-ne:b-en, a kind of tree, called in Telugu *gumy ena-karra*.

'dopki:-n, var. *dupki:-n*, a corner.

'do:r-en (*dial*) contr. of dori-n, 'thread,' as in jagat:do:r-en, 'black thread'.

dop-'si:-, see don-si:-, to hold something in the hand.

'dora:-n, *u.*, (1) an official title of a chief of a village, (2) any European (Telugu *dora*).

'dra:ɣ-'ma:stero:-n, *Eng.*, drawing master (such words are used by school children).

'drupa:-n, var. *rupa:-n*, *ruppa:-n*, *n.*, a pit, a cavity.

'duā:i-, var. *duā:j-*, *adj.*, wicked disobedient, rebellious as in *duā:j-mar-en* *v.i.*, to be wicked, etc.

dua:'mar-, the last person, *cf.* ə-mə:ɣ-mar.

duā:j-, see duā:i-.

dub-, (*onom.*) the sound of a blow struck with a stick. *Ex.* ə-bə-ba:-n dub-ga:mle tub-bə-b-leji. '(they) struck—on the head'.

dub-, *v.t.*, (1) to shut, to close, to press down.

(1) To take a double handful of something, as in *rupku:-n* double *tij-a:*, 'give rice taking a double handful'. (The palms of both the hands are so held 'as to be like a dish.) *sa'o:-n* double, *lal-lalla* tare:de:ji.

deriv., donub-en; dub-dub-en.

'dub-en, a word used in compds. instead of *dia:-n*, 'waist'; as in *əsu:-dub-en*, pain in the waist, *jəni:-dub-en*, waist-band, belt.

duba:-n, washerman (Oriya.)

dub-'de'b-, *adj.*, disgusting, (used with the aux. verb *lo:-* or *da:-*, as *tub'deb-lo:-t-ɣ* (*da:-t-ɣ*). it is

disgusting to me, I feel it disgusting.

dub-dub-'la:-, *v.t.*, to keep the tail between the legs; [*la:-*, contr. of *əla:-n*, 'tail'].

dub-'dub-la:-'mar-, (*lit.* fold-tail-man), a coward.

dub-dub-'dib-en, 'hide and seek'. (*See* *dib-en*.)

dub-dub-'mad-en, *n.*, blindman's buff.

dub-dub-'mar-en, the player who is blind-folded

dub-dub-'mu:-le 'kab-jed-, *v.t.*, to strangle

[*mu:-n*, 'nose,' *kabjed*, caus. of *kəjed*, 'to die'.]

dub-'dub-sam-'mar-, a coward.

[*sam*, contr. of *sambi-n*, but-tocks.]

dub-dub-'tam-e 'kabjed-, *v.t.*, to strangle [*tam-*, used in compds. as a substitute of *t'o:den*, mouth].

dub-'mad-, *v. (refl.)* to shut one's eyes.

dub-'tam-, *v. (refl.)* to shut one's mouth.

'dud-en, var. *dod-en*, contr. of *kən-dud-en*, a frog.

[*cf.* Sansk. *dardura*; Prak. *dod-dura*.]

dud-'du-, to bend so as to cause pain.

'du:di:-n, dust.

ə-du:di:-tar-en, pollen.

[From Sans. *dhuli*.]

-du'du:-a:, tag of *so'so:-a:* (*q.v.*).

du'du-du'du- (*onom.*) express haste or confusion; as in *dudu-du'du jerne:tem*, (he) fled in haste.

du'dur-lo:-, du'dur-loge-ja:-, *v.i.*, to wobble, to walk with faltering step.

dudur-'ru:-n, faltering steps.

duj-, *v.t.*, *v.i. (refl.)* to bend.

ad-duj-, compd. verb, to press and bend.

'dukka:-, *adj.*, difficult, painful.

'dukka:-dem-, *adj.*, dukka-dəm-ən-a-ba-ra; difficult or troublesome work.

'dukka:-, *v.*, to grieve, to be aggrieved.

[From Sans. *duḥkha*; Prak. *ḍuḥkha*.

'dukka:-n, difficulty, grief, calamity, anguish.

'dukkiri:-n, *var.* 'duk'eri:-n, duk-ri:-n, 'wife'

[Remo, *dukri*, 'wife'; Mundari, *kurri*, 'a daughter', *kuru*, 'a son'; Dravidian *kuru*, *kurru*, 'small'; Gujarati, *dikri*, 'a daughter', *dikro*, 'a son'].

'dukeri:-'bo:j-, (*v. denom.*) to become an old woman. *cf.* *tolai-ba-*, to become an old man, etc.

'duk'eri:-'bo:j-ən, an old woman.

d'u:l-, to suck; figurative use, as *jaja:-n suja:-n d'u:llari*.

[*cf.* Mundari, *-dul-*, 'to pour'].

dul-, (sometimes reduplicated), to finish, to adjust, to bite, to peck, to repay, to take vengeance.

'dul-ən, contr. of *duləj-ən*, hunger; as in *orub-dul-ən*, light meal taken in the evening, *taqal da:-dul-ən*, 'morning meal', *tamba:-dul-ən*, 'midday meal'.

'dulba:-, *v.*, to prepare a clearing on the slope of a hill for the purpose of cultivation, *i.e.*, to cut down trees and bushes, to collect them and burn them after they become dry and to spread out the ashes and make the ground even and to do all other things required for the purpose. *Ex.* *boru:-n dulba:-tenji*.

'dulba:-'ga:j-ən, the season of preparing clearings on the hills for cultivation, April and May.

dul-'bad-, a compd. verb, to plaster smoothly.

deriv., *dənal bad-ən* (with inf. -ən-).

dul-'dul-ən, scar, cicatrice.

dul-'dul-ən, (✓*dul-*, to pay off), atonement, compensation, retaliation.

dul-'kap-, *v.i.*, to abuse in return.

'dulll-n, *var.* 'dollin, a large basket which holds fifteen *puttis* of grain.

'dulna:-, 'exchange', 'instead of' as in, *maggəda:n-a dulna: amən jira:*, 'go thou instead of Man-gada'.

dul-'tid-, *v.*, to beat in return.

dum-, *v.i.*, to crouch down, as the leopard, *dum dum*, to hatch eggs. [Mundari, *-dub-*, *dudub-*, *dunub-*, 'to sit'].

'dum-ən, contr. of *dumba:-n*, a man of the Domb caste; *Ex.* *najakkə-dumən*, **o:pəlo-dum-ən*, proper names of men.

'dum-ən, contr. of *dumta:-n*.

'duma'b-ən, a round cup. [Oriya *dubai* ?]

'dumba:-n, a person of the Domb caste.

'dumba:-'bo:j-ən, a woman of that caste.

'dumba:-'mar-ən, a man of that caste.

'dumba:-'sij-ən, a child of that caste.

'dum(b)idi:-n, a small cup (with nozzle) used in drinking liquor; as in *dumbidi-n-bette genən-gen-le plin gateji*.

'dumbul-ən, *n.*, the Indian grouse.

'dumdi:-n, same as *dumbidi-n*.

dum-'dum-, (*onom.*) *see* *dun-dig*.

dum-'dum-, to lean upon, as in *pe:lam dum-dumle gobte*, '(he) sits, leaning (his chest, etc.) on the box'.

dum-'i:m-, (*v. impl.*) as in *dum-i:m-le*, the hen has hatched (the eggs).

[i:m-ən, contr. of *kən-si:m-ən*, 'fowl'].

dum-'ja:r-, *var.* dug-'ja:r-, *v.i.*,
pierce through.

'dumle- 'dumle-'jɪ-, to prowl; to stalk.

'dumpa:-'ta:r-ən, *var.* jumpa:-
ta:r-ən, waterlily.

[ta:r-, contr. of tar-ba:-n, a flower.]

'dumta:-, *v.t.*, to watch (crops); to be awake, to be on the alert.

'dumta:-n, *n.*, watchfulness, watch.

[Mundari, durum, (✓dum) to lie down to sleep.]

'dumta:-, tag of tur-tur-as tur-turte-dumta:te.

'dundu-, *v.t.*, to arrange the swing.

'dundu:-n, *n.*, the swing.

dundu-ka:b-ən, swing made of cloth, dundu-ra:-n, swing made of wood, dundu-ur-ən, swing made of bamboo.

dun'du:ra:-, *v.i.*, to bend (as a bow), to form an arch.

adj., bent, arched, dwarfish.

dundu-ra-paŋ-ən, a bent bow (a drawn bow). (See paŋ-ən.)

dug-, *v.i. (refl.)* get into-; get out of (a verb of motion). dug-na:-,

'enter, get in (*i.e.*), go in'; dug-na:-,

'come in, enter'. ambəsu:-

le:ŋ-ən-sitəle gur-da:-n, duŋten,

'pus comes out of the abscess'.

[Mundari, odo:ŋ; Asuri, 'udug; Kōrwa, udug-, 'to come out'.

dug-ən, contr. of kəndug-ən, 'the back of the body'; as in əja:ŋ-

dug-ən, the backbone; al-dug-, 'to break the back'; ber-dug-, 'to backbite'; ji-dug-, 'to tie to one's back' (a packet or a child).

san-dug-, 'to follow, to go behind another'.

duga:-n, a small boat as duga:n patte:ji, 'they are plying the boat'.

dug-ba:-, place of origin; see dug-

na-ba:-.

dug-'bur-, (*v. impl.*), as dug-bur-re, 'the millet has come out', *i.e.*, sprouts have come out of the seeds of millet.

dug-'bur-ən, *n.*, the sprouting of the millet.

[bur-, contr. of kəmbur-ən.]

dug-dəm-'da:-(ba:-)n, a natural spring of water (dəm-is used reflexively; ba:- indicates place.)

dug-dəm-da:-'lo:-n, a marsh.

[lo:-, contr. of ləbo:-n, earth, ground.]

dug-'dig-dug-'lam-loge, *adv.*, like thunder, *Ex.* dug-'dig-dug-'lam-loge al-tidle:ji, 'they deal one another heavy blows'.

dug-'dug-, (*onom.*), thud, thump, bang, etc

dug-'dug-dəm-, *adj.*, sloping, slanting.

dug-dug-'gu:d-ən, sloping path descent, declivity.

[gu:d-, contr. of taggo:r-ən, 'way'.]

dug-'dug-jeŋ-'je:ŋ-, *adv.*, like a storm

dug-'gal-, *v. (impl.)* to shoot forth as the ear of corn.

[gal-, contr. of ə-gale:-n, 'ear of corn'.]

dug-'gal-ən, *n.*, the appearance of the spike or ear of corn, etc.

dug'gu:-, *v.i.*, to be bent.

'duggu:-n, a wooden bell tied to the neck of cattle that usually stray.

dug-'juŋ-, *v. (impl.)* to rise as the sun.

[juŋ-, contr. of ujuŋ-ən, 'the sun'.]

dug-'juŋ-ən, sunrise.

dug-juŋ-'se:ŋ-ən, the east.

dug-'ja:r-, *v. (impl.)* to pierce through, to stick out; kundi:-n dug-ja:re, the knife went through, the point showing the other side.

(*refl.* dʊŋ-'jɑr-ne:ten, same as above.

'dʊŋki:-n, *var.* dʊŋkin, a corner, nook. In the Ramagiri dialect, corner of a basket.

'dʊŋ-na:-bɑ:-n, the place of easing one's self.

dʊŋ-na:-'re:-n, dʊŋ-na:-'re:gəm, a purgative.

dʊŋ-'pul-, *v.* (*imph.* or *refl.*) to project, to jet out.

dun-'pul-ən, projected navel; one who has such.

[pul-ən, is probably an abbreviated form of pudī:-n, 'navel'.]

dʊŋ-pul-'bo:b-, *v.*, to have swelling on the head.

dʊŋ-pul-'bo:b-ən, *n.*, a swelling, or tumour on the head.

dʊŋ-pul-'tɑ:l-ən-, a projection on the wall.

[tɑ:l-, *contr.* of kintɑ:l-ən, 'a wall'.]

'dʊŋ-roi, 'dʊŋ-roi-len, 'dʊŋ-roj-ən, early in the morning; the dawn.

dʊŋ-'si:-, *var.* dʊŋ-'si:-, to carry something in the hand.

[Mundari-, dʊŋə-, to suspend, to hang, to carry something holding it by means of a rope, etc., tied to its neck as a suspender.]

dur-, *v.*, to run away, to hurry on; uɑ:n ə durt-am? where wilt-thou flee?

dura:-'lu:d-ən, the rope with which cows, etc., are tethered in the stall.

[lu:d-, *contr.* luɑ:d-ən, 'a string', 'a rope']

'du:ri:-n, name of a Sora deity.

'durru--'durru-, *adv.*, hurriedly, in confusion.

v.i., to run in confusion.

'dusa:-, *v.t.*, to censure, to complain against, (Skt., √ dush, thro' Prakrit).

v.i., to be in the 'wrong; to commit offence.

der., ab-'dusa:-, *caus.* form, 'er-ab-'dusa:-, to absolve.

'dusa:-'mar-ən, the accused, the guilty man.

'dusa:-mar-, tag of 'pinta:-'mar.

e

[e-], this phonetic symbol represents the close front sound heard in such words as tet'ten, 'there', ten'nen, 'here', it is generally stressed, occurs as short or long [e] or half-long [e]. It is more like the -e sound in the Telugu word enimidi, 'eight', or in the Oriya word e be, 'now'; or French *été*, than the -e sound in the English words *pen*, *men*. In some dialects and in the speech of some individuals, initial [e] is preceded by a glide heard as [j]. *e.g.*, etten, jetten. It is to be noted that *en-gamle* is generally heard as jɑ:n-(jæ:n) gamle. In several words this sound is pronounced now as [-i] and now

as [-u], not only in different villages but in the speech of one and the same individual; *e.g.*, ira, era, jira, jera, 'go' such sounds are represented by [i], or as variants.

It is not possible to mark the length of the vowel exactly; in some words it is certainly long while in some others it is certainly short.

This sound is checked in some words; when the check occurs initially it is marked in the middle of the vowel, as [e'e]-ne:b-], when it occurs after a consonant, it is marked after it, as [j'eŋ-ən].

e:-, vocative particle, e! buda! 'O ! Buda! [In Mundari e: is used in the same way.]

e:-, *v.i.*, to cry. i ten om e:tem ? 'Why are you crying, (my dear) child ?'

-e, *suf.* added to the verbal forms of the present and the past tense, in the second person singular and plural; *Ex.* amən jum-l-e. amben. əjum-l-e.

e:l a:h! *int.*, Bravo! Well! Well done! Look to it! *Expr.* exaltation, astonishment, etc.

e'e:! *int. expr.* 'Is it true?'

e:b-, *v.i. (impl.) var.* ne:b-, to grow as a tree.

'eb-ba:-n, *var.* 'ib-ba:-n, edba:-n, id-ba:-n, (*q.v.*) a thorn, contr. ed-ən.

'eb-ba:-, *v.i.*, to be thorny, to be overgrown with thorns. *adj.*, thorny as ebbu:-neb-ən, thorny plant.

'eb-ba:-'la:ŋ-ən, iron nail, iron hook, etc. (la:ŋ-, contr. of lu:ŋ-ən, 'iron').

ed-, *var.* id-, *v.t.*, to cut; to hew; to hack. *Ex.* ed-bo:b-tam; 'I shall cut off thy head. ərən ed-a:, 'cut the tree'.

[*cf.* Mundari and Santali, -od-, 'to cut'.]

ed-, *v.i. (refl.)* (1) to become blunt, as kundi-n en-nete:n. 'the knife has become blunt', (2) to roll, to coil, ed-e-d-ən, *var.* id-e-d-ən-, coils, rolls. ed-e-d-ja-d-ən, the coils of a snake. ed-ed-oil-ən, rolls of leaves (*see* ja:d-ən, and oil-ən).

ed-ən, contr. of edba:-n, as in ə-mutti-ed-ən = the extremity of the thorn.

'edəŋgu:-n, name of a Sora deity.

ed-'aŋ, *v.*, to cut fuel.

[aŋ-, contr. of aŋgəl-ən, 'fire-wood'.]

ed-əŋ-'gud-, *v.*, to look back; to go back.

'e:-da:-, *comp. verb* (e: + da:) used reflexively, to cry; to lament; to weep aloud; eda:-ne:tem, (he) wept.

'e:da:i-'gonde-a:i-, tag-words.

'e:da:-'gu:da:-, tag-words, used reflexively, eda:-ne:tem-gu:da:-ne:tem = he wept.

'edba:-n, *see* ebbu:-n.

ed-'ed-, *see* ed- above.

ed-'ed-ten, *adv.*, there.

ed'er-, *v.t.*, to pour, to ladle, to decant as liquor, soup, conjee, etc.

eder-'sij-ən, husband's younger brother. *var.* erer-'sij-, eler-'sij-, erel-'sij-. [sij-, contr. of pəsij-ən, a child.]

'edika:-, *var.* ideka:-, *v.i. (impl. or refl.)* to be delighted, to make merry.

'edika:-n, *var.* ideka:-n, *n*, delight, joy, feast; pleasure.

ed-oil-'mud-ən, tobacco rolled in a leaf for smoking.

[ed-, 'to roll', oil-, contr. of oila:-n, 'a leaf', mud-, contr. of umud-ən, 'smoke'.]

e'e:-, *int., expr.* 'Is it really so?' 'Do you mean it?'

e'e:l-'ne:b-ən, a kind of tree called adda in Telugu whose leaves are used by all classes of people as platters, or leaf cups, or wrappers.

e'e:l-'ruj-ən, a kind of pulse, called *dharu* in Oriya.

'egar-ga:mle, *var.* jeger-, *adv.* (1), completely. *Ex.* unte ə gorza:ŋ jeqer-ga:m-le jumtudle, 'that village was completely burnt; (2) soundly as in eqar-ga:m di-matte:n. he sleeps soundly!

e'ga:i-loge:-, tag of u'ga:i-loge:

'egir-ga:mle-, *adv.* (?) noisily.

'e:kəm-, *adv. expr.* 'filled with', 'full of', *e.g.*, e:kəm əja:ŋ, 'full of

bones'. gai-lo:gud-en ekam da:
daku:ten, 'the road is full of
water'.

[Perhaps borrowed from Telugu
ekam.]

e:l-, *v. (refl.)* to act., to play the
part of a character. kind:n elten,
'(he) plays the tiger' mara:tin
e:l'ten:ji, 'they are acting like the
Maratis' i.e., plundering and burn-
ing the country.

deriv., ene:l-en, *n.*, acting, a play.

e:l-, *v.t.*, to scrape (to peel a
mango), to scrape bamboo sli-
vers.

'e:la:j-en, slivers.

'e:la:j'sa:l-en, a strap of leather.

'e:la:j-ur-en, split bamboo, thin
slices of bamboo with which
baskets and mats are woven.

'e:la:p-en, the fibres of the palm.

'e:la:p-ur-en, *see* e:la:j-ur-en.

'elda:-'bo:j-en, an evil spirit, an
old wicked woman, a witch.

'elda:-ge:, *adv.*, like an elda:-;
cruelly.

adj., ugly, nasty.

'elda:le, used in the case of a
menstruating woman.

'elda:-'sum-en, water spirit; river-
spirit.

[sum-en, *contr.* of senu-m-en, a
spirit.]

'e:le:ŋ-, *v. (impl.)* to be satiated
(used with *ref.* to fruits).

'e:le:ŋ-dem-, *adj.*, insipid, taste-
less.

eler-'sij-en, *var.* eder-'sij-en.

el-'ja:b-, *v. (impl.)* to be stunted.

el-'ja:b-en-, *n.*, a disease like gout.

el'len, *var.* en'len, en'len; (*dial.*)
elleni, mollen, molleni, *First p.*
pron. pl. 'we'. (*contr.* len-)

[In the cognate languages—
Mundari, Birhor, Dhangor,
Korwa, Kurku, -a:-le:, Santali,
a-la:, a-lin, a-lan.]

el'lud-en, *var.* enlud-en, eplud-
en, *n.*, a cucumber.

e'm-, *var.* i'm-, je'm-, ji'm-, *v.*
(*impl.*); to feel.

deriv., -ə-jim-, 'to think of'; as in
dukri:-n-am əjim-t-i-pa: ? Does
your wife think of me?

e:mer-'jo:n-ji, a shoal of fish.

[jo:-, *contr.* of əjo:-n, 'fish']

en-, *v. (refl.)* to be bent as in
kundin enne:ten, (the edge of)
the knife is bent.

e:n-, *var.* ja:n-, what?

e:n-ga:mle, *var.* jan-ga:mle-, *adv.*,
how.

-en, *suf.* added to a dependent
clause or phrase, as in pen ə-
gillai-en ə-mandra, the man that
I saw.

-en, *suf.* added to the verbal forms,
3 p. sing. past tense. as, anin gi:je:
ten, 'he saw'.

ende'ra:j-en, *var.* andera:j-en, a
brinjal.

-en-'de:n, *suf. expr.* condition as in
amən gil-l-en-de:n, 'if you see'.

'en(d)ra:-n, *var.* eŋ(g)ra:-n, the
prickly cucumber (note the transi-
tional sound *d* in the first and *g*
in the second form of the word).

'en(d)raŋ-, *adv., expr.* (not) as
yet as in anin endraŋ ije, 'he
has not gone yet'.

en(d)'re:ŋ-en, *var.* en(d)re:ŋ-en,
adv. expr. already.

'enduŋ-, *v.i.*, wander.

enduŋ-'ja:b-en, a ceremony or
sacrifice performed at the time of
preparing a clearing on the hill
for cultivation (*see* ja:b-en).

'enduŋ-te:ji-'goro:d-te:ji, tag-
words *expr.* 'they wander'.

en'jum-en, an axe.

en'le:n, *var.* ellen.

en'lud-en, *var.* eplud-en, ellud-
en, cucumber.

en'ne:-, such as this. ennen-ə-
mandra; such a man as this.

en'ne-ga:mle; en'ne-goj-, *adv.*, in this way.

en'ne-da-ge, such as this.

en'ne:-le, like this; in this way.

en'nen-soi, exactly in this way, only in this way. (*See* soi-.)

en'ne-de:n, if (it is) this way.

en(d)re:-'a:b-en, an ordinary garden herb (*Amaranthus Tristis*). [a:b-, contr. of uab-en, greens, edible vegetables.]

end'reŋ-gena'de:l- end'reŋ-ga'de:l-, what has been done already.

en'si:-n, *var.* eŋ'si:-n, en'tsi:-n, (*dial.*) a finger ring.

[si:-, contr. of s'i:-n, 'hand']

en'so:b-en, a small wicker basket, used as a toy.

en'te:nte, (en'te+ente, ja:n-te ja:n-te). In what way? What?

ente-se'leŋ-, *var.* ente-seliŋ-teseliŋ, afterwards, then.

en'tsi:-n, *see* ensi:-n.

e:ŋ-, *v.i.*, to fly, to swim, to flow as a stream.

e:ŋ-en, contr. of e:ŋra:-n as in ə-jadaŋ-e:ŋ-en.

e:ŋa:-, *var.* ja:ŋa:-, as.

'e:ŋa:-'de:le-(ja:), in some way or other, anyhow, however.

'e:ŋa:-'e:ŋa:-, how muchsoever.

'e:ŋa:-ga:m-le, how.

'e:ŋa:-po:ŋ-'e:ŋa:-, somehow or or other.

'e:ŋa:-te-n, just as-.

e:ŋ-'da:-n, current of water, taŋ-sur-da:n, tam sur-da:-n (*dial.*).

eŋer-'ne'b-en, a species of emblic myrobalan.

'eŋra:-n, *var.* endra:-n, *qv.*

'eŋ-i:j-ja:-, howsoever; anyhow, some way or other.

eŋ'lud-en, *var.* enlu:d-en.

'eŋra:-n, *var.* eŋra:-n.

eŋ-'si:-n, *var.* en-si:-n.

er-, *v.i.*, *var.* ir- (1) to pour, from one vessel into another.

(2) To insert (as fuel into a fire place).

er-, *var.* ir-, jer-, jir-, (1) to go.

(2) (*refl.*) to run, to go back.

(3) With ai as or-ai- 'come'.

[Nahali-, *er*, 'to go']

er-, *pref.* added to *adj.* and *verbs* *expr.* negation; *Ex.* er-deniŋ- = uncooked (*cf.* an-deniŋ- = cooked), ŋen er-geŋi, 'I did not see', ŋen er-jeŋum, 'I did not eat'. aŋij-ja: er-geŋij-en ə mandra, a man that (I) have never seen. (This use is now generally limited to the first person in the past tense.)

er-, contracted form of ja:gi, 'three', as in er-aŋ, er-ed, erta:d, er-gad ernon.

'erendiŋ-, various, several, miscellaneous, etc.

'er-endiŋ-en - 'erentaŋ-en-, tag-words, *expr.* such others.

'erentaŋ-en, *see* above.

er-ə-'si:-n, not (well) boiled.

er-ə-təruŋ-na:-'ber-, irrelevant talk.

'era:-n, *var.* ir'a:-n, *n.*, love, affection.

er-ab-ə'si:-n-a-, imperative 2 *p. sing.*, 'let him not wash his hand'. (er-, *nug* *pref.*; ab-, *caus.* *pref.* as in -er-ab-duŋ-na:-e:ten, '(he) did not let (him) get out'. er-ab-uma:-na:-iŋ-ten, 'he did not let me bathe'.

er-ab-mad-'doja:l-en, dusk (the time when one cannot recognize the faces of relatives).

er-ab-mad-'mad-, to disjoint.

'era:-'jatti:-, *var.* 'ir'a:-, low class.

'era:-loge, *adv.* cordially, gaily.

'er-aŋ-, thrice.

er-bantonj-'mar-en, *rar.* er-batonj
mar, a fearless man, a daring
man.

er-'baŋsa-, not good.

er-'barij-, not filled.

er-ba'su:-'mar, homeless man.

er-də'kuna:n, absence.

'erda:-, *n.*, a sprinkling.

er-da'-jar-'gud-len-be ə-je-je-je-;
going straight, *lit.* without turn-
ing back.

er-'dakk:-u, not kept, not stored.

er-'de:le:-n, without rising.

er-'der-na:n, disbelief.

er-dim'mad-na:-n, sleeplessness.

er-dup-'togal, three watches of the
night (er-, short form used in a
compd. instead of jaŋgi, 'three')

er-'dusa:-n, faultless, innocent.

'er-ed, thrice, (*cf.* bar-ed, twice).

'erej-, *rar.* erij-, to stir (as fire), to
add or push in fuel; to incite.

ereji:-'nə:b-en, a plant called
Periploca Indica.

erər-'de:sa:-n, foreign country.

er-ge'nad-, uncut. (✓gad- with
inf -ən-.)

er-ge'nijen-ə-'de:sa:-, a country
hitherto unseen.

er-'gad-, (1) un-cut; (2) to trisect.
[er- short form used in a compd.
instead of jaŋgi, 'three']

er-ga'del, unfinished; not yet
made.

er-ga'ga:-na:-, without food.

er-'gal-, *var.* argal.

er-'galam, unknown; ignorant.

er-'gille-be, without seeing.

er-'gitiq-, disgusting, ugly.

er-'gitta:le-be, so as not to be
seen.

er-'g'u:r-, unripe.

'errij-, to increase the flame.

er-'i'm-en, *var.* er-ə'm-en,
without sensation; unconscious;
in a trance.

er-'isum-, dislike; disaffected;
antipathy.

er-je'le:m-, *lit.* not smooth, rough,
course.

er-je'numbur, not stolen (jumbur-
with inf. -ən-).

er-kə'dig-, not to keep quiet; not
to neglect.

er-kə'do:ŋ-en, (Tel. jerəkalu).

er-'kaddəb-len-, unceasingly.

er-'kere'da:-n, unforgotten.

er-kulam-'mar-, stranger. *lit.* no-
caste-man.

er-kur-'tid-er-kur'ta:b-, tag-
words; *expr.* complete, perfect;
untouched, (*lit.* 'not bitten').

er-lə'n'e:m, indigestion (✓l'e:m-,
to melt, to be digested; with inf.
-ən-).

er-lə'nu:-, unprotected, undomes-
ticated, wild. (✓lu:-, to protect
with inf. -ən-.)

er-'mannasa:-, dislike, hatred;
not good, manna-sa-, *var.* baŋsa-;
(*chal.*).

er-'mangga:-, untired; indefatig-
able.

er-'moisa:le-be, *rar.* er-'mus'a:
lebe, er-ab-musa:lebe, without
being wasted or useless.

er-'monna:-n, dislike, antipathy
(monna:-n, from Oriya mono.)

er-'myssa:lebe, *rar.* er-moisa:
lebe.

er-'na:na:-n, name of a Sora deity.
er-n-o'n-'boj-en, a woman of
three children.

[er-, used in compds. 'instead of
jaŋgi, 'three']

er-'na:na:-n, (*lit.* without walk-
ing); stationary; not walked over,
untrodden, unused as in er-pa:
na:-n ə-taggor; untrodden way.

er-paŋ-'paŋ-, (without learning)
stupid.

er-o'de:lebe, unacceptably; with-
out agreeing.

er-'o:n-bo:j-en, a childless woman.
er-'pado:lebe, without fault, fault-
lessly.

er-pim-'mal-le-n, without winking
(pid + mad + le = pim-mallo).

'er-red, *var.* er-ed, thrice.

er-rel-'bo:j-en, *var.* error-boj-,
wife's younger sister, younger
brother's wife.

er-rel-'sij-en, *var.* error-sij-,
husband's younger brother, youn-
ger sister's husband.
[Mundari, -iriul (-kora:); Birhor,
iriul].

er-se'nai-, unaided.

er-saba:-'saba:n(e-ba:ra:); incon-
venient (work).

er-'sarraŋ-(ber), *v.t. (refl.)* voice-
lessly (speak).

er'si:-n, *var.* er-'si:-n, sin, crime,
offence, evil, menstruation.

er-sin(d)'ruŋ-, *var.* er-sirruŋ, er-
sid-ruŋ, 'unmarried'.

'ersua:d-de-, *v. (impl.)* to be in
menses.

'ersu-'kursu-, (*onom.*) *expr.*
mumbling, grumbling.

'ersu-'kurse-'mar-, a miser, a
stupid man.

er-te'red-, measureless.

er-te'ruŋ-na:-, dishonest, ineffi-
cient (✓ruŋ-).

er-tam-'tam-, *var.* er-tan'tan, in-
appropriate.

er-'tuŋ-, *v.t.*, trisect. (*See* er-.)

er-'tub-en, a plough, share. •
[Pareng, -irtuŋ, a plough.]

er-'tudu:-n, unaided, without
friends.

er-'t'u:l-gu:-, carelessly.

er-'tugna:-, *see* er-te'ruŋ-na:-.

er-'tug-na:-re:-n, inefficacious
medicine.

[re:-, contr. of re:gəm, -medicine-]

er-'ural-, without evil omens, or
marks.

es'sal-, *v.*, to cut the spadix of the
liquor tree in order that the sap
may flow out.

(✓ed-, 'to cut' + sal-, contr. of
salapəm, 'liquor tree').

es'sal-len, the act of cutting the
spadix.

es'sal-ba:-'mar-en, the man who
cuts it.

-e:te, suf. added to verbs, impera-
tive 3 *pers. sing* and *pl.* *Ex.* giŋ e:te,
'let him see'.

-e:te:d, suf. added to verbs, past
tense. 3 *pers. sing (dial.) Ex.*
giŋe:te:d, 'he saw'.

e:te, what?

'e:te:n, suf. added to verb, past
tense 3 *pers. sing.* *Ex.* giŋe:te:n.
'he saw'.

et'te:-, such as that.

ette-'de:n, if so.

et'ten-et'ten-, (elliptical con-
struction) let it be so; no matter.

et'ten-ga:mle et'te-goi, in that
way.

et'ten-soi, quite so; even so.

9

[g] this phonetic symbol represents
the plosive, velar, voiced sound,
heard in the English word *go*.
When it occurs after the nasal [ŋ],
it is to be distinctly pronounced
as the *g* in the English word
finger. When two *g*-sounds occur

is a Sora word, both are to be
pronounced as in *miggāl*, 'twelve'.

ge'di:-n, *var.* 'gadi:-n, a friend,
voc. case, e! qədiŋ!

deriv., al-qədi:-. *v.*, to become
friends, to contract friendship;
qənədi:-n, 'friendship'.

ge'do:ŋ-en, top, upper end; (ə)
gədo:ŋ-bur-en, the top of the hill.

ge'lo:i-, tag with jə'lo:i-. *Expr.*
slip.

genab-'gab-en, a bundle; a pack-
age (✓gab-with inf. -ən-).

ge'mul-en, a bug.

ge'nad-en, a piece cut off. (✓gad-
with inf. -ən-).

gena'del-en, what has happened,
event, effect, result, (gadel- with
inf. -ən-).

genadi:-n, friendship, *see* gədi:n.

genad-sa:d-'lu:d-, *v.*, to take an
oath by snapping a thread. (*See*
lu:d-en).

gena:-'ga:-n, food, drink (✓ga:-
with inf. -ən-. reduplicated).

ge'nai, (gai with inf. -ən-) a friend,
acquaintance, vocative case e: !gai!
gənai ! *voc. pl. -e: ! gənai-ji: !*

ge'naj-en, a tuber. (✓gai-, 'dig',
with inf. -ən-).

ge'najəm-(?) 'dust', as in modɔ:n
ba:lle:ji do:, gənajəm dele, '(they)
burnt the dead body and it be-
came dust'.

ge'naj-en, frying (✓gaj- with inf.
-ən-).

deriv., an-gənaj-en, 'what is fried',
er-gənaj-en, 'what is not fried'.

ge'nal-en, yoking, twisting, plait-
ing, (✓gal with inf. -ən-).

ge'nal-əm, *adj.*, knowing, wise,
intelligent, as in gənələm-mar-,
a man who knows.

ge'nal-əm-en, knowledge (galəm-,
with inf. -ən-).

gena(m)-'bo:ŋ-en, main fence.

ge'na:-na:-n, food. (✓ga:- with
inf. -ən-).

genandra:-'kur-en, a kind of
grain. (*See* kur-en.)

genan(d)'roj-en, abasement,
shame (gəroj- with double infix,
used in songs).

genar-'gar-en, request, petition,
boon. (✓gar- to ask, to beg, with
inf. -ən-).

genata:'si:-n, gambling, indul-
gence in sports. (gata:si:-n with
inf. -ən-).

ge'nattar-en, liability as in lebu:-n,
ə-gənattar-, a fine, penalty.

gen(d)'r'a:-, tag of jən(d)r'um.

gen(d)'r'u:r, *var.* gen(d)ru'u:l-,
harvest.

(g'u:r-, to ripen with double infix.)

gen'e-m-en, flame. (✓g'e:m with
inf. -ən-).

gene:n-'da:-n, drawing water.
(✓gen- with inf. -ən-).

ge'nij-en, *var.* genij-gij-en, sight,
visit (✓gij- with inf. -ən-)

deriv., an-genij-en, what is seen,

er-genij-en, what is unseen.

ge'niŋ-en, *var.* ge'nug-en, the
sea. genig de:sa:-n, coast land, low
country, south-country.

ge'no:d-en, sweet potato.

geno'doŋ-en, top, edge, tip- (godo:ŋ-
with inf. -ən-).

genon(d)roi-'a:l-en, eaves or the
front part of the roof.

[a:l-en, contr. of a:ləŋ-en thatch.]

ge'nopat:-n, *var.* ge'nupat:-n,
grazing or watching the cattle.
(gupa:- with inf. -ən-).

genor-da:-'pa:l-en, a sluice.
[✓gor- with inf. -ən-, da:-, 'water',
pa:l-en, contr. of pa:di:-n, 'bund.')

gen(d)'roi-, shame-. (goi- with
double infix.)

gen(d)'roi-mad-'bo:j-en, a shy girl.
(mad-, contr. m'oid-en, 'eye'.)

ge'nuŋ-, *var.* genu:-'ga:j-, genodŋ.
sweet potato.

genudi-ja:ŋ-duŋ.

genu-'gu:-n, what is sown, seed-
ling.

genu-¹gu-, *adj.* (1) as in *genu-gu-¹la:j-en* the bed or plot in which the gourd-seed is planted. (*√gu-*, 'to plant', 'to sow', with inf. -en; *la:j-en*, contr. of *kin-la:j-en*, 'the gourd').

(2) Summoning, calling; as in *genu-gu-¹mar-*, the man who summons. (*√gu-*, to call, with inf. -en-.)

genu:l-¹da:j-en, a stair, step. [*da:j-* to ascend.]

ge'nul-ti-n, the soft palate (*gulti-* with inf. -en-).

ge'num-en, winnowing (*√gum-* with inf. -en-).

ge'nüm-en, dreaming (*√güm-* with inf. -en-).

ge'num-en, a mouthful (*√gum-*, to hold water in the mouth, with inf. -en-). as in *bo'genum da:-*, a mouthful of water.

ge'nümo:l-ja:- ge'nümte-ja:-, tag-words *expr* dreaming.

ge'nümta:-n, *var.* **ge'nümte:-n**, *n.*, a dream. (*√güm-* with inf. -en-, + *te*)

ge'nümte-ja:-, tag of *ge'nümo:l-ja-*, **ge'nüj-en**, *var.* **ge'nij-en**, the sea.

genuj-de:sa:-n, *see* *ganij-en*.

ge'nupa:-n, grazing, feeding cattle, watching cattle. (*gupa:-* with inf. -en-.)

ge'nuppun-, skirt, hem of a cloth, apron.

ge'nupa:-¹ka:b-, something like a brush.

ge'n²u:r-en, ripe crops, harvest. (*√g²u:r-* with inf. -en-.)

ge'nur-en, rain (*√gur-* with inf. -en-).

genur-¹bo:j-en, goddess of rain; rain personified.

genur-¹i:j-en, rainy season.

ge'nur-ja:-¹ringge:ja:-, tag-words, *expr.* bad weather.

ge'nur-ja:-¹rabda:ja:-, tag-words, *expr.* bad weather, *see* above.

genu-¹su:j-en, building a house, (*√gu-* (*su:j*) = to build (a house), with inf. -en-).

genu-¹u:l-en, (*lit.* plant-mangoes) the mango garden. (*√gu-*, to plant, *u:l-*, contr. of *uda:-n* mango, with inf. -en-.)

gera:-¹da:-n, drinking water; the vessel out of which water is drunk; (*√ga-*, to drink, with inf. -er-, *da:-n* water.)

gera:ga:-¹si:-n, right hand; (*√ga-*, to drink, redup. with inf. -er-; *si:-n* hand). *Ex.* *gera:-si:-n-am a-s²e.g.* 'thy right hand side'.

geram-¹ga:m-, meaning, (*√gam-*, to say, with inf. -er-). *Ex.* *item a geram-gam?* What is the meaning?

geram-bo:j-¹ne'b-en, a species of *Butea frondosa*.

gera:-¹mud-en, a tobacco pipe, (*√ga-*, with inf. -en-, *mud-*, contr. of *umud-en*, 'smoke').

gera:-¹na:-¹man, a small cup used for drinking purpose (*see* *man-en*).

ge'rannat:n, access, entrance. (*√gan-*, with inf. -er-).

gerar-¹ta:l-en, a hole in the wall, (*√gar-* with inf. -er-, *ta:l-*, contr. of *kintal-en*, wall).

gerata:-¹si:-¹na:-¹n, gambling, sport, games, place or means of playing. (*qata:-si-*, with inf. -er-.)

geren-¹da:-, *n.*, that which serves to draw or ladle water; (*√gen-*, with inf. -er-, *da:-n*, water).

ge'ri:-ga:mle-s²ed:-ga:mle-, tag-words, *expr.* level, evenly.

gerij-¹gij-en, *var.* **ge'ri:-¹gij-en**, window, a hole to peep through. (*√gij-*, to see, redup., with inf. -er-.)

ge'rinnat:n, a pit of water.

gerud-gu'd-'da:-n, a basket for baling water. (✓gud-, redup., with inf. -ər-) See uj-.

gerob-'go:b-, a seat, (✓qob-, with inf. -ər-).

ge'rob-tum-, v., to make a thing serve as a seat; to use something as a seat. (✓qob-, with inf. -ər-)

gero:di:-'a:b-en, a kind of vegetable, *Celosia Cristata* (see a:b-en).

ge'ro:j-en, var. gan'dro:j-en, q v.

gero'so'd-en, corrosion, denudation. (go:so-d-, with inf. -ər-)

ge'ru-, *expr* largeness in quantity, size, etc. *Ex* taggor-en kinun-a-geru, the way is infested with tigers. osu:-geru, exceedingly painful; dolej-da: 'tiŋ geru, 'I feel very hungry'.

gerud-'rab-, an instrument used in scratching, (gud-rab-, with inf. -ər-).

geru-gu'deg-en, invitation (from gu'-deg, with inf. -ər-).

gerunda-'dub-en, a kind of play. Children hold the ends of cloth and swing it about (see dib-en).

ge'si:-n, contr. of gata:si:-n.

gata:si:-n, games, sport, gambling.

ga:-, to drink; 'to eat' any liquid food; redup., gaqa:-tenji, they are eating food. (In some place glottal check is heard as g'a:-.)

[*cf.* Hindi, kha:, 'to eat'; Gutob-, ga:-, 'to eat']

gab-, v.t., to bundle, to make a parcel.

'ga:b-en, contr. of ə-ga:b-en, 'green grass', 'fodder'.

'gab-ba:-, to cut (as the neck of a fowl).

gab-'bo:ŋ-, v t. (qad + bo:ŋ, contr. of boŋ:te:l-en, a buffalo), to sacrifice a buffalo.

'gabri:-, var. 'garriŋ-, caus. of gariŋ-, level; to level (the caus. pref. ab- is here infixd).

'gabroi-, caus. of garoŋ-, to put one to shame; to befool, to offend modestly, disparage.

[Pareng-, gida.]

gab-'tur-, v.t., to hold between fingers or in a fork; to pinch.

'gabug-, v.t., to prepare a trellis or other cover.

gad-, v.t., to cut, to split, to amputate.

gad-bo:b-, to behead.

gad-gad-, (gag-gad-), to cut repeatedly.

gad:sar-, to cut or reap paddy (see sar-en).

[Mundari-, had; Birhor-, get, ged; Kachari-, gada]

gad-, a moment as in bo-gad, 'a moment'. (? from Skt. ghāti)

'ga'da:-, v.i (impl) to be cracked, to be split, as in tumme-dag-en gadale, the new pot is cracked.

'gada:-n, a town, the residence of the Chief (Prakrit, ghar).

'ga'da:-n, contr. of sogada:-n, 'carriage'. *Ex.* dig-dig-ga'da-n, 'bicycle'; kurta-ga'da-n, horse carriage; tagliŋ-ga'da-n, 'bullock-carriage' (recent coinage).

'ga'da:-, n., strong smell, aroma as in sampe-tar-en- ə-ga'da:-, the aroma of the champaka flower (used in songs).

'gad:a: ! 'ga'da: ! ah ! very fragrant ! sweet-smelling ! (in songs).

gada:-, gal-laŋ-'ber-en, fluent speech. (laŋ, tongue, language; ber, speak.)

gad-'bur-en, n., cutting-hill, i.e., cutting the trees and underwood in order to prepare the clearing on the hill for cultivation (see bur-en).

gad-bur-'ga:j-en, the month in which this is done, *i.e.*, about January-February.

[ga:j-en, contr. of agga:j-en, the moon.]

'gad-da:~, *v.t.*, to break.

'gadedd-'ja:ŋ-en, *var.* gadde:~, the knee-cap.

'gadde:l-, *v.t.*, caus. of gadel; to bring about, to make, to create; to produce, to develop

[The caus. pref. *ab-* is infixed in this word; qabde:l = gadde:l].

'ga:de:-n, a big basket holding fifteen puttis (Telugu word gade).

'gade:d-en-ə'bai, a round hard, flat, nut of a tree, called tandra in Telugu.

'gadde:-'ja:ŋ-en, *var.* gadedd-.

gade:-'ja:ŋ-, the name of Sora deity the creator (?).

ga'de:l-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to happen, to come about; to be proper, to serve the purpose in view; to become what is expected.

ga'del-da:qe-, properly, perfectly.

gad-'gad-, *v.i.*, to scent (used in songs).

'gadi:-n, a set of anything (as tools, rings, utensils, etc.)

'gadi:~, *v.i.*, to be friends.

'gadi:-n, *var.* gə'di:-n, *n.*, a friend. *voc. sing. e* ! gadiŋ !

[*cf.* Santali, -*gati*, Mundari, -*gati*; Birhor, -*gati*, Marathi, -*gadi*, comradē.]

'gadij-, *v.t.*, to rub out, to wipe off.

Ex. soran-ji əso:ŋ-en-əso:ŋle:n, are-ŋ-le-ŋ-en ə-sambi:n-ji gadit te:-ji, 'The Soras rub their buttocks on a stone after easing themselves'. gadij-mu:-mar-en, an insolent man; (*lit.* rub-but-tocks-face-man.) əso:ŋ-en əso:ŋle:n ə-sambi:-n, ba-r-bo-mandra:n-ə-muka:-le:ŋ ə-go:t-tən ə-mandra:-.

gado:-'ga:j-en, a species of white tubers.

ga'do:ŋ-en, the edge (of a stone, house, etc.).

gada:-'la:ŋ-en, *n.*, the saw. (coinage. gad + ra:, 'wood' + la:ŋ, contr. of lu:ŋ-en, 'iron'.)

gad-'sad-, *v.t.*, to settle an affair, an account, to score out, to cancel to obliterate.

gad-'sad-le, *adv.*, changing from one side to another.

gad-'sar-, *var.* gassar-, to reap paddy.

gad-sar-ga:j-en, the month in which paddy is reaped (about January). (*See* sar-en.)

gad-'sid-, *var.* gassid-, to reap *raji*.

gassid-ga:j-en, the month in which *raji* is reaped; (about October).

[sid-, contr. of sittan:-n, ga:j-en, contr. agga:j-en, the moon.]

gadu-'ga:j-en, *var.* godu-ga:j-en, a kind of tuber.

ga'ga:j-, substitute for gəna:j-en, 'an edible tuber' (in children's language).

ga'ga:-na:-n, eating; food. (✓ga:-, eat, drink.)

gaga:-na:-'juŋ-, *v.i.*, to be time for breakfast.

n., breakfast time.

[juŋ-, contr. of ujuŋ-en, 'the sun'.]

gag'gad- ? (✓gad-, redup.) to cut repeatedly; -n, cutting.

gag'gal-en-, *n.*, branding cattle and even men as a remedy for some diseases. (✓gal-, redup.)

gag'gar-en, *n.*, a scar; pits of small-pox. (✓gar-, redup.)

ga'i-, *v.t.*, to dig.

der., gəna:j-en, 'that which is dug out, *i.e.*, tubers'; gəra:j-en means of digging, *i.e.*, a hoe, etc.

[cf. Sans., *khan*; Pali, *khaṇ*, - to dig.]

gai, used only in the vocative case, *ex/pr.* intimacy, respect, etc., when speaking to friends and acquaintances.

Ex. iten gai, budda, unte ə-qidra? what is that bundle, friend Buda? (Voc. plural is derived from the infixed form as gəndai-ji.)

gai-en, *var.* ga'j-en, contr. of gəndai-j-en. *Ex.* adəb-ga'j-en, bəro:d-ga'j-en, bentul-gaj-en, bulloi-gaj-en, butid-gaj-en, gənu:-ga'j-en, gado:-ga'j-en, kalig-gaj-en, marqo:-di-gaj-en, marsa:-ga'j-en, pəroa-gaj-en, saro-gaj-en, tabaŋ-gaj-en, tulba-gaj-en, tumaŋ-gaj-en, *q.v.*

'gai-da:-, *compd. verb*, to fry, to grill, to boil.

gai'gajo:-, *v.i.*, to think about, to reflect upon.

gai-'jar-, *var.* gajjar-, *v.t.*, to bore a hole.

gai-lo:-'gu:d-en, *n.*, a road constructed for traffic. (√gai-, to dig, lo:-, contr. of ləbo:-n, earth, gu'd-, contr. of taŋ'go:-, 'way'.)

gai-'lo:n-ə-'bu:ra:, earthwork, the work of digging.

gai-'luŋ-, *v.t.*, to dig a pit.

gai-luŋ-da:-senda:-n, a well.

gai-san-'ga'j-en, the month in which redgram is fried and eaten with ceremony, *i.e.* (see ga'j-en), about March.

(san-, substitute for roqo:-n, 'red gram' used in compds., ga'j-en, contr. of aŋga'j-en, the moon.)

gai-'su:ŋ-, *v.i.*, to dig (a hole and make it its) home (as a rat does).

'ga'j-en, *var.* ga'i-en, (*q.v.*).

gajera:-'bullu, name of a Sora deity.

gaja:- (*dial.* for jaga:-), *v.i. (impl.)* to be scorched by heat.

gaja:-'kab-en, black-cloth.

'gajam-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be burnt up, to be reduced to dust or powder.

gajam-ol-en, the power of leaves.

ga'jar-, *v.i. (refl.)* to turn, to reel.

v.i. (impl.) to contain a hole.

gajar-'lu:-pe-, (?) jaunty.

gajar-'mad-en, the pupil of the eye

gaja:-'ta:ŋ-en, a black cow.

[taŋ-, contr. of taŋlip-en, a cow.]

gaja:-'taŋ-en, *n.*, a black bead.

[taŋ-, contr. of taŋam-en, 'beads'.]

'gajjar-, *var.* gajar, gajjar, gajjar-, gajja: raiba! 'let us dance round' (in songs).

gajo:-'gajo:-, *var.* gaigajo: (*q.v.*).

ga:-'juŋ-en, dinner-time, about 11 a.m.

(√gai- + juŋ-, contr. of ujuŋ-en, the sun.)

gaj-, to fry, gaj-en-a-b-, fried vegetables. (a-b-, contr. of ua:b-en).

'ga'j-en, contr. of aŋ-ga'j-en, the moon, month. tunme-ga'j-, 'the new moon,' (ə-) bari-ga'j-en, 'the full-moon', kadukka-ga'j-en, 'dark-night'. This form is used in the names of the months as *dulba-ga'j-en. (See English-Sora Dicty.)

'gajj-ŋ- *v.i. (impl.)* to be boiled (without condiments). gajj-ŋ-a-b-, boiled-vegetables.

[a-b-, contr. of ua:b-en.]

'gajji:-n, itch.

(Telugu word?).

gaj'jiŋ-, *v.t.* (√gad-, to cut + jiŋ-, bushes, etc.), to cut off and remove the under-wood.

gaj-'jaŋ-, *v.* (gad + jaŋ-), to cut bones.

gaj-'je:l-, *v.* (gad + je:l-), to cut meat.

ga:j-'jum-en, *var.* ga:-jum-en.

ga:j-'sa:n, *var.* gai-sa'n-, to fry redgram. gai-san-ga j-en, the month in which the ceremony of frying red gram is performed, it falls in February-March

gal-, *v.t.*, to plait, to knit together, to yoke, to tie bullocks, etc., together.

[Mundari, gala:n, to plait or braid, to weave palm leaves into mats.]

gal-, *v.t.*, to scar (with a heated iron tool).

gal-en, *contr.* of argal-en, 'thirst'. as in tir-gala-, tir-galna-, tar-gal-

'galem, *v.*, to know, to be aware of; pen qalam-ta:i = I know.

'galem, has the meaning of a finite verb, as in pen qalem, I know.

galem-mar-, one that knows, an adept.

'galem-te-'goi-te, tag-words, *expr.* 'he knows'. ə-galemten ə mandra -ə-goiten ə-mandra.

'gal-en, *contr.* of gale-n.

'gala-, occurs in a few compounds with the meaning of 'ten' in songs, as in gala:-a:pin-ji, ten sisters, gala:-bupam-ji, ten brothers, gala:-ka:ken-ji, ten elder sisters, gala:-ka:kun-ji, 'ten elder brothers'. (See gal-ji.)

gal'be:d-en, *var.* galber-en, name of a Sora diety.

gal-da:-'tid-en-ji, migratory birds. [tid-, *contr.* of otid-en, a bird.]

'gale-n, a wing, a feather.

'gale-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to put forth an ear (as of corn).

ə-gale:ten-ə su:n-ten, a bunch of plantains; gale:-sar-en = an ear of corn. (See ten-en, sar-en.)

[Mundari, gale, a sheaf of corn.]

'gale:ji-, is used with gai as in irba. gai gale:ji, 'go sirs!'

gale:-'moi-da:-, *v.* (*impl.*) to feel tickled. *Ex.* gale-moi-da-ti:n, 'I feel tickled'.

'galəŋ-'a:b-en, a kind of vegetable.

gal-'gal-en, knitting; stringing. (*See* a:b-en)

gal-'gal-en, a scar.

gal-'gal-goi-, as in gal-gal-qoibijo:ji kin-nebte, 'he foment quarrel (?)'

gal-gal-'ta:n-en, a yoke of oxen.

'gal-ji, *ten.* (-ji is a suf. denoting plurality in Sora as -qi in Pareng and -ki in Kharia. *See* gala: above)

[Mundari, Santali, -gel; Pareng, -galə; Gutob, -gol; Remo, -go; qom-bur.]

'galla:-, *v.* (*impl.*) to be cracked.

'gallaŋ-, *v.* (*impl.*) to become useless; to be spoiled.

gallo:-a:p-'rij-en, a dirty ugly child (*lit.* the baby camel).

'galloŋ-, *v.*, to be united (as arm in arm) pə:ji:n-ji galloŋle pə:te:n-ji the children are walking arm in arm.

gallu:-, gallu:ḍ, (gad-lu:ḍ) *v.t.*, to cut off the ears.

'gallaŋ-'galpa:n-ge, in an uneven rugged course (*ref.* to paths).

'gal-mui, eleven.

[gal, 'ten' mui- (*dial.*) 'one'. Pareng, -galboi; Remo, -gojeŋ.]

gal-ta:n-ji, bullocks tied together. (*See* ta:n-en.)

ga'm-, *v.t.*, to say, tell, narrate. speak.

v.i., to think, to say to oneself, anin aqa:sa gamlai, 'I thought he was absent'. kuddubən-ji ba:sa: ga:m-tam-ji, 'all speak well of thee'.

gam-dəm, *v.i. (refl.)* anin gəgə-mər gam-dənten, 'he calls himself a great man', ag-gam-gam-dəm-ten, caus. of gam-dəm-, 'it makes one think' ette-le gamən-gam-le anin irne:ten, 'having said so, he went back', anin-ji iten gam-l-am-ji, 'what did they say to thee', sora:n-ji ette:le ag-ga:-me-ji; 'Soras do not say so'.

deriv. gəram-gam-, *q.v.*

[Birhor, Kharia, -gam, 'to speak, to say'.

-ga'm, *adv. suf.*, ə-gur-ən manə-gam dəku, 'the fruit is sweet'.

'gam-ən, contr. of gaməy-ən, as sadə:gamən, mudə-gam-ən, 'the chief officer' talaiba-gam-ən, the old 'chief officer'.

gam-ən, contr. of gamad-ən (*dial.*), sittəri-n, *rəgi*.

'gaməy-, *v.*, to reduce the quantity measured by removing a handful. *Ex.* badi-sarən gaməle tittə-ji, 'they reduce the quantity of grain given as wages by using a false measure'.

'gaməy, *v. (impl.)* to become rich. *adj.*, as gaməy-boi.

'gaməy-ən, (1) a rich man, (2) the chief official of a region, (3) chameleon (*see* boməyən), (4) figuratively, the rain-cloud, as in gaməyən iraiten.

'gamad-ən, (*dial.*) the same as sittəri-n, 'rayee-' (cereals).

ga'm-le, participle of √gam-, to say; *expr.* the meaning of conjunction in English. *Ex.*

(1) irte ga'm-le anin op-ug-ij-ten, 'lit. I shall go' saying 'he told me'; i.e., he said to me that he would go.

tudu-mar-pen ga'm-le unte ə berna op-ug-l-am, 'as thou art my friend, I told thee that word,' i.e., considering that thou art my friend, I revealed that

to you. gittam-ga'm-le tenne illa-i, 'I have come here to see thee', (*lit.* 'I shall see thee' saying; amən ga'm-le tillam, beggadə-mar-dəm tijəi po:p? 'lit. thou saying (I) have given thee; any other man if it was, would I have given?').

(2) Adverb *suf.* as in bagsa:ga'm-le, 'well', madir-ga'm-le 'clearly', dukri-n-am jan-te-ga'm-le de, gittə-i, 'thy wife how, I shall see'.

(3) Used after onomatopoeic words, as dug-dip-ga'm-le al-tid-le-ji, 'they beat one another so as to produce the sound dug-dip'.

(4) suk-u'n ga'm-le bo mandra:, 'a man called Sukku'.

ga-'mud-, *v.t.*, to smoke tobacco.

[√ga-, to drink, mud-, contr. of umud-ən, smoke.]

'gamtun-len-ji, tag of o'o'n-len-ji.

gan-, *v.t.*, to enter (verb of motion). gan-ai = come in.

der., caus. ag-gan, to make one enter, garan-na'n, entrance.

'gan-dəm-, *v.*, to enter another man's house voluntarily as a woman does when she wishes to live with him as his unmarried wife. gan-dəm-bo-j-ən, a woman who has done so.

'gan(d)r'a:n, prosperity, wealth, as in jan(d)r'om-gandr'a:.

gan(d)'ro:j-ən, shame, bashfulness, shyness. (*See* gəro:j-).

gan(d)'ro:j-mad-, *v.i.*, to look shy.

g-'ho:j-ən, a shy looking woman. [√goi- with double infix + mad-'eye']

gan(d)r'u:(r), harvest. g-u:l-ən, season when mangoes ripen.

gan-'jug-, *v.i.*, to set (as the sun). [jug-, contr. of ujug-ən, the sun.]

gan-ja:i.

'gan-lin-dem-, *v.i. (refl.)* to wriggle through.gan-'lu:d-, *v.i., lit.* 'enter ear', to understand, to agree; to be intelligible.

[lu:d-, contr. of l'u'd-en, 'the ears'.]

gan-'lu:i-, *v.i.*, to enter with effort.gan-roi-'mad-da:-'jiŋ-en, '*lit.* shy-looking' the weed called 'touch-me-not'.gan-'su:-'lu:i-, *v.i.*, to enter through a narrow passage with great difficulty.

genu-'gu:-, a garden bed or plot in which seeds are planted (√gu:-).

'gaŋ-en, contr. of gaŋga-n, a kind of millet; as gad-gaŋ-en, reaping the ganga millet.

gaŋda:-'ka:b-en, a coarse woollen-rug (hybrid compd.).

'gaŋga:-n, a kind of millet.

'gaŋga:lam-, a big wide-mouthed brass vessel (Telugu word).

'gaŋga:-'malla-n, one of the evil spirits, in the service of jama:boj-en, the god of death.

'gaŋga:-'ruŋ-, *lit.*, a grain of the ganga millet; used as a measure of time; according to the time it takes to cook these cereals: bo-gaŋga:-ruŋ-, five minutes; -ob-burui-ruŋ-, ten minutes; bo-s'a-ruŋ-, fifteen minutes; bo-saro-ruŋ-, thirty minutes. *Ex* bo-saro:-ruŋ- de-le-be (or diŋ-le-be) daku'tenai, (I) shall stay thirty minutes.

gaŋ-sare-'ne'b-, a kind of reed growing in marshy places.

gar-, *v.t.*, to throw with a shovel.gar-, *var.* 'gar-'gar-, *v.t.*, to bore a hole in; to pierce.gaR-, *var.* gar-'gaR-, *v.t.*, to beg, to ask, to request.

'gar-en, contr. of ə-gare-n, liver as in ə-sin-gar = cooked liver.

gar-'bo:j-en, the girl who is requested to be given in marriage, *cf.* gar-gar-bo:j-en.

'gare-n, the liver, pith, pith, kernel.

ə-gare-ta:ŋ-en, the liver of the cow or of the ox. When a Sora is offended, he says ə-gare-n, ə-pura:da:n ə-sinten ə-mandra kinate, 'the man whose liver and heart are boiled will be carried away by the tiger'. 'ə-gare-n-um sinle po:ŋ, 'Is thy liver boiled? i.e. art thou going to die'?

ga're:b-da:-, *var.* gare:m-, to belch.

gar-'gad-en, cutting.

gar-'gar-, *adj.*, rotten.*v.i.*, to be rotten.

gar-gar-'bo:j-en, a beggar-woman.

gar-gar-'bud-en, an insect that bores holes.

gar-gar-kəmbo-'o:l-, a petition.

gar-gar-'mar-en, a beggar.

gar-gar-'ruŋ-en, rice given as alms.

[ruŋ-, contr. of ruŋku:-n.]

gari:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be level.*(refl.)* to stand upright.

'gari:-n, the top of a dome; the zenith; the ridge between two peaks.

[gari-n, contr. of garin-en.]

gari:-'bo:b-en, the crown of the head.

gari:-'bur-en, a ledge.

[bur-en, contr. of bəru:-n, a hill.]

gari:-'ga:j-en, the moon high in the sky.

[ga:j-en, contr. of agga:j-en.]

'garija:-n-, garija:-daŋ-en, a big pot (an Oriya word?)

'gari:j-en, *var.* garin-en, girin-en, a tile, a pot shred.

'gari:j-'su:ŋ-en, a tiled house.

'garji-, a kind of cloth.

'garna:da:n, name of a Sora deity.

ga'ro:j-, (*v. impl.*) to be shy, to be modest to be ashamed.

ga'ro:j-en, shame, disgrace, scandal, modesty, also ganro:j-en.

garo:-'sid-en, a grinding stone (originally for grinding *ragee* as the name indicates).

'garri-, (*caus.* of *gari-*) to make even, level. [*caus. pref. ab-* is infixed in this word.]

'garri:-le, *adv.*, vertically.

'garro:j-, *var. ab-garo:j-*, (*caus.* of *garo:j-*) to put to shame, [*caus. pref. ab-* is infixed in this word].

gara'sid-, *var. gera'sid-*, the upper stick in the fire-drill.

gar-su-n-'bud-en, an insect that lives in the hole which it bores.

'garu-, *var. geru:-, q.r.*

'garum-, *var. jarum-*, to bellow (as a buffalo, or a ghost).

ga:-'sa:l-, to drink liquor; gasa:l-ba:n ille:ji, 'they went to the place of drinking'.

'gase:-loge'ud-, *v.i.*, to toss, to be restless, owing to bodily pain or sleeplessness.

'gase-'mad-, *v.i. (impl.)* to have dust, etc. in one's eyes, *Ex.* gaso:-mal-l-ip, 'dust has fallen into my eyes'.

ga'si:-n, play, sport, in children's language; substituted for gata:si:-n.

ga'sid-, *v.t. (compd. verb.)*, (1) to pulverize, (2) to churn?, (3) to husk *ragee*.

ga'si:-, *v.i.*, to play with children.

ga:si:-'mar, a man of the Ghāsi-caste, a scavenger.

gasi:-mvi-, *v.t.*, to roll or press into a pill, or ball.

gas'sar-, (*gad + sar-*), *v.t.*, to reap paddy.

gassar-'ga:j-en, (the month when paddy is harvested *i.e.*, January).

gas'sid- (*gad + sid*), to reap *ragee*.

gassid-'ga:j-en, the month when *ragee* is reaped, *i.e.*, October.

'gater-, *var. g atar-*, *v.i. (impl.)* to be hit, to incur loss *gatarrip*, 'it has hit me' I have incurred loss.

gata-'ga:j-en, a kind of bitter tuber.

gata-'gata:-, itching. *Ex.* gata-gata:-lag-tip, 'I feel an itching sensation'.

gata-'go:d-, a kind of bitter tuber.

gata:-'neb-en, a plant called cowach, or *Dolichos Pruriens*.

'gatar-, *var. gater-*.

'gatari-'gatarag-ge:-, *adv.*, in a struggling manner, painfully. *Ex.* da'ga:-igen d'a:n a:n pay-len-ji-den gatari-gatarag ge de:te-ji man(d)ran-ji= in the hot season if they do not get water the men struggle painfully.

gata:'si:-n, gambling, sport.

'gate:-, *var. gatr:-*, (1) to clean; (2) to stir (the contents of a vessel.)

(*impl.*) to cause a sickening sensation.

'gatiti-, *v.t.*, to tickle, *Ex.* anin gatiti:-t-ip, 'he tickles me'.

'gatta:-n, itch, eczema.

'gattam-, (*gad + tam*, = cut-month) to reduce the quantity measured.

'gattar-, *v.t. (caus. of gatar)* to inflict pain, fine, etc., to strike so as to hit, to hold one responsible for something. [*caus. pref. -ab-* is infixed.]

'gatti-, *v.t.*, *caus. of gati*. [*caus. ab-* is infixed.]

gat'tur-, *see* gab'tur.

gatu: 'kah-, *var.* gatuṅ-ka:h-, a cloth worn by women.

[Pareng: gottuṅ-, 'cloth.']

'ga:ul-, *v.i.* (ga.+ 'əli), to drink liquor with friends in company.

'ga:ul-en, *n.*, a company of drunkards; drinking with friends.

'ga:zulli-n, a glass-bangle (Telugu (word *ga:alu*)).

-ge-, *suf.* added to the stem of a word to express resemblance, manner, etc., *kind:* ge-, tiger-like, *kind:* gen ə-mandra-, a man (who is) like a tiger, pəsiṅ-ge- = pəsiṅ-ge-, 'child like'.

[In Mundari, the *suf.* ge denotes also affirmation.]

ge-, g'e-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to seem, to appear; to look. *Ex.* *kind:* ge g'e-te, 'looks like a tiger'.

g'e- is sometimes used with the *aux. verb.* -lay and the reflex particle *dəm.* g'e-lag-ten; g'e-dəm-ten

geḍ-, *var.* giḍ-, to scratch.

'geda-, to buy liquor, as in gedale, ga:le ə-ite jerna-i, 'having bought liquor and drunk it, I have returned'.

ge'ga: 'tid-en, (*see* datul-en) wild fowl.

ge'ge-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be entangled; to be ensnared. to be embarrassed, as in anin qne:b-on da'je:tem do, arapti allassone, gege:le, 'he climbed the tree but could not get down; he was entangled'.

datul-leḡ-en *kind:* an gege-e:tem, the tiger was caught in a snare. anin ab-gege-ip-te'n, 'he placed me in an embarrassing position'.

ge-'ge-, (*onom.*) the cry of a wild fowl while it soars in the sky.

ge-'ge-dəm-, *adj.* difficult, unpassable as a bad footpath.

ge-'ge-da-, *v.i.* (*impl.*)

ge-ge-da-, *n.*, difficulty, confusion.

ge-ge-da:ge-, like one that is caught

'gelo-'bolo-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to feel shy, *Ex.* bao-pen ə-gij-ip-ten asen gelo-lip-ə-bolo-lip; 'as my brother-in-law saw me, I felt shy and confused'.

ge'loile-be'loile, *var.* ge'toing-bo'loing-, tag-words, *expr.* hurried manner of gulping or gobbling food.

'geluṅ-'boluṅ-, confused as in jumbur-maran ə-munka: geluṅ-bo-luṅ de:le = 'the thief's look was confused'

ge'm-, *v.t.*, to light (as a cigar).

'ge:m-en, *n.*, a flame

'gemer-'ge:me-r-'ge:me-r-'ge:me-r- (*onom.*) itching, irritation felt when the head is lousy

gen-, *v.t.*, to draw, or ladle (as water).

qen-da-, to draw water.

ger-, to catch fish.

[Mundari, -gira-, to catch fish in a net]

gid-, *v.t.*, to spin thread.

gid-, *var.* ged-, gid-ged-, to scratch.

'gida-, 'gida-, to buy liquor.

'gida:ta:r-, to cut the spadix of the liquor tree (?).

'gid-da-, to clean, to wash, to scrub.

'gid-da:te-'tamdā:te, tag-words *expr.* he cleans.

'gidra:n, *v.t.*, to make into a bundle.

'gidra:n, *n.*, a bundle, bale, parcel.

gig'gid-dəm, (gij+gij+dəm), to look at one's self- (as in a reflection).

giggim-'mad-, (gij+gij+mad) evil eye.

gig'gij-, *v.t.*, to see attentively, frequently.

'gig'gij-en, sight.

gij-, *v.t.*, to look at.

burumle *gij*, maggele *gij-*, sasa:-malle *gij-*, mal-*gij*-da:-, *q.v.*

gij-, to fall in drops into a pot or pit (used with *ref.* to rain drops, blood, liquor and oil).

əba:-sa:l-ən muggi:-le:ŋ-ən gitle = mowa liquor falls into the receiver, drop by drop and collects in it.

gijij-, *adj.*, bald.

'gilija:ŋ, waist.

'gima-, (gimmad?) longing, yearning; as in anin *gima* ə garu, 'he has a strong ambition'.

gim'mad-da:-, (gij-mad-da:-), *v.i.* (*impl.*) to have a strong desire to see.

gi'nimte-gim'molte, **ge'numte-genu'molte**, tag-words *expr.* he dreams.

gio-mi-n, ghee; clarified butter [ghee + mi-n, 'oil', *q.v.*]

'gir-ən, contr. of qiriŋ-ən, a tile.

gir'gi:-n, scars (due to burns) *cf.* ɣənəl-ɣəl (due to branding).

'giraŋ-, *var.* **giriŋ-**.

'giriŋ-ən, *var.* **'gariŋ-ən**, a tile.

gis-'sid-, (gid + sid), *v.t.* to twist, to rub, to crush.

gissi:-'mo:-, *v.t.*, to crush and swallow.

'gitta:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to appear, to come to view, to become manifest

go:-, (contr. of go:go', big, large, great) prefixed to (some and not all) verbs and contracted forms of nouns, etc., to express abundance, fulness and a high degree. *Ex.* go:-gum-le, it rained heavily; go:-be-r-mar, a man who talks much, go:-bud-le, it is salted too much, go:-puŋ-mar, 'a big-bellied-man'; go:-rig-bur-, a windy hill.

go-, (gob-), *v.i.*, to sit, as in kurta:-le:ŋ-ən go:eten (or gobetem); go:-kur-na-, sit on the horse.

[kur-, contr. of kurta:-n, 'horse'].

goa:-'ja:d-ən, a kind of snake.

gob-, *v.i.*, to sit.

ra:ji:-gob-, to sit on the floor with the right foot under the left thigh and the left foot under the right thigh.

gob-dəm-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to be stunted.

go:d-, *var.* **gū:d-**, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be worn out, scratched. *gə:ja:ta:-gə:ja:ta:n* boru:-n gollode, (gonneten), the hoe is worn out due to frequent digging.

god-, *v.t.*, to paw. [Mundari, *gotə:-*]

god-, *v.t.*, to scoop (food, etc) with the hand. *Ex.* raptə-lə:ŋ-ən sitole kudun go:de-gode jumteji.

god-, *v.t.* to wash, as unte tosalu:-n go:de kudun di:pa:-.

'go:d-ən, contr. of taggor-ən, *gai-lo:-go:d-ən*, 'road way'.

[Santali, hor; Mundari, hora-, 'way']

'go:d-ən, office or rank, as *ra:ja:-go d-ən*, *ma:stəro:-go:d-ən*.

(2) Quality, habit, as *jundu-di:-go:d-ən*, adultery.

'go:da:ja-do:ŋ-, *var.* **'goda:ji-do:ŋ-**, **go:da:ji-do:ŋ**; tag of ə'da:ja:do:ŋ-, 'take an oath'.

'go:d-ba:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to corrode, to wear out.

'go:d-da:-, *v.t.*, to wash, as in *goda:-bo:b-ten*, '(he) washes his head'.

god-'go:d-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to form ruts.

god-'go:d-na:-n, bath, ablution.

god-'lo:-, *var.* **gollo**, *v.i.* (*impl.*) (1) to be worn out, as *godlo-* (= *gollo*) kun, knife whose edge is worn out.

(2) To shed as horns, feathers, etc.

adj., as in *gollo:-bumən*, an open ant-hill [bum-, contr. of *bənum-ən*].

'go:do:-'da:-n, buttermilk.

'godo:je'-n, an officer whose duty is to look after the guards and sentries in the Bisoyi's fort.

godo:-'jer-, I keep quiet, silence.

godo:laŋ-'ne:b-en, a kind of tree called gara in Telugu.

go'doŋ-en, top, apex, end, as in ə-godoŋ-bur-, the top of the hill.

'go:du:-'bo:j-en, a woman of the go:du caste.

'go:du:-'mar-en, a man of the go:du caste.

'go:duŋ'gai-, the tuber called ari ka-te:ga in Telugu.

gog'go:d-, to scratch ground as a cock does.

go'go:-, var. gu-gu-, v.i. (impl.) to become large, big, great, wealthy, etc.

go'go:-dēm-, var. gu-gu-dēm, adj., large, great, rich.

go-go-'goi, adv., to a great extent.

go-go-'mar-, a great man.

go-kur-'mar-, a rider (on a horse).

goi-, to know, to understand, to be proficient in something.

-goi-, var. -goj-, suf. denoting manner as enne-goi, ette-goi 'in this manner, in that manner'.

enne-goj-en ə-mandra; 'man such as this'.

'goi-a'jam-, n., a nick name (see Manual, p. 90).

goi-'ber-, v.t., to (refl.) joke; to play tricks.

goi-'ber, n., a joke, banter.

goi-'ber-'tok(ə)la-'ber, tag-words, witty speech.

go:'i:-, v.i. (impl.); to be very lousy or nitty, as in go:i-l-iŋ, 'I am very lousy'.

[i:-, contr. of i'i-n, lice.]

'goi-te-'galem-te, tag-words; 'he knows well'.

go'ja:ŋ-, yoke; a plough with cattle.

goje-'mad-, black-eye.

'goj-, var. goi.

go'ja:-, v.t., to borrow much.

go'ja:-, v.i. (impl.) to become insolvent.

go-kur-'mar-, (lit. sit-horse-man), a rider.

go-'kurra:-n, (dial.) a cockle shell (fr. Telugu word).

gol-, n., baby linen.

golai-'ne:b-en, (Tel. gollatsi).

gol-'gol-en, a carpel (of the jack fruit).

gol-'jim- tiŋ-ji tag of ə jim-tiŋ-ji. They think of me.

gol-'ka:b-, silk-cloth.

'golla:-'mar-en, a man of the Golla caste; a shepherd.

'golli-n, n., a kind of basket.

gol'lo:-, v.i. (impl.) to become blunt.

gol'lo:-, (god-lo:), Ez. gollo-bum-en, an open anthill, gollo-lu:d-a:m-en 'an arrow with the barbs worn out'.

gol'lo:-dēm-, adj., blunt.

gollo:-'go:d-en, a beaten track.

gol'lu:d-en (god+lu:d), a rotten string.

'golti-n, var. gulti-n, nape of the neck.

golu'ta:n, var. gulu:-tam-en, n., beard.

go:-'mad, var. go'd-'mad-, v.t. (refl.) to rub one's eyes; as in go:malle:-n gi:ja:, 'having rubbed (thy) eyes, see'.

'gonde:-, (dial.) v.i. (impl.) to die.

'gonde:a:ile:ji -'eda:i-le-ji, tag-words, 'they are ruined'.

'gonde:-le-, tag of kə'jedle, '(he) died'.

'gondij-en, *var.* 'gundij-en, a squirrel.

[Oriya, *guluchi*; Marathi-, *khadi*; Hind., *gilehri*.]

'gondi'sa:-'ja:d-en, a kind of short snake which, it is believed, bites on the forehead.

'gondo'di:-, *var.* 'gunda:-da:-, to wear a cloth round the loins. (Telugu *gundaru*.)

'go:ne:-n, gunny bag- (from Telugu).

'go:nidi:-, a mill stone, a grinding stone.

'gonta:-n, a bell, a clock, a gong. (Oriya).

'gonta:-n, the ends as in ə-gonta:-n, 'the ends of hairs'; əgonta:-ti:-n, the ends or leaf buds of the tamarind tree. [ti:-n, contr. of titti:-n.]

'gonlo:-n, *var.* 'gunlu:-n, *n.*, a snail.

goṅ-, *var.* guṅ-, *v.t.*, to pursue, to drive away, to dismiss.

gon-, *var.* guṅ-, *v.i. (impl.)* to fall, to totter.

-go:ṅ-, (*dial.*) *var.* -do:ṅ, a prohibitive particle, as jum-go:ṅ, 'do not eat'.

goṅ(ə)sa:-n, *n.*, a kind of bell worn while dancing.

goṅ-'do:ṅ-ga:m goṅ-'go:ṅ-ga:m, *adv.*, slantingly.

'goṅkru-n, *var.* 'gokurra:-n, a shell.

'goṅ-go'-n, red gram (in children's language).

'gopa:-, *var.* 'gupa:-, *q.v.*

go-puṅ-'mar, (*lit.* big-belly-man) a glutton.

go:r-, *v.t. (redupl.)* to cut vertically soft things.

[*cf.* Mundari-, *ger.* 'to cut by biting'.]

go-'kur-, to ride on a horse. [kur-, contr. of kurta:-n, a horse.]

go-'ra:-, to ride on an elephant. [r'a:-n, an elephant.]

go-'raṅ- (go: + uraṅ), very sour.

'gor-mai-da:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to feel sick.

'gor-mai-puṅ-, *v.i. (impl.)* to turn the stomach, as in gormai-puṅ-tiṅ

-'goro:d-, tag of enduṅ-as in enduṅ te:ji -goro:dtē:ji, 'they wander'.

go-'roi-loge-, *var.* gu'ru-i-loge, shamefully, vexatiously as in anin gu'ru-i-loge ga:tiṅ, 'he begs me in a teasing manner'.

gor-'pa:l-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be scratched or gashed; as in j'e:ṅ-n-am sorpa:l-am, 'thy leg is wounded'.

gor-'pa:l-en, *n.*, a sluice.

[pa:l-, contr. of pa:di:-n, a bunk.]

gor'za:ṅ-, *v.i.*, to build a village.

gor'za:ṅ-en, *n.*, a village.

gor'za:ṅ-pe'n-de:sa:-pe'n-, tag-words, 'my native place'.

go:'sad- (god + sad-), to wipe dry.

go'si:-, *v.i.*, to befriend.

gosi'rip-, *adv. (!)* certainly; as in tittam gosirip tittam. (I) will give thee. certainly give thee.

go'so:d- (god + so:d), to wash, to mop, to wipe, as in gosod-tam-na:-, 'wash thy mouth'. (tam is used instead of t'o d-en, mouth.)

[Mundari-, gosogiri, to wipe off water or with the hand, or a leaf, or cloth.]

go'so:r-, to wear out, to denude, to erode, as in joda:n ə-i:di:-n ə-go sorre:n-a-sen d'an l'a:ṅle, 'as the stream has worn out the bank, water has spread widely'.

gosor-jo:l-en, a denuding stream. [jo:l-en, contr. of joda:-n.]

goso'rip- (?) perhaps *var.* of gosirip.

gos'siri-, *adv.*, 'merely', as in *ajid apam gossiri*, only nominal.

gos'so:d- (god + 'so:d), *v.t.*, to rub
go:-'su:-, *v.i.* (go: + *asu* = much pain) to be afflicted; to be seriously ill.

'go:-su:-n, *n.*, severe pain; serious illness.

gosu:-'ne:b-en, a kind of tree.

got'ta:ŋ-ja:-, tag of ta'gor-ja:-, 'a way'.

gotte-'ne:b-en, a kind of tree called *sirla-badḍu* in Telugu.

'got'ur-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be tickled.

'go:tur-, to form a cup-like depression in the cooked rice served on the leaf-platter in order that soup may be poured into it; *Ex.* da:rej-en go'tur-a; tana:da:ŋ-en ru:tan.

go-'tur-en, a rider.

[tur-, contr. of turka:-n (?).]

gu:-, *v.i.*, to cry (as a bird; as a cat, etc.)

gu:-, *v.t.*, to call, to invite, to summon.

[*cf.* Sans., hu-; Mundari, -a:gu, to bring.]

gu:-, *v.t.*, to sow (seed); to plant (a tree).

gu:-, *v.t.*, to build, as gu-su:ŋ-, 'to build a house'.

'gud:l-en, to cry out in a peculiar way in order to scare away birds from the corn fields.

gu-'a'r-, *v.i.* (*lit.* to plant-stones) to perform the funeral ceremony called *guar* (*see* ar-en).

gu-'a'r-en, the funeral ceremony of planting memorial stones.
deriv., gənu-'a'r-en.

[gu:-, to plant + ar-, contr. of areŋ-en, stone]

'gud:ri-n-, a complaint, a cry (from Oriya).

gub-, *var.* gob-, to swallow a morsel.

deriv., gənu:b-, 'a morsel'.

gu:-'bo:j-, to call to a girl.

gud-, *var.* god-, to take some cooked rice or something else into the hand and form a ball in order to swallow it. *Ex.* da:rej-en gūdle-gūdle jumteji.

gu d-, *var.* god-, *v.t.*, to scratch, to prick. *See* gurra-b-.

gud-, *var.* god-, to strike a match.

deriv., gənu:d-tud-en, tana:gu:d-tud-en, 'a match'. *See* ta:gu:d-.

'gud-en, contr. of gud-aŋ-en, as sitlari-gud-en.

'gudəpam, a crowbar (Telugu word, *gunapam*).

'gu:da:-n, a basket for baling water (Telugu word).

'gu:da:-na:n-'e:da:na:n, tag-words, 'crying and weeping'.

guda:-'o:l- (Tel. ganjai).

'gud-ba:-, rust.

'gud-aŋ-en, a field where dry crops are grown.

[Mundari-, go:da-, upland; Telugu-, gudde.]

gud'd-i-'ar-en, pebble (Oriya or Telugu ?)

'gu-deŋ-, to summon; to call and bring a person.

gud-(-'gud) *see* gud.

'gudij-, 'gudi:-, to end; as (ə) gud-ille, 'it is finished'. əgudi:te:d-en ə-rua:ŋ, 'the endless sky'.

deriv., ab-'gudij-, to bring to an end.

'gudid:-'mar-, a confectioner, a man of that caste (Oriya word).

'gudij-ji-, *v.i.*, to have worn-out teeth.

gudu:ri-'ta:r-en, a kind of red flower.

[ta:r-, contr. of tar-ba:-n, 'flower'.]

gu'-gu:-, (1) to plant; (2) to build;
(3) to call, to cry (as a bird).

gu'gu:-n, a building

gu'-gu:-n, greatness.

gu'-go:n-ji, *n.*, *pl.*, the great, the rich.

gu'-gu'-dēm, *adj.*, great, rich.

gu'-gu'-dēm-ən, gu'-go'-go:d-ən,
chieftainship, being a great man.

gu-gu'da:n-, scratching, scraping.

gu'-gu:-de:ŋ-, *v.t.*, to call out

gu'-gu:-de:ŋ-ən, shout.

gūi'-gūi-, *v.i.*, to murmur; to complain; to find fault.

'guju:r-ga:m-(le), *adj.*, round and round; in a circle.

'gujo:di:-'jo'd-, name of a spirit,
causing the whirlwind.

'gujo:di:- (*var.* guju'-ri:-)'riŋ-ən,
whirlwind.

[riŋ-, contr. of riŋgen, wind.]

'gujo:r-, *var.* guju'r-, whirl.

'gūiər- (*var.* guju'r-)da:n, an
eddy; whirlpool.

'guju:r-ən, a top (toy).

'guju:r-'guju:r-, as in m'o:d-le:ŋ-
ən lakij-ən pup-pulla-benden
guju:r-guju:r-dete.

'gujji-'ne:b-, *var.* gunji-ne:b, a
kind of tree.

'gul-ən, contr. of gamul-ən, a bug;
as in sandi-gul-ən, 'a bug in the
the bed-stead'. anur-gul-, 'the
smell of a bug', go:-gul-san-ən, 'a
bed-stead with many bugs.' [san-,
contr. of sandi:n.]

gu'la:d-, tag of pə'sij-, 'a child'.

'guli:mi:-, *var.* gulu:mi:-, a big
vessel.

'gul-ji, seven.

[Santali, -gal; Kurku, -gel, galia;

Kharia, -gel; Pareng, -guli-gi;

Remo, -gu, gil; Gutob, -gil-ji-in
the Sora word is a plural suffix.]

'gulli-n, *var.* aŋ-'gulli-n, girdle-
cloth, apron.

'gulla:-tam, *var.* gunlu:-tam,
chin.

[tam-, used in compds. instead of
t'o d-ən, mouth.]

'gulti-n, *var.* (ə)goltin, the hol-
low at the back of the neck.

'gulu:mi:-, *var.* guli:mi:-, a big
vessel.

'gulusu:-'ra:ja:-n, name of a Sora
city.

gum-, *v.t.*, to winnow.

[Mundari and Birhor, -gum, to
winnow.]

gūm-, 'gūmte-, *v.i.*, to dream.

deric, gənumte-p, a dream.

[Pareng-, *gumoti*: Mundari-,
kumu; Santali-, *Kukmu*;
Birhor-, *kumu*: 'dream'.]

'gum-ən, short form used in
compds. instead of gənur-ən,
'rain'; as in sudai- gum-ən, rajo-
gum-ən, rasade-gum-ən, 'a down-
pour'.

[Gutob-, girda:-; Pareng-, *gumax*;
Mundari-, *gama:-da*: = rain.]

gum-, to gargle, to rinse the
mouth.

•'gumaŋ-, *var.* 'gomaŋ-, *v.i.* (*impl.*)
to become rich.

'gumaŋ-ən, *var.* gamaŋ-ən, a rich
man; the headman of a Sora
village

'gumaŋ-'bo:j-ən, the wife of a
gumaŋ.

'gumaŋ- (*var.* gamaŋ)-mar, a
wealthy man.

'gu:ma:ri:-n, a variety of big
gourd.

'gumasta:-n, a secretary, a clerk,
an agent (Hind.).

gum-'gum-, (*onom.*) *adv.*, sobbing.

gum-gum-'ber-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to
mumble.

'gumte-, *var.* gümte-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to dream.

'gumte-'gij-en, what is seen in a dream.

'gun-en, *contr.* of gunji:-n.

'gun-en, *contr.* of gundij-en.

'gu:nəpa:-'daŋ-, a big pot.

[pa:-, or pad-, *contr.* of patti:-n, daŋ-, *contr.* of daŋki:-n, pot.]

'gunda:-'dub-, to put on the loin-cloth.

-'gunda:-'dub-ten-, tag of ji:-ji:-ten.

'gundi:-'boj-en, tag of juar-boj-en, a widow.

'gundij-en, *var.* of gondij-en, a squirrel.

'gundi-'pad-en, (*dial.*) a cooking pot (*see* pad-en).

'gundrij-en, king-fisher.

'gundu:-, *adj.* proud, troublesome.

'gundu:-n, *n.*, pride, vanity.

'gunji:-n, *Abrus Precatorius*. (*cf.* Skt., gunja:)

'gunla:-n, *var.* gonla:-n, a gunla:-je:ŋ, 'hoof'.

'gunlu:-n, *var.* gonlu:-n, snail. [*cf.* Telugu, -gulla; Mundari-, *gunghi*; Santali, *gongha*; Birhor-, *gun'gii*.]

'gunlu-'ja:ŋ-, cockles.

'gunlu:-'tam, *var.* gullu:-tam, 'chin'.

'guno:-n, effect, quality (from Oriya).

'guntur-en, a large rat.

guŋ-, *var.* goŋ-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) fall tumble.

guŋ-, *var.* goŋ-, *v.t.*, to pursue, drive away, to beat game.

'gaŋgeli:-'ka:b-en, a coarse woollen rug (Telugu).

• guŋ-'guŋ-, (*onom.*), buzzing sound.

guŋ-guŋ-, *v.t.*, to strike, to knock as in ə-bo:b-en kinta:l-le:ŋ-en guŋ-guŋ-len e:da:-ne:ten, 'striking his head against the wall, he cried'.

guŋ-guŋ-'mar-, a hunter.

'gungu:-n, gungu:-'su:ŋ-en, 'cattle shed'.

[Mundari- gungu, 'enlarged rain hat'.]

gup-, *v.t.*, to graze

gupa:-, *var.* gopa:-, *v.t.*, to tend cattle.

gupa:-bo:ŋ-, 'to tend buffalos'.

gupa:-je:l-, 'to tend swine'.

gupa:-me:d-, 'to tend sheep'.

gupa:-ta:ŋ-, 'to tend cows'.

gupa:-'mar-, gupa:-bo:ŋ-'mar, etc. 'a shepherd'.

'gupanda:-, (*dial.*) a shepherd.

'gupanda:-'rij-en, (*dim.* form.) cow boy.

'gupa:-'rij-en, (*dim.* form), cow boy.

'gupa:ri:-'tuj-en, the fourth star, called ro:hiṇi in the Hindu calendar.

'gup'u:-, *v.i.*, to insert in the girdle cloth.

'gup'u:n-en, *n.*, skirt, girdle cloth, apron.

deriv., guppun-na:-n, gənuppun, tucking in the waist.

gur-, *var.* gor-.

g'ur-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to ripen (as a fruit, crops, etc.)

deriv. ə-gur-en, 'a fruit', gən'ur-en, 'harvest'.

'gur-da:-n, pus; juice or sap.

[*cf.* Mundari-, gura:, abscess.]

'guri:-'daŋ-en, guri:-'pad-en, a big pot.

[daŋ-, *contr.* of daŋki:-n, pad-, *contr.* of patti:-n, a pot.]

'guridi-'ar-en, mill-stone.

[*cf.* Skt., gharatta; Mundari-, guruqudiri.]

'gur-maṅ-ən, tawny or yellow shade, used with reference to body-colour which the Soras admire. A man with such a body is called gurmaṅ- (do:ṅ) mar, and a woman, gur-maṅ-(do:ṅ) boi.

'gurpaju:-'ne:b-, a kind of tree, cassia-.

'gurra:b-, (gud + ra'b), *var.* gorra'b-, gurra'm-, to tear with nails.

'gurrambi:-'ne:b-, a kind of tree, called gaḍḍa putika in Telugu.

'gurro:-, *v.i. (impl)* to become ripe; to become pale.

'gurro-'bo:ṅ-ən, an old buffalo.

'g'u:r'sai:-ən, liquor extracted from fruits.

'gurui-, *var.* urui-, generally used with lo-ge' adverbially; stubbornly; persistingly, unmanageably (with ref. to beggars, children, birds, cattle, flies, etc.).

'gurutu:-'ne:b-, a kind of tree called gurutu in Telugu.

'gasa:da:-'po:d-, the name of a Sora deity.

gu-'sa:j-, *v.i.*, to cover (ones body) with cloth, (used reflexively).

gu-'sar-, *v.t.*, to sow paddy, to plant paddy-seedlings.

deriv., ḡonu:sar-ən, aḡḡonu:sar-.

gu-sar-'ga:j-ən, about September, the month during which paddy seedlings are transplanted.

[ga:j-ən, contr. aḡga:j-ən, 'the moon, month']

gu-'sid-, to transplant *ragee*.

deriv., gu-sid-ən, ḡonu:sid-ən, aḡ-ḡonu:sid-ən.

gu-'su:ṅ-, *v.t.*, to build a house.

v. (refl) as in gu-su:ṅ-te-nai, 'I shall build a house for myself'.

deriv., ḡonu:su:ṅ-ən, gu-su:ṅ-mar.

'gutta:-n, farming. Telugu word *gutta*

guntur-'ga:j-ən, the early part of the bright fortnight.

'guntur!-'guntur!-'guttur! (*onom.*)

expr the cry of a hawk or falcon (onsaneba:l-ən) *see* pi m piduḡ

i.

[i]- this phonetic symbol represents the front close sound heard in such Sora words as kin-a-n, 'a tiger', qij-a, 'look!', ja:gi- 'three' and anji, 'four'. It is like the vowel in the English word *pin*, in the Telugu word *idi*, 'this', and in the Oriya word *ki*, 'what?'. It is long [i:] , half long [i'] and short. It is to be noted that [i:] is not like the vowel sound in southern English *see*, which is [si:] and not [si:] as in northern English.

[i]- this phonetic symbol represents a more open sound than [i], which the Soras in the hills pronounce

correctly, of course, but which others are apt to confuse with [i] and [e], so that it has not been possible to distinguish accurately between [ɪ] and [i] in all the words in which they occur.

i-, contr. of ij-a, 'go', generally prefixed to other verbs in the imperative mood, as i-ḡum-a, 'go and eat'; i-ḡij-a, 'go and see'.

i, ij, a particle *expr.* emphasis as in bato:ṅ-i-da:-qe, 'it is frightful'; aḡ-ij-ja, 'at any time', oḡij-ja, 'at any place'; nen-i, 'I myself' (this is dialectal).

i:-, *fem, suf.* as in daggad-i:-n, bud-i:-n.

'ia:ɣ, *var.* ja:ɣ, *voc.* case of ia:ɣ-ən, 'mother' (used as a verb) ia:ɣ-tiɣ.

'ib-ba:-n, *var.* eb-ba:-n, 'thorn' (id-ba:-n). ib-ba *contr.* id-ən].

del-iɣ, a thorn pricked me.

id- *v.i.*, (*refl.*) to move, to stir; to be sensitive; to show signs of life.

id-, *var.* ed-, *v.i.* (*refl.* or *impl.*) to coil, to wind, to fold.

j'ad-ən id-id-ned-ən, the snake has coiled itself.

deriv., id-'id-ən, *var.* ed-'ed-ən

Ex. ed-'ed-jad-ən, 'coils of a snake'.

id-, *var.* ed-, *v.t.*, to fan.

v.i. (*refl.*) id-na, 'fan thyself'.

der., ar-id-na-n, a fan.

id-, *v.t.*, to scratch, to write, as in kəmbo-ol-id, 'write a letter'; to draw pictures, to paint.

deriv., an-id-id-ən, 'what is written'. ar-id-id-ən, means of writing as a pen.

id-, *var.* ed-, to cut, to hack.

'id-bo:b-, to behead.

id-aɣ-, to cut firewood.

'id-ən, *contr.* of ibba:-n. *Ex.* ə-muttir id-ən, the point or tip of the thorn.

'ideka:-n, *var.* edika:-n, ideka:-n, delight, amusement. (as a *verb*) ideka:ten-ji; they amuse themselves.

'iden-'go:r-ən, the bird called maina.

'i:da:-jen-ji, *var.* idda-mar-əɣji, relatives.

'i:da:-j-'mada:j-, tag-words, relatives.

ida:jən-sebo:ɣ-ən, the (?) deceased.

idba:-n, *var.* ibba:-n, thorn.

'idda:lin-ji, *var.* i:da:jən-ji (P or da:əli:-n + ji, 'they pour water and liquor').

'idda:-'su:ɣ, *v.i.*, to go on a visit to the house of relatives.

'ide:-, *v.t.*, to stick with sealing-wax.

'ide:-n, *n.*, sealing-wax; *lac.* [*cf.* Mundari, Birhor-, e, 'lac-insect.']

'ide:-'bud-ən, an insect, (? cricket).

'ide:-'bur-ən, name of a hill, near Stuartpettah, a Sora village to the west of Parlakimedi.

'ide-'ide:-, (*onom.*) *expr.* the chirping of a cricket.

'idi-, *v.t.*, to conduce to health, etc. as in (1) 'kan kudur-n do:ɣ-nam an-idi-e, 'this food does not agree with thy body'.

(2) kudur-n i:di:-le, ja:b-le, le'm-le.

'idi:-n, a line, a bank, margin, shore.

'idi 'god-, footpath.

id-'id-, *v.t.*, to draw figures and pictures and colour them with coloured powders, etc.

id-'id-le-pal-'pa'l-le, tag-words, *expr.* 'having cut'.

'idika:-, *var.* ideka:-.

'ideka:-tiɣ-'m'o:ɣ-tiɣ, tag-words *expr.* 'I am delighted'.

id-'loj-, *var.* illoj-, illoi, *q.v.*

id-'o:l-, *v.t.*, to write.

id-'o:l-ən, also arid-o:l-ən, paper, writing.

id-o:l-'ar-ən, slate pencil, (ar-ən, *contr.* of areɣ-ən, stone.)

id-'o:l-dag-ən, ar-ido:ldag-ən.

[dag-ən, *contr.* of dangur-n, a stick]

ido:l-'kappa:-n, a pen.

ido:l-'la:ɣ-ən, a steel pen (*see* la:ɣ-ən).

ido:l-mar-ən, writer.

id-o:l-'su:ɣ-ən, school-building.

'ie:le! *int.*, alas!

'igu-, *v.t.*, carry.

i'gud-, i'gul-, i-'gun-, to beckon, to make gestures.

[cf. Mundari-, qani, to call by the sign of hand.]

i'i:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be lousy, to be nitty.

i'i:-n, *n.*, louse, nit.

i:-n, contr. of i'i:-n, as in go:i-l-i-p, 'I am exceedingly lousy'.

i:'i: (onom.) as in i-i:-qamlo m'a:q-teji, 'they laugh crying, *in!*'

i:'i:-n, laughter of young children the cry of the Indian grouse, *dumul-en*

ij-, *var.* i-, *v.i.*, to go (verb of motion).

ij-a:, ia:-, ja:, 'go'; ijai, iai, jai, jai, 'come'. *pen itte*, 'I go', *pen-ittai*, 'I come'.

[Kharia, -aina:, Pareng-, uai= come.]

i'ja:i, *int.*, *expr.* contempt, disbelief

i'ja:q-en, *var.* ja:q-en, mother.

ij'o:-, to push, to compress.

ij, *var.* i:-, a particle *expr.* emphasis, etc. as in nam-in-nen, 'just now', tagalda-in-nen, 'early in the morning', ag-ij-ja, 'at any-time', og-ij-ja, teg-ij-ja 'anywhere', inij-ja: (*dial.*) anything whatever bato:q-i:-da:ge, 'it looks frightful'.

[cf., Gujarati-, ij, which expresses emphasis, *vile* L. S., I. Vol. IX, pt ii, p. 30; it is traced to Sauraseni *jebbu*, from Skt. -eva. The Soras once lived where Sauraseni was spoken.]

i'ja:ra:-, *var.* jija:ra:-, *expr.* no matter, never mind.

i'jja:, *adj.* no, not, nothing, nay. (used as verb) ab-ijja:-, to annihilate.

i'jja:-ja:-, anything whatever.

i'jja:-soi-, not at all, not a bit. (See soi-.)

ij'je:q-, (id + je:q), to rest on the knee; to lower one's burden (or

load) from the head on the shoulder.

'ikkam-en, (*dial.*) a pen.

ikkam-'mar-en, writer

'ikul-en, an apartment, or compartment; as in *ikul-pet-en* (in a box), or *ikul-su:q-en* (in a house)

il-, *see* el.

'ila:ka:-, jurisdiction. (Hind.)

'ila:m-, auction. (Hind.)

'ilda:-n, *var.* elda:-n, 'ilda:- 'bo:j-en, *var.* elda:bo:j-en, name of a wicked Sora deity

'ilim-'bo:q-en, iliq-bo:q-en, *n.*, rambo

an-iliq-bo:q-en a heap of fresh paddy placed on the threshing-floor.

il'loi-, *var.* il-'lo:j-, id'lo:j-, as in kəmpuq-n-am illoi-ne'ten, 'the muscles of thy belly are contracted; i.e., stomach is starved, a-ju:q-ta:q-en adub-en attije; illoiten; 'the cow does not give milk, it restrains the flow'. (*lit.* ? to fold or coil the bowels.)

illoi-'puq-, 'to contract-the belly'. illoi-puq-en, starved stomach.

'im-, *var.* -em-, jem-, ejm-, *v.i.*, to feel to sense to think of.

Ex. d'o:q-pen an-em-u-ai; '*lit.* I do not feel my body.' i.e. I have lost the sense of touch; I feel benumbed, a-bar-sal-en qaləmji-den, bara:n-ta:sa:n animne-ji, 'if (they) drink mowa liquor, (they) do not feel (the trouble) of cultivation.'

deriv., anəim-en, sensibility, ar-a-m-en, organ of sense. er-animna:-, absence of feeling.

i'm-en, contr. of kəsim-en; as in benta:-im-en, 'hunting of (wild) fowls'; ul-im-en, 'cock-crow'; əso:q-im-en, 'droppings of fowls'; ə-o'n-im-en, 'a chicken'; arəd-im-en, 'hen's egg', rənub-im-en

i:'me:l-, *var.* i'm'e:l-, to delay, to be hesitant, to be suspicious. *Ex.* i:me:l-do:ŋ = (*dial.*), li:sim-do:ŋ, 'do not hesitate'.

im-'mad-, to make signs with the eyes. (*See* mad-ən.)

'i:na: *var.* i:na, a:na:, (*dial.*) = iten, what.

'i:na:m-ən, reward (*Hind.*).

in'de:r-, *var.* an-de:r-, *v.t.*, to place anything against a wall or tree for support.
v.i., to lean on something.

'iŋgill:su:-n, English language.
iŋgilsu:-mar-ən, Englishman.

ini'ja:ŋ-ən, mother (used in songs).

'ini:j-ja:-, (*dial.*) anything whatever.

in-'je:ŋ(ən), *var.* en-je:ŋ, enje:ŋ-, rings worn on the toes.

'injeno:-n, (*Eng.*) engine.

'injeniro:-n, (*Eng.*) Engineer.

'inji-do:, *int.*, why? what for?

'inji-ja:, whatever.

'injo-'injo-, *var.* injo:- injo:-.

-in-ne:n, *suf.* added to nam, 'new', tagelda: morning to express emphasis (*see* -ij).

insə'lo:-n, *var.* ənsəlo:-n, (*q.v.*); a woman, a female; insəlo:-uruntə:, the bamboo rafter, which has a hole at the end into which the end of another bamboo is inserted; insəlo-ŋənan-ra:ŋən is similar to it. (Compare the use of *female* in English with ref. to instruments).

insəlo:-'mar-ən, an eunuch, an impotent man, a coward.

insə'lon-ə-te'nar - dəŋ-tud-'day, the stick containing the groove in a fire drill.

(tud-, and day-, short forms used in compds. instead of t'o:ŋe:-n, 'fire' and daygu:-n, 'stick'.)

[Kharia-, kon-sel; Remo-, selame.]

'insilə:l a term used in incantations as insilə:l-kituŋ-ən-ji.

in-'soi, *var.* ən'soi, alone.

'in-te:n *var.* 'unte:n, 'that'.

-inten-əmme:le, therefore, on account of that.

'intre:l *int.*, Look! there! there!
[*cf.* Malagasy, -indri. Oxford-Eng. Dicty.]

intsə'lo:-n *var.* of ənsə'lo:-n, a woman.

-iŋ-, *var.* iŋ-, *q.v.*

'-i:ŋ-ən, (*n.*, -season) used as the second word in compds. *Ex.* əba-'i:ŋ-' mowa season', orro-'i:-, 'the time of ploughing', dəŋa:-'i:-, 'the hot season', ɣənur-'i:-, 'the rainy season', pur-pur-'i:-, 'the time of offering sacrifice'. (*var.* ɣi:ŋ-ən.)

iŋ'ad-, *var.* iŋgad-.

iŋad'ra:-n, *var.* iŋgadra:-n, *see* aŋdra:-n.

iŋad-'rum-, *var.* iŋgad-rum-, *v.t.*, to shut up (some one) in a room; to imprison.

iŋa:-iŋa:-'iŋa:l (*onom.*) the cry of a new-born baby.

'iŋe:-, *v.t.*, to fail; to be defeated.
[*cf.* Telugu-, *əgu.*]

iŋ'gad-, *v.t.*, to shut, or bolt the door.

iŋ'gad'ra:-n, *var.* aŋdra:-n, (*q.v.*) iŋadra:-n.

'iŋi:-le-ja:, *adv.*, somehow.

iŋ'kub-, *v.i.*, to put on a cover, or veil.

iŋkub-ən, a veil.

'iŋsa:-n, *var.* iŋsa:-n, (*q.v.*).

'iŋu:-da:-n, name of a Sora deity.

-iŋ, contracted form of ɣe:n, first pers pronoun, when it is incorporated in a sentence as an object. *Ex.* ti-iŋ, 'give me', anin tid-

ip-tən, 'he struck me'; tid-do:ŋ-
ip, 'do not strike me'; a'su:-t-
ip, 'it pains-me' (impersonal
use).

(In some dialects- ig is used
instead of -ip.)

[Santali, Birhor, Mahle, Dhangar,
Korwa, Kurku, Kharia, -ip;
Mundari, -ip, aip; iq; Juang,
-aig; Gutob, -niq, o:nig; Remo,
-niq; Pareng, -miq, e-niq.]

'ip-jə-do:, var. inji-do: = iten-
do: ? 'what' ?

'ip-je, used in incantations, etc.

'ijsa:-n, var. ijsa:-n; ijsa:-daŋ-
ən.

[cf. Skt. iṣhā; Oriya, hūsā, the
shaft of a plough.]

ir-, var. er-, to pour slowly or
decant liquor or other liquid.

ir-, var. ir-, jir-, er-, jer-, to go.
(verb of motion, ira-, 'go'; irai-,
'come').

iredoi-'ne:b-ən, var. irenoi-'ne:b-
ən, a kind of lime tree.

'ira:-, v.i. (impl.) to be agreeable, to
be favourable, unte-ə-de:sa. ə-d'a:
ə-rigge ira:-lo:-t-am po:ŋ? 'Is the
climate of that country agreeable
to you?' (used with the aux.verb,
lo:-.)

ira:-loge-n, adj., agreeable.

'ira:b- v.i. (1) to make an effort, to
attempt.

der-, ən-irab-, an-ira:b-na:n, trial,
effort, perseverance, interest.

(2) To be able to do.

'ma:-'ja:ti:-n, low caste. [cf.
Telugu arajati.]

'ira:m-, v.i. (impl.) to be happy,
to be free.

'ira:m-'muj-, the same as above.

ira:m-'mui-e-gerob-'go:b-, an easy-
chair (coinage).

ira:-'tug-na:-ge, in an irrespons-
ible, careless manner.

ir-'bud-ən, n., a small bear.

[bud-, contr. of kəm-bud-ən, a
bear.]

ir'do:doi-, var. irduduj-, v.t., to re-
bound, to frisk.

ir'gal-, var. ar'gal (q.v.).

'irgiti-da:-ge, disgustingly.

irir-'sij-ən, var. erel-sij-ən, hus-
band's younger brother.

ir-'je:ŋ-, v.i., to leap over.

'isəm, poison (from Telugu).

'isənəb-'tid-ən, snipe (from
English).

[tid-ən, contr. of ontid-ən, a bird.]

'isa:-lo:-, v.i. (impl.) to have the
idea.

'isaga:-, v.i., to ruin by witchcraft.
adj., wicked, crafty.

'isaga:-n, n., envy, mischief;
craftiness.

'iso:səm, n., faithfulness, grati-
tude (through vulgar Telugu).

'issaponji:- n., sponge (from
English); [such English words
are used in schools].

'isum-, v.i. (impl.) to like as in
isum-tip, 'I like (it)'; an-isum-
ip, 'I do not like (it).

'ite-n, inter. pron., what? which?
ite-ba:-n, ite:n-a-sən, ite:n-əmme-
le, what for? why?

ite:n-a-sən, gam-lende:n, conj. (lit.
what for? if thou say) because.

ite:n-do: ? } what is the matter?
ite:n-do:ŋ ? }

ite:n-te-, rel. pron., as in ite:n-te
ite:n-te amən qart-ip, unte titt-
am, 'what thou askest me,
that I shall give thee'.

iza:ra:-, var. ijara:-, 'never mind'.

j

[j]- this phonetic symbol represents the palatal continuant sound heard in such Sora words as *jəm*, 'to cover', *jaŋi*, 'three', *ʋjəŋ-ən*, 'the sun', *ija*, 'go'. The [j] sound heard after [ɪ] is the glide. It may be compared with the Telugu sound in *kaḷa*, 'fruit', Oriya sound in *nitja*, 'always', English sound in *yes*.

The final [j] in some Sora words as *pa:ruj*- is checked and it loses its voice; it is then like the German sound [ç] a palatal spirant. This symbol is not, however used, in the transcription; checked [j] and checked [ç] are heard as [i] when they occur finally and are generally so transcribed. *Ex.* *pa:ruj-pa:ruj*; *rənaj*, *rənai*- (*See Manual*, p 3, *f.n.* 3.)

[j̥]- this phonetic symbol represents checked [j] which occurs in a few words like *gənaj* (*see Manual*, p. 14).

jə'no:-(jə)n, (ʋjo- with inf. -ən-) the act of putting into (a vessel, etc.)

jəno:ga:b-ən, mouthful, as *muə* as is held in the mouth: a morsel; *Ex.* *dəraka: jəno:ga:b ə-suda:je lu:n qad-gad-te:ji*, ' (they) cut the meat into (pieces) as large as can be held in the mouth '.

jə'nu:n-, (ʋju:- with inf. -ən-), the act of shaking off.

jə'num-ən, (ʋjum- with inf. -ən-) covering, a veil.

jə'rar-ruj-da:ŋ-ən, a churning staff. [compd. verb *jar-ruj*, with inf. -ər-, + *da:ŋ*, contr. of *duggu:n*, stick.]

jə'rum-jum-ka:b-ən, covering cloth; veil.

ja:-(ʋi-, ʋij-, to go + a:-, imperative suf.) go.

[Gutob, Remo-, *ja*; Pareng-, *jə* = go]

jado:ga:mle, *var.* *pado:ga:mle*, *adv.*, in a line.

jado:-'gud-, straight road or way. [*jod-*, contr. cf *taggor-ən*, way, path.]

'*jager*, *adv.*, *see* *əgər*.

jagər-ga:m-le, *adv.*, fast, firmly, soundly as in *jagər-ga:mle dim-mad-le na:*, '(I) slept soundly'?

'*jaga:-*, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to become black; to be overheated

'*jaga-dəm-*, *adj.*, black, scorched.

'*jaga-da:-'ka:b-*, a black cloth.

'*jaga-le*, *jaga:ga:mle*, *adv.*, black.

'*ja:gi-*, thrice

ja:gi-punja-, 'lit. threc-fours,' i.e. twelve (*lebu*), generally used for a sum of four annas.

[Pareng-, *ja:gi(i)*, 'three'].

ja:'ja:ŋ-ən, mother's younger sister; father's younger sister; step-mother.

ja:n, *var.* *e:n*, *ia:n*, how? what? *ja:n-ga:m-le*, *var.* *ən-ga:mle*, *conj.* used to introduce an explanation of the previous statement.

'*ja:nten-ə'm-e:le*, *var.* *ə:nten-əme-le*, why? what for?

'*ja:n-ulla:!* *int.*, who knows what it is? (*e:n + o: + la:*).

ja:ŋ-! *var.* *jəŋ!* *int.*, O mother.

ja:ŋ-ən, *var.* *ia:ŋ-ən*, *ija:ŋ-ən*, *jəŋ-ən*, *io:ŋ-ən*, mother.

[Santali, Mahle, Mundari, Dhan-gar, -e:ga:-, Birhor, -e:ga: a:ja:ŋ-; Korwa, -iga:- Gutob, Remo, -io:ŋ; Pareng-, a:ja:ŋ.]

'*ja:ŋ-ga:m-le*, *var.* 'ja:n-ga:mle, *e:n-ga:mle*, how.

'ja:ŋ-le-o-^oo:-n-le, *lit.* 'becoming a mother—becoming a child'; *i.e.*, in a respectful, friendly manner.

jar-, *var.* jer-, *pref.* added to verbs to express the idea of renewal. *Ex.* jar-me:ŋ-, 'to revive', jar-tid-, 'to beat again'.

'jara:-n, *var.* jara:-n, *adv.* in the meanwhile; in a little while.

'jar-da:-, to relapse.

jar-'jar-, jar-'jar-re-n, around, on all sides; round and round *Ex.* jar-jarren gobteji, (they) sit around. (In some parts ə-dider is used.)

'jarre-, 'again' as in jarre ab-qid-dəmnat-, appear again, *i.e.*, come and see me once more.

je-'je-baŋ-logə-, *adv.* as in pəsi-jən-ji je-je-baŋ-logə: məre:ŋ-teji, 'The children are growing up in good health'.

je:l-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be covered.

deriv., ab-je:l-, *caus.* of je:l-, to bury something in the ground and press the earth firmly.

jobba:leŋ-ən ab-je:l-dəm-ne:ten, 'he sank in the mire'. ab-je:l-ja:ŋ-ən, a funeral ceremony performed when the charred bones of a cremated corpse are buried in the village cemetery.

jem-, *var.* im-, to feel.

jeŋ-'jeŋ-, *v.i.*, to blow gently as breeze; *caus.* əj-jeŋ-jeŋ.

jer-, *var.* jar-, *pref.* to express the sense of again. d'a:-n jer-s'or-re, 'water boiled again'.

jer-, *var.* jir-, n, er-, *v.i.*, to go (a verb of motion) jer-a:, 'go'; jer-ai, 'come'. (*refl.*) to run, to return as jernete:n.

(a *verb* of motion) jern-a:, 'go back', 'run away', jern-ai, come back, 'run this side'.

jer-, (*dial.*) for per-, to burn (as dry weeds, etc.)

jer-jer-'de:sa:-n, foreign country. jer-jer-de:sa:-mar, foreigner, traveller.

jim-, *var.* im-, to feel; to think of as in anin jim-tip pa:?' 'does he think of me?'

jiŋ-'ja:ŋ-jiŋ-'ja:ŋ-ga:mle, (*onom.*) in a jingling manner.

jiŋ-'jiŋ-ga:mle, *adv.* (*onom.*) (expresses the sound heard when the wind blows).

jiŋ-jiŋ-riŋ-ən, the wind that blows.

[riŋ-, *contr.* of riŋ-gen, 'wind']

jiŋ-jiŋ-riŋ-dəm, *adj.*, breezy.

jir-, *see* jer-.

jo:-n, *contr.* of əjo:-n, 'fish' as in ə-lu:d-jo:n, gills of the fish; (ə) kurrəŋ-jo:-n, scales of the fish; jam-jo:-mar, fisherman, tem-jo-bo:ŋ, a woman that sells fish; adni-jo:-n, kukkili-jo:-n, mai-gur-jo:-n, etc are some of the varieties known to Soras.

jo:-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to be compressed; to bear pain, anger, etc.

kintəŋ-nam əj-jo:-na-tam, 'I shall make thee suppress thy pride'.

jo:-tam-, to gag the mouth.

v.t., to put in- (reduplicated).

jo:-'gab-, *v.t.*, to wrap.

j- 'jo:-, (1) to tuck up; (2) to put in as so:du:a:leŋ-ən darəj-ən u:a:b-ən, jo-jo:-le paŋ-tit-t-am, 'I shall put in the plate rice and vegetables and bring (and give) it to thee'.

jo-'jo:-n, fish in children's language.

jo-'jo:-, tag of rum-rum-.

j'o-j-en, a stranger; a term applied to all non-Soras, especially to the Oriyas; Telugus are called kampun-n-ji.

j'o-j-ba:dəm-, tag-words.

jo:ŋ-'joŋ-, to pour rice, etc., into a vessel (Distinguish between jo-

and jo:ɣ-; uɑ:b-ən jo:tɛ:ji, ruŋkun jo:ɣ-te:ji.)

'jo:ri: ! *int.*, *expr.* grief, pity, etc.

ju:-, *v.t.*, shake.

v.i. (refl.) to tremble, to shiver.

ju:-dɑm-, (*refl.*) to shiver.

ju-'ju:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to droop.

ju-ju:-'bo:j-ən, the goddess of smallpox.

ju-'ju:-je-'je-, to be wrinkled, and puckered.

ju-'ju:n-ji, tag of ju-jum-ji, ancestors, elders.

ju-'ju:ɣ, grandmother.

jum-, *v.t.*, to cover the body with cloth, the house with thatch).

der., jɛrum-jum-kɑ:b-ən, a blanket. jɛnum-surɣ-ən; thatching a house.

jum-'jum-, *see* jum-.

jum-'mol:-, *v.i.*, to be misty or foggy.

(mol:-, *contr.* of modan, 'mist').

juɣ-ən, *rar.* joɣ-ən, *contr.* of vjuɣ-ən, *rar.* ojuɣ-ən, 'the sun', *e.g.*, t'ar-juɣ-ən, light or brightness of the sun; pai-juɣ-ən, ponai-juɣ-ən, 'the halo of the sun'; mo-juɣ-ən, 'eclipse of the sun', the divisions of time are expressed by adding juɣ-ən to the descriptive word as in the following expressions:

bub-juɣ-ən, 'sunset'; 'dai-bur-j(ɣ-ən) 'lit. climb-hill-sun,' *i.e.*, sunrise; dal-bur-j-, dɑkɑ:-bur-j-, about 4 p.m.; dɣ-j-. 'dawn';

gɑgɑ:-nɑ:-j-, 8 a.m. (meal time), gɑri:-j-, noon; gɑj-j-, 7 p.m., je:-j-, (red sun) 6 a.m.; jum-dar-j-, (eat rice-time) 10 a.m.; kindal-salum-j-, 12-30 p.m. (the time when basket weavers close their work); le:ɣ-boɣ-j-, 3 p.m. the time when buffalos rise to return home; me-dor-me-dor-j-, 7 p.m.; orub-j-, evening; orro:-salum-j-, (stop ploughing) 4 p.m.; rube:ɣ-j-, 3 p.m.; sadi:-j-, 2 p.m., saju:-j-, 5 p.m., tadɣ-tadɣ-j-, 11 a.m.; tursɑ:-j-. (?); tambɑ:-j- noon; ur-goi-j-, (unyoking)- 10 a.m.; tambɑ:-dul-j-, 11 a.m.; dim-mad-j-, bed-time. All these words may be used as impersonal verbs (j. stands for juɣ-ən in the expressions mentioned above).

juɣ-'kub-, to cover the whole body including the head.

jur-, (*redup.*) to shake off.

jur-, used in *compd. verbs*, as si-jur-, pi-jur-, gu-jur- and jur-pud- (*q.v.*)

jur-'jur-, tag of jur-pud-.

jur-'ja:ɣ-, to shake the branches of a tree like the tamarind so that the ripe fruits may fall down.

jur-'pid-, *rar.* jur-pud-, to shake off.

jur-'pud-, tag of jur-jur-.

jur-pud-'u:-le-, *n., adv.* (participle form) having dishevelled hair.

j

[j]- this phonetic symbol represents the voiced palatal sound which occurs in many Sora words, initially, medially and finally, *e.g.* jelu:-n, 'flesh', sɛnɑbjɑ:-n, 'work', unte-ə-pɛsij, 'that child'; final [j] is generally checked and is heard

as [i]; but when it is followed by a vowel it is pronounced in the usual way, *Ex.* pɛsij-ən, 'a child.' [j] seems to be a fricative like [j] and not an affricate as in the English word jelly. Nor is it a plosive as in the Sanskrit word

jalam (in official transliteration) 'water'. This sound occurs in some neo-Aryan languages of India, *E.g.* bhāgya (in official transliteration), in which y is heard as the Sora [j]; so also the final sound in āj (in official transliteration) which is derived from the Sanskrit word *adya*, 'to-day'. It may be presumed that in Sanskrit, y [j] is voiced when it is preceded by a voiced plosive and loses the voice when it follows a voiceless plosive. Marathi, Gujarati, etc., differ from Bengali, Oriya, etc., in the pronunciation of the fricative [j] = y in the official transliteration. (*cf.* the continental pronunciation of j in Latin.) In the words *bazar-en*, *gazulli-n*, *gorzaŋ-en*, etc., z is heard instead of j in some dialects.

It is to be noted that [j] in some Sora words can be shown to have developed out of plosives [k, q]; *e.g.*, the plural suffix, -ji in Sora is -gi in Parong, and -ki in Kharia and Juang.

[j] this phonetic symbol represents the checked sound of [j] at the end of many Sora words, which is heard as [i]; *e.g.* *rəŋaj*, *raŋai*, *kəm buj*, *kəmbui*; when a vowel or consonant follows [j] the check is removed, as *rəŋaj-en*; *kəmbuj-en*; *gij + ta-i* = *gittari*.

jə'gid-, *v.i.*, to be sticky.

adj., sticky. *j. -lo-n*, 'clay'.
[*lo-n*, contr. of *ləboi-n*, 'earth'.]

jə'kaŋ-, *v.i.*, to form into a lump, to be curdled

adj., lumpy; *ə-j. ruŋ-en*, a lump of cooked rice; *ə-j. sid-en*, a lump of *ragee*-food.

[*ruŋ*, contr. of *ruŋku-n*, 'rice';
sid-, contr. of *sitteri-n*, 'ragee'.]

jə'kaŋ-dəm-, *adj.*, firm, curdled.

jə'kaŋ-ga:mle, *adv.*, in a lump tightly, firmly.

jə'le:ŋ-en, *n.*, a flat rock, tag of *ta:la-n*.

jə'lo:-, *jə'lo:-dəm-*, slippery, greasy.

jə'loj, tag in *gəloi-le-jəloi-le*.

jə'loj-, *v.i.*, to slide.

jəloj-'be-r-en, drawling speech.

jəloj-'gar-, dysentery.

jəna-n, (√*ja-*, to receive with inf. -*ən*) reception, acceptance.

jə'nab-, *n.*, variety, kind, article, etc., *E.g.* *kinte-n jaŋgi jə'nab*, *monloi jə'nab dəku-ten*, 'there are three or five sorts of plantains'.

jə'nab-'gatera-ne:h-, the plant, called cowhage.

jə'nab-kur-en, a variety of cowhage.

(√*jab-*, to touch, with inf. -*ən*,
kur-, contr. of *kuru-n*, hairs,
down.)

jə'nab-'lab-en, munching (compd. *jab-lab-*, with inf. -*ən*-)

jəna:-'jagga:ta-r-ne:b-en, a kind of plant (Tel. *du:lagondi*.)

-jəna'le:m-en, smoothness. (*jəle:m*
• with inf. -*ən*-).

jəna:ŋ-, *jəna:ŋ-'de:n*, a particle.
expr. 'though, even if, however'.

(This is a more emphatic form than *ja:-*.)

jəna:ŋ-'lo:n, hard ground having hardy bushes, (*ja:ŋ-en + ləbo:n*).

jənaŋ-lo:-'sum-en, the deity residing among the bushes.

jənaŋ-lo-'pur-en, the sacrifice offered to that deity.

jənardi:ja:-, *v.t.*, to secrete.

jənar'ruj-, *v.t.* (*jab + ruj-*, with inf. -*ən*-) to churn, to spirt.

jəna'ru:n, depth, (*jəru:-*, with inf. -*ən*-).

jə'nati-, *v.t.*, to settle prices.
(*ja:ti*, with inf. -ən-).

jə'na:-ti:-n, price; cost.

jə'na:-ti:-n, *n.* (*dial.*) broomstick.
(*✓ja:-*, to sweep, with inf. -ən-)

jənd'r'u:m-ən, *see* *jandr'u:m-*.

jənd'r'um-gənd'r'a:-, tag-words,
expr. harvest, property, wealth.

jə'ne:m-ən, *var.* **jə'ne:b-ən** (*✓je.b-*,
to swear).

jə'ni-n, *✓ji-*, to tie, bind with
inf. -ən-) a bundle, a clot.

jəni-dub-ən, a girdle, a belt, waist
band.

[*dub-*, a word used in compds.
instead of *dia-n*, 'waist', which
has no contracted form.]

jənid-ən, that which sticks, gum,
bird-lime, a stick covered with
bird-lime. (*jid-*, with inf. -ən-)

jənid-lo:-n, clay, clayey-soil

jəni-dub-ən, *see* *jəni-n*.

jəni-ka'd-ən, a knot.

jəni-kud-in, broomstick.

jənim-ən, (*✓jim-*, to rest with
inf. -ən-) a place of rest (*dial.*).

jə'nim-ən, a lump of tamarind.

jə'nim-ən, a plant called *Achy-*
ranthus Aspera; a lime twig.

jəniŋ-arji:-'o:l-ən, (coinage)
petition.

jəniŋ-pa'l-'ka:b-ən, *see* *jiŋ-pa:l-ən*.

jəno:-n, (*✓jo-*, to sweep with
inf. -ən-).

jəno:-ji-ji:-n, a broomstick,
(formed by tying together the
slender sticks of the broom
plant.)

jəno:-(lo:-)kud-ən, the same as
above.

[*Mundari*, *Birhor*, -jono, broom-
stick.]

jəno:-ba'r-'ne:b-ən, a bushy plant
used for sweeping instead of a
broomstick.

jə'no:d-ən, (*✓jo:g-* with inf. -ən-)
smearing, coating, application.

jə'noggadi-n, *see* *jooggadi-n*.

jə'nrid-, (*✓jid-*, with double inf.).

jə'nul-ən, (*✓jul-*, redup., to string
beads, etc., with inf. -ən-) *jənul-*
jul-tuŋ-ən, strings of beads (worn
by men and women among the
Soras).

jə'nu:nter-ən, *var.* **jəno:nter-**,
jənumtər-, beasts. (From *Skt.*
jantu)

jənumtər-tuŋ-ən, Mars, or Venus.

jə'num-ən, (*✓jum-*, to eat with
inf. -ən-). The act of eating food.

jənum-'jum-ən, (*✓jum-*, redup.,
to eat, with inf. -ən-). Anything
that is eaten, food, *bon-bon* (child-
ren's language).

jənum-'da:r-ən, cooked rice served
as food to the men in the fields
by their women (*jənum-da:r-*
'boŋən-ji) who take it there.

[*Mundari*, -jonom, 'eating', 'feast';
Indonesian, *kənum*, eating.
see *jum-*.]

jə'rallab-, *v.t.*, to chew (compd. verb
jal-lab- with inf. -ər-).

adj. in compds. **jə'rallab-ji:-n**, the
molar teeth, (*lit.* teeth which are
a means of chewing; *see* -ər-).

jə'ra:-(oi)-, *expr.* 'for a while';
'for the present'; as advance.

jəriŋarji:-'o:l-ən, a petition (?).

jəriŋ-jiŋ-'bu:-n, a spider.

[*bu:-*, is *bud-*, a contr. of *bud-bud*
-ən, an insect, or worm.]

jəriŋ-pad-'ka:b-ən, *see* *jiŋ-pa:l*.

jəri:-'su:l-ən, a vessel furnished
with a spout, used in drinking and
sprinkling.

jəro:d-'jə:d-re:-'mi-n, ointment,
balm.

[*✓jo:d-*, redup., 'to smear', with
inf. -ən-; *re:-*, contr. of *re:gəm*

medicine; *mr-*, contr. of *mijol-*, oil.]

jəru:-'da:-n, deep water.

jəru:di:-n.

ja:-, *v.t.*, to accept, to receive; hold.

ku'du:-n ja:-t-iŋ ode? ija:-? Wilt thou accept food from me or not? aija:-si:-am, '(1)' will not receive from thy hand'.

der., *jəna:-n, jəndra:-n*.

ab-ja:-, *caus.* of *ja:-*, 'to hand'; to make one receive.

ja:-, *v.t.*, to sweep, as in *jəna:ti:-n batte jate-ji*, '(they) sweep with a broom'.

ja:-, a particle, *expr.* 'or', 'any', 'whatever', also, likely, 'either . . . or', 'even'. *Ex.* *anin ja:-amən ja:-*, 'he or you'. *ite ja:-tiŋ*, 'give me anything whatever', *dukri:-ŋen-ja:-əmmele reŋəm tiŋ*, *uag!* 'give me medicine for the sake of my wife also'; (note the position of *ja:-*).

[Mundari, Birhor, *ja:-*, 'perhaps'.]

ja:-n, (*dial.*) *var.* **j'a:d-ən**, snake.

ja:-n, contr. of *jate:-n*, gingelly, *sesamum*.

ja:ate, *n.*, a beast (*dial.*).

ja:b-, *v.i.*, to prick, pierce; to touch. (Sometimes reduplicated), to stick (as paste). *derin*, *jəna:b-ən*; *ab-ja:b-*, *caus.* of *ja:b-*. *Ex.* *anin s'uŋ-ən ə-rade-tud-ən ab-ja:bete-n*, 'he set fire to the house'.

ja:b-, to be agreeable, as in *kan əku'du do:ŋ-n-am əj-ja'be, ga:-do:ŋ*, 'This food is not agreeable to you, do not eat (it)'.

'jab-ən, contr. of *jammo:l-ən*, 'seeds' as in *kub-jab-ən*, a sacrifice before sowing seeds. *bud-jab-*, to sow seed.

'jabəŋ-, 'brown' or 'red' as in *jabəŋ-ta:ŋ-ən*, 'a red cow'. (*See ta:ŋ-ən*.)

'jabar-, *v.t.*, to wet.

der., *er-jabar*, to remove moisture.

v.i., to become wet.

adj., *jabar-ka:b-ən* 'wet cloth' *jabar-lo:-n*, 'marshy soil'. [*lo:-n*, contr. of *ləbo:-n*, land.]

'jab-da:-, (1) to suck or munch with noise, (2) to be suppurated.

'jabəq-, 'jabed-dəm, tasteless, insipid.

jabel-'so:l-, a variety of soil (?).

jab-'jab-, (1) to adjure; (2) to abut.

jab-'jab-dəm, *adj.* rough; coarse.

jab-'kur-(lo:-), *v.i.* (*impl.*) to smart.

derin, *jəna:b-kur-ən*, *n.*, *jab-kur-loŋe*, *adv.*

jab-'la'b-, *var.* **jalla:b-**, 'to munch'.

derin, *jəna:la'b-ən*, *n.*

jab-mu:l-ən, *var.* **jam-mu'l-ən**,

'ja:bon-de. *See jənde*.

jad-, *v.t.* (1) to lay by, to keep, to reserve.

(2) [with *ba-r*, 'again',] to strike a person or an animal that has already been struck.

j'a:d-ən, *see ja:d-ən* below.

ja:d-ən, contr. of *j'a:d-ən*, 'snake.'

Ex. *ə-ja:d-lo:ŋ-ən*, belly worm; *ə-laŋar-ja:d-ən*, 'the hood of the snake'; *ə-naŋa:ja:d-ən*, 'the cobra'; *ided-ja:d-ən*, 'the coils of the snake'; *ə-la:ba:ja:d-ən*, (*ə-rəp-usa:l-ja:d-ən*) slough of the snake.

j'a:d-ən-ə-la:ba:la:ba:am-tə, is a benediction meaning 'may you live long'.

[*cf.* Sans. *vja:la>bjal (>ja:d)*.]

'jadəŋ-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to become mature as *rogo:-n jadəŋ*, 'the

red gram is mature. jadəŋ-mar-ən, a middle aged man.

'jadda:-, *v.i.*, be unable to articulate words clearly.

jadda-mar; a thick tongued man.

'jaddi-ga:mle, like the pattering of drops of water.

'jadi-, true.

jadi-n, truth; jadi-ga:mle, ə-jədi:-n, accordingly, actually.

[Marati-, jadi:-, root.]

'ja:di:-n, *var.* jəna:di:-n, jadui-bo:j-ən, husband's brother's wife.

jadib-'jadib-ga:mle, *adv.* in a stream; *Ex* əmad-dam jabib-jabib-ga:mle gəlo:lo, 'tears fell in a stream'.

'jadir, (*onom.*), *expr.* the neighing of a horse; the trumpeting of an elephant.

'jadir-ga:mle, *var.* jadür-, *adv.*, loudly.

'jadir-'gur, to rain incessantly.

j'a:d-'lo:j-ən, belly-worm.

[lo:j-ən, *contr.* of (?) onloida:-n, 'bowels']

'jado:r-ga:mle, in a stream; as a current.

'jadru:p-, (*onom.*) the growl of a tiger; bellowing of a bull.

jadui-'boj-ən, *var.* ja:di:-n, *q.v.*

'jadu:-, *adj.*, wild; as jadü-mar, a barbarian; jadü-me:d-ən, a wild goat.

[me:d-, *contr.* of kimme:d-ən, 'goat']

jadu:sor-, a hill-Sora.

[sor-, *contr.* of sora:-n, a man of the Sora, (or Savara) tribe.]

'jadür-loge-, -ga:mle, loudly, like the screaming of a child, like neighing of a horse, kulba:n-ji suno:mən-ji jadur-loge gu:te-ji

'ghosts and spirits howl very loudly'.

jaga:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be scorched black.

'jaga:-dēm-, *adj.*, black.

'jagalli-, the name of one of the depressed classes called the jag-gilis.

'jagamta:-n, *var.* jaganta:-n, name of Sora deity.

jaganna:do:-n, a prop. name adopted by the Hinduized Soras. (Jagannadha).

'jagarta:-le, watchfully, carefully (Hind; Telugu).

jagi-n, *n.*, gum.

ja'gid-, *adj.*, viscid, sticky.

ja:gid-lo:-n, clay.

ja:gid-mad-ən, sticking eyes.

ja:i-, *int. expr.* (1) suspicion, disbelief; wonder. (2) 'Now! Well!' (used in accosting).

ja:i-, (*dial.*) a particle, having the force of 'from' as ammaŋ-jai, 'from the beginning'; tette-ja:i, 'from there'.

jailli-'su:ŋ-ən, (*Eng*) jail, prison-house.

jaipodo-'ne:b-ən, a kind of tree, called *gollechi* in Telugu.

'ja:ita:-, *v.i.*, to get down; to be lowered.

adj., short; lower.

'ja:ita:-n, *n.*, the ground.

adv., down, below.

'jaita:-gig'gij-ən, downcast look.

'jaita:-gor'za:ŋ-ən, the lower part of the village.

jaita:-'je:ŋ-ən, the lower part of the leg.

jaita:-'mar-, a short man.

jaita:n e-dija:-'su:ŋ-, the ground floor.

'jaita: 'puŋ-en, *n.*, abdomen below the navel.

[puŋ, *contr.* of kimpuŋ-en, belly.]

'jaita: 'tam-en, the lower lip.

[tam-, used in compds. instead of t'o:d-en 'mouth', which has no contracted form.]

'ja:ja:n, debt, which bears interest.

'ja:ja:n-'rida:-n, tag-words, *expr.* debts.

'ja:ja:n-'suja:-n, tag-words, *expr.* debts.

'ja:ja: 'mar-en, debtor.

ja:j'jad-, *v.t.* (✓jad-, to wipe, redup.).

(1) Wipe sweat, tears, water, etc. *v.i.*, to cease as rain.

ja:j'jal-, *var.* jejjel- (jel + jel-), *adj.*, fat as jajjal-taŋ-.

v.i. (*impl.*) to become fat and strong.

'jakab-, *adj.* weary.

v.i. (*impl.*) to be weary.

'jak-aŋ-, *adj.*, thick, hard, lumpy; as jak-aŋ-kul-en, jak-aŋ-dar-en.

v.i. (*impl.*) to become thick, etc.

'jakaŋ-ga:m-, *adj.* 'thick', (as congee, soup, milk, porridge, cloth, etc.)

[Korwa, jakar-, very good (as food).]

'ja:kin-, *var.* ja:kiŋ-, wholly, entirely.

'ja:kin-, *n.*, echo.

v.i., to echo.

'ja:kiŋ, *var.* ja:kin.

'jakkem-, *var.* jak-aŋ-.

[*cf.* Oriya, jokkha.]

'jakkab-, (*onom.*) a kind of click.

'jakk-aŋ, *var.* jak-aŋ, firm, well built.

-jakka:-te, tag of purba:-te.

'jakkum-'jakkum-ga:mle, (*onom.*), *adv.*, in a hopping manner, hop-pingly.

ja:l-, *var.* jal-'ja:l-, *v.t.*, to lick.

deriv., ja:na:l-en, *n.*

[Mundari-, jal, 'to lick', ja:na:l, licking.]

'jaled-en, *var.* 'ja:lel-en, ja:ler-en, house lizard with a scarlet tail; (*Lacerta Interpunctata* Linn).

'ja:lemali, *n.*, a glow worm.

ja: 'laŋ-, *v.t.*, to respond. *adj.*, ja:laŋ-ber-, reply.

'ja:la:-n, *n.*, a net. (Skt. ja:la:-)

jal'(l)aŋ-, *v.i.*, to munch.

'jalad-en, *var.* jalal-en, ja:lar-en, ja:led-en, *q.v.* the ground lizard.

'ja:le:-, *var.* je:le:-, *adj.*, long. *v.i.*, to be or to grow long. ab-ja:le:, *caus.*, to make long. ja:le:-dæm-*adj.*, long. ja:na:lem, 'length'.

[Mundari, Birhor-, jiliŋ; Santali-, ja:leŋ.]

ja'le:m-, *adj.*, smooth.

ri, to be smooth.

ab-ja:le:n, *var.* ja:le:n-, *caus.*, to make smooth.

deriv., ja:na:lem-en, smoothness.

• [Mundari-, jilad, slippery; jolom, 'to plaster'; Santali-, jolom, to plaster.]

'ja:lja:-n, name of a Sora deity.

jal-jal-, *var.* of jajjal-.

ja:l-'ja:l-le mui-'mui-le, tag-words *expr.* 'having licked'.

'jalla:-n, a variety of fish (Telugu ?)

'jalla:-, *var.* ja:na:-, *v.i.*, to become lean; to be slow.

jal'la:b-, to munch.

jalla:-le, *adv.*, *var.* ja:na:-le, feebly.

'jalla:-'so:la:-, *n.*, a kind of fishing net.

'jalle:-, caus. of jale, to extend, to enlarge. (The caus. pref. ab- is here infixed.)

jallema:-n, (jab-lem), figuration as in pēnado:-n jallema:-.

ja'lo:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to slip, to slide. *adj.*, slippery.

jalo:-'bo:ŋ-en, a kind of fish.

ja'lo:-da:- 'ne'b-en, a kind of tree (called pedda-beḡaḡi in Telugu); the leaves which are used as poultice for wounds, etc.

ja-'loi-gar-, inflammation of the bowels.

v.i. (*impl.*) to be afflicted with it.

ja'lo:-ja'lo:-, very slimy.

jalo:-'jiŋ-en, a kind of weed, called *suritaḡu-tirra* in Telugu, used as medicine for cuts.

ja:m(ə)ki:-'tud-en, a fuse.

ja:m(ə)ki:-tud-'ba:l-en, a match lock gun.

[tud-, a word used in compds. instead of t'o:ge:n, 'fire' which has no contracted form. ba:l-, contr. of bada:-n, a gun.]

'ja:mi:n-en, bail, surety (Hind.).

ja:mi:n-mar-en, a person standing as surety for another.

ja:mi:n-ol-en, a bail warrant.

ja:m-'ja:m-, heard in the cry of a grail (Sora-gudin); aḡam-ja:m-pe aḡjam-pe aḡjam-pe aḡj-g'uṛr-.

'ja:mma:-, 'to come' as in bōten ja:mmai:-ten-bōten sōlo:ŋ ai:-ten ? 'said in anger as a challenge.

jam-'ma'r-en, *var.* ja:m'ma'r-en, *n.*, a hawk.

(√jam-, 'to catch' + mar-, pea-fowl.)

jam-'mul-en, seed.

ja:mtūr-'ji:ma:-, *v.i.*, to be drowned.

'ja:nd:-n, *var.* ja:nd:na:-n, bribe, douceur.

ja'na:di:-n, sister-in-law, husband's brother's wife.

'jana:-na:-n, *var.* of ja:nd:-n.

'ja:n-de:-! *int. expr.* come along! (*sing.*) (? ja:i + o:n + de).

ja:bōn-de:-! *int. expr.* come along! (*pl.*) (? ja:-ba:-o:n + de).

jan(d)'ra:-n, ja:-, with double infix.

jan(d)riŋ-'ji:ŋ-en, cobweb; spider's web.

jan(d)'r'um-, *var.* jendr'um-, *n.*, food, harvest, produce, paddy; crops; wealth.

ja:ndr'um tittai lebu teḡ, '(I) shall pay in kind, there is no money'.

j:-ga:ŋ-en, harvest-month.

j:-i:ŋ-en, harvest-season; autumn.

[√jum 'to eat' with double infix.]

jan(d)'r'um-gandr'a:-, tag-words, *expr.* food, wealth, produce of the cultivated fields and forests.

jan(d)'r'um-'si:-n, the right hand, 'ja:ndrum-si:- o-se:ŋ-en, right hand side.

[Santali, Mundari, Birhor-, jom-ti, 'right hand'.]

jan(d)'r'um-'tid-en, the house sparrow.

[tid-, contr. of ontid-en, a bird.]

jan(d)'r'um-'tuj-, the planet Mars.

[tuj-, contr. of tui-tuj-en, a star.]

jan-ja:n-'ne'b-en, a kind of tree called kōḡa-piḡḡi cheṭṭu in Telugu.

'janla:-, *var.* jalla:-, *v.i.*, to become weak.

janla-'pūra:da:-, to be fatigued, or tired.

'janna:ŋ-en, a contrivance to catch birds.

'janna:ŋ-, *var.* janno:ŋ-en, the ragee field.

jan(d)'rid-, (✓jid-, with double infix).

janr^oum-, *see* jan(d)r^oum-.

jantero:n, a machine (Oriya).

'janta:n, *n.*, a set; a couple (Telugu).

janta:'mar-en-ji, *pl.*, turns.

janta:'ta:ŋ-en, team of oxen.

jante:n-, *var.* jaŋ-te'n, a kind of plantain (Tel. chakrakeli).

ja:ŋ-, *var.* jeŋ-, juŋ-, jun-, *v.t.*, to send off (as bride to the bridegroom's house.)

ja:ŋ-, *v.*, *adj.*, in compds., bone-bony-.

(ə-)'ja:ŋ-en, *n.*, a bone, a hard dry stalk, fibres.

It occurs in several compds., *e.g.*, ara:ja:ŋ-en, antənum-ja:ŋ-o:ŋ-en, daku-ja:ŋ-, dap-ja:ŋ- (as tobacco), gade-ja:ŋ-en, gor-ja:ŋ-en, jo-jo-ja:ŋ-, kin-ja:ŋ-en, kinja:ŋ-baleŋ-en, (ə)-maja:ŋ, oloi-ja:ŋ-en, rui-ja:ŋ-lu-ber-, run-ja:ŋ-en, ta:la-ja:ŋ-en, tar-ja:ŋ-, ummaŋ-ja:ŋ-, ə-sin-ja:ŋ- (restricted in use with ref. to *ragi* porridge); (ə) ja:ŋ-lo:; ə-ja:ŋ-buj-en, ə-ja:ŋ-ya:ŋ-en, ə-ja:ŋ-kuj-en, ə-ja:ŋ-kur-en, ə-ja:ŋ-po'd-en, ə-ja:ŋ-sa:n-en, ə-ja:ŋ-sar-en, ə-ja:ŋ-sid-en; ja:ŋ-ja:ŋ-rug-en, ə-ja:ŋ-mar-, ja:ŋ-ja:ŋ-mar-.

deriv., abja:ŋ-, ajja:ŋ-, *caus. form.*

(ə)ja:ŋ-maja:ŋ-, tag-words, *expr.* rubbish.

[Santali, Mundari, Birhor, -ja:ŋ-, (1) seed, kernel, stone of fruits (2) bone, (3) wood, (4) fibres, etc.]

ja:ŋ-, (?) in daku-ja:ŋ- (*q.v.*); je:ja:ŋ-, *q.v.*

'ja:ŋga:da:n-, (used in incantations) life.

'ja:ŋi-mole-, *adv.*, instantaneously, suddenly.

ja:ŋ-'ja:ŋ- ja:ŋ-'ja:ŋ-dem-, *adj.*, solid, hard, arid. ja:ŋ-ja:ŋ-lo:n-, barren ground.

ja:ŋ-'ja:ŋ-le-, *adv.*, strongly.

ja:ŋ-ja:ŋ-'mar-en-, a strong limbed man.

ja:ŋ-ja:ŋ-'rug-en-, a fair sky, fair weather.

[rug-en, contr. of ruəŋ-en, 'sky'.]

ja:ŋ-'ka:h-, a kind of cloth.

'jaŋka:~, idiot, stupid.

jaŋka:~boj-en (*fem.*) jaŋka:~mar-en (*mas.*)

ja:ŋ-'lo:~, (*dial.*) (1) waste land, (2) village, and (3) gate.

ja:ŋ-'su:l-en, civet.

'ja:pti:n-, *var.* ja:ptu:n-, attachment of the property of a debtor (Hind.).

'ja:r-en-, contr. or kinja:r-en.

'jara:n-, jara:oi-, in a short while; presently.

jar-'di:ŋ-, *var.* jari:ŋ-, *v.i. (impl.)* to secrete, to be secreted as sweat, tears, etc.

'jarille-, 'jari-loge-, *adv.*, as in ə-maddam jari:loge daytena:i in a stream. [*cf.* Skt., jhari:]

jari:~'su:l-, *n.*, a small pot with a narrow neck and a spout.

jari:~'tam-, having a small (narrow) mouth; as in jari:~tam-ri:ŋ-'do-, badə:r-qam-ette, 'the child has indeed a small mouth; but he cries very loudly'.

jar-'jar-en-, fibre within yam and other tubers and in the palmyra and the coconut. *See* u'u:n-.

jar-meŋ-'rug-en-, rice husked without boiling the grain.

'jaro:n-, a slender stream.

jar-'rub-, *var.* jar-'ru:ŋ-, *v.t.*, to churn.

jar'rub-jar'rub-, (*onom*) the roar of a tiger

jar'ruj-, *var.* jar-'rub.

jar'rai-jar'rai, (*onom.*) the sound of churning.

'jaru:-(n), deep, jaru-sarraṅ-en, bass voice

deriv., jənaru:-n, depth.

'jaru:-'jarrag-, 'jaru:-'laṅka-,

adv., up and down, unevenly (applied to the ground).

jar'um-, to cry (like a ghost)

(such sounds are believed to be the cries of ghosts).

'jaru:r-rapa:-n, pits on the road.

'jatarā:-n, a festival (Oriya).

j-pud-en, a variety of mushroom.

'jatta:-n (*dial.*), *var.* of jaita:-n,

adv., down, below.

'jate:-n, gingelly.

jate:-mi-n, gingelly-oil.

'jati-, *v.t.*, to determine the price.

'jati:-n, price, as in kun əbɔgtel dajjɔ ə jati laṅte? 'what is the price of this buffalo?'

deriv., jənati:-n.

'jati:-n, caste (Hind.).

'jati-goḡd-, a kind of bitter tuber.

'jati-kud'darra:-n, (*dial.*) miserliness.

'jatta:b-jatta'b-, (*onom.*) the sound of munching or crunching.

jat'tad-, (jab-tad), to drop.

jattad-da:-n, a drop of water.

jatu-'kaḥ-, a kind of small cloth.

ja:u-, *v.t.*, *v.i.*, to prepare or become porridge.

ja:u:-n, *n.*, porridge.

ja:u:-san-en, roḡon-batte ə-dip-tenji ədərəj ja:u:san-en gaṁteji, rice cooked with redgram is called j.-s. (Telugu ja:va is different from Sora ja:u:-n.)

j'e:-n, life, as in j'e:-pen kal-kal delip-, my life was exposed to danger (use is restricted).

j'e:-n, red, as in je-jug-en, the red sun.

[Mundari-, jeḡ-ged, crimson.]

j'e:d-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to strike root; to form roots.

'j'e:d-en, *var.* j'i:d-en, *n.*, root.

[Pareng-, seḡ; Mundari-, red; Bihor-, -rebed; 'root'; Rajasthani-Sondias-, jhad, 'tree'.]

'je:d-en, *var.* jrd-en, *contr.* of j'e:d-en, 'root'.

je:d-, *v.t.*, to turn (as a screw).

j'e:-dem, *adj.*, red.

je:d-'je:d-, ! Peep! peep! the cry of young birds.

je:d-'je:d-lo:-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to importune.

je:d-'je:d-loge, *adv.*, pressingly (as beggars do).

j'e:d-'ka:l-, *v.i.*, to strike root.

'jegī:-n, clay.

'jegid-en, gun.

'jejara-, *var.* ija:ra-, jija:ra-, never mind.

je'je:m-, *var.* jejeje:m, jejejeb-, to swear.

jej-'ja:ḡ-, (*onom.*) the cry of a ra:mi-tid-en, a mina.

jej-'je:b-, *var.* jejeje:m-.

jej'je:m-, *var.* jejeje:m-.

je:-'joḡ-, *var.* je:-'jug-, 'lit., red sun.

(*impl.*) to rise high in the sky as the sun.

'je:l-en, *contr.* of jelu:-n.

kimme:d je:l-en, 'mutton'.

manda:-je:l-en, a heard of pigs.

je'le:m-, smooth; to make smooth.

je'le:m-en, jenelem-en, smoothness.

jele:m-mu:-, long nose.

jele:-mu-, to have a bleeding nose.

je'le:-n, long; jənəle:-n, length.
[Santali-, jəlen.]

je'le:r-en, as in jelerən tanlənə:-tem.

jəl-jəl-'do:ŋ-, *adj.*, strong-bodied.

jə'lu:-n, (1) flesh. (2) any animal, (3) a pig, (4) ə-jəlu-jə:-n, 'pulp of a fruit', (5) timber or wood in a tree, (6) ə-jelu-ol-en, chlorophyll in a leaf, etc.

[Mundari, -jilu, 'flesh, deer, pulp of fruits, wood, etc.'; Santali-, jəl, jil; Gutob, -tseli; Remo-, -seli; Pareng, -tsisil.]

jelu-'lo:-n, *n.*, alluvial soil.

[lo:-n, contr. of lobo:-n, 'soil', 'earth'].

'jə:lu-'me:lu-, tag-words; *expr.* flesh and such other things.

jəm-'jəkin-, a kind of plant called *kuppinti* in Telugu, used as medicine for dysentery.

'jəmna:-n, *var.* jəbna:-n, adjuration.

jə'n, (*dial.* for iten), *pron.* what? what for? why?

'jəna-'qatar-, *see* jənəb-qatar.

jən-'jəkin, *var.* of jəm-'jəkin.

jə'ŋ-en, contr. of jə'ŋ-en, 'leg'.

This word occurs in several compounds. *Ex.* ə-gunlā-jə'ŋ-, 'hoof', ə-kar-jə'ŋ-, 'toe-nail', əndədok ə-jə'ŋ-, 'ankle', ə-tal-jə'ŋ-, 'sole', bəggu-jə'ŋ-, 'foreleg', dənak-ud-jə'ŋ-, 'groins', dənəkul-jə'ŋ-, 'heel', mandidi-jə'ŋ-, 'knee', putel-jə'ŋ-, 'calf of the leg', rə:doi-jə'ŋ-, 'to stretch legs'.

jəŋ-'ja:ŋ-lo-ge-'ber-, to talk confusedly.

'jə:ŋ-en, contr. of kənje:ŋ-, *var.* kənje:ŋ-en, porcupine.

jə'ŋ-, *v.i. (refl.)* to stretch one's legs. an-jə:ŋ-, to flow.

jə'ŋ-en, *n.*, leg, foot, a step, a rung of the ladder.

[Mundari, Santali, -jəŋa:-; Pareng-, jī-ŋ; Gutob, su-su:ŋ; Remo-, su:ŋ; Indonesian, jə:ŋ, jə:ŋ, Sanskrit, jaggha.]

jəŋ-, *v.t.*, to put in the sun; to dry. *v.i. (impl.)* to become dry.

jəŋ-'jəŋ-en, grain, set in the sun, a small quantity of grain prepared for pounding.

jə-'siŋ-en, a kind of bird with the tail-like scissors.

jə-'taŋ-en, *n.*, red beads.

[taŋ-, contr. of taŋam-en; beads.]

jī:-, *v.t.*, to lie, to bind, to unite; to pay (as rents).

jī-jī-, *v.i. (refl.)* to wear as a cloth as in sindri:-n jī-jīn-a:-.

deriv., -jəni-jī-, jəri-jī-, jī-dəŋ-, to tie to the back and carry (as a bundle or child).

'jī-dəm-, jī-'taŋka:-, to pay money rents.

jī:-, *v.i. (refl.)* to become hard, to curdle, to clot.

-jī, *suf. expr.* plurality, added (1) to nouns, as man(d)ra:-n-jī, 'men' (*N.B.*—In the vocative case -n is dropped before -jī, *e.g.*, e! man(d)ra-jī, 'oh! men!'; (2) to pronouns, as anin-jī, 'they'; (3) to numerals as ba:gun-jī, 'two (persons)'; (4) to verbs in 3rd *p. pl.*, as junte-jī, 'they eat'; (5) to nouns which govern the genitive form of the third personal pronoun, in the *pl.* number, as ə-uān-jī, 'their father'; (5) to verbs which incorporate as object anin-jī, 'them' of which -jī is the abbreviated form, *e.g.*,

uvuṇa:-ji, 'take them away',
ə-badi:n-ji tij-a:-ji, 'give -them
their wages'.

Note.—(1) -ji is added only to the
last noun in a cumulative com-
pound as e: ! kada: əgamaṅ-ə
buj-a:ji ! O ! gamangs and buyas
of Kada (Kollakota) ! daggada:-
dagṇadi:n-ji, 'young men and
women'.

(2) When the verb governing
anin-ji is used as a particle, -ji is
added to the finite verb and not
to the particle, e.g., opuṅ-le r-a:-
ji, 'having told (them), go'.

(3) What is -ji in purba:-te-ji, 'in
future'; minnum-te-ji, 'next
year'?

[cf. Pareng, -gi in un-gi, 'four',
gul-gi, 'seven', tim-gi, 'nine',
gal-gi, 'ten' (Sora-un-gi, gul-ji,
tim-ji, gal-ji); Kharia, and Juang-
ki; Mundari, Santali, etc. dual-
kin. Is honorific -ji used in the
neo-Aryan languages of India
borrowed from Sora ?]

ji:-n, contr. of j'i:-n, tooth, as in
ənam-ram-ji:-, 'incisors'; mada:-
ji:-, 'molars'; laṅka:-ji:-, 'upper
teeth'; jaita:-ji:-, 'lower teeth';
tənada-ji, 'side teeth'; ə-der-ji:-,
'sour teeth'; para:-ji, 'sharp
pointed teeth'; d'ə-r-ji, 'to cut
teeth'; tan-ji:-, 'to clean the teeth'.
ə-ji:-a:l-ən, the pointed sharp
end of of the forest grass.

j'i:-n, tooth.

jib-'jib-lo-ge, *adv.*, expresses
quickness as in jib-jib-loge irtenai.
jld-, *n.*, a lump (as of tamarind).

'jrd-ən, contr. of ə-jrd-ən, *var.*
ə-jrd-ən; root.
[Marathi, jadi:-, 'root'.

jld-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to stick, to
become solid, to clot; to be caked
(also refl.).

[Mundari, -jed, jered, to paste
together.]

'jidi-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be talkative as
in kadig-ga:-ma:-; jidi-tam, 'keep
quiet, you are talkative'.

'jidi:-n, *n.*, talkativeness.

'jidi:-n, *adv.*, gradually (?).

jidi:n-jidi:n, *adv.*, more and more.

'jidi:-n, death (?).

jld ! jld !, peep ! peep ! the cry of
young birds.

jld-jld-'bər-ən, incoherent talk,
baldler dash

jld-'jld-dəm-, sticky, greasy, oily.

jld-laṅ-'mar-ən, a thick-tongued
man who pronounces *l* for *d* and
ts for *s*.

'ji-do: ! *int pr.*, what ? *see* iṅje-
do.

'jidoṅ-'jadoṅ, tag-words, 'hanging
loose' as in the riddle, r'a:-n-ə-si:
jidoṅ-jadoṅ, 'the elephant's
hand (*i.e.*, trunk) is hanging
loosely', the answer is—the fruit
of the *bauro* tree, a variety of
cassia.

ji-'duṅ-, *v.t.* (*refl.*) to strap on the
back.

[✓ji-, 'to tie-', duṅ-, contr. of kin-
duṅ-ən, back]

ji-'ja:-n, a bundle; (jiji:-n).

ji-'ja:ṅ-ən, bamboo-thicket.

'ji-ja:ra:-, *see* ija:ra:-.

ji-'ji-, *v.t.* (✓ji-, redup.) to yoke.
oxen.

ji-'ji:-n, a bundle; jiji-aṅ-ən, a
faggot, jiji-jo:-n, a broomstick

ji-'ji-madi-ne:b-ən, a small
bushy plant the 'fruits' of which
stick to one's clothes when one
passes by it.

ji-'ji-ten-'gunda:deṭten, tag-
words, *expr.* '(he) wears a cloth'.

'jij'a:-ja:, *var.* ij'a:-ja:, anything
whatever.

ji-'kud-, *v.i.*, to tie into a knot.

jɪ'kʊd-, *v.t.*, to carry a bundle which hangs from the shoulder under the arm.

deriv., jənɪkʊd-, jərɪkʊd-.

jɪ'kʊdl-, tag of lakʊdl.

'jɪləkə:n, a kind of guava tree.

'jɪlɪmɪli-'bud-ən, a glow-worm.

'jɪmɑ:n, miserliness as in rogo:n bo-kənundʊ qarrɑi do:, ətɪi-ɟ-ten; jɪmɑ qaru:, 'I asked a handful red gram, but he did not give me, he is very miserly'.

'jɪm'a:, *var.* jɪm'ad-, dɪ-m'ad-, to sleep.

jɪn-, (generally reduplicated) *adj.*, *v.i.*, to increase; to outnumber, to excel, to be superior to; to be abundant *Ex* jɪn-jɪn laŋka:n

ree', tʰo:qən jɪn-jɪn pamaŋte, 'the fire burns furiously'; jɪn-jɪn-gurre, 'it rained much', anən jɪn-jɪn laŋka:, anɪn tɛd, 'thou art very tall, not he'.

'jɪnsu:n, articles, grain, etc. (Hind. thro' Telugu).

jɪɟ, *var.* dɪɟ-, to last as in dajɪɟ dɪnna kan-ə-sɪndri jɪɟ-te, how many days does this cloth last? (*i.e.*, serve its purpose).

jɪɟ-, to tighten, to bind with cords of leather, or fibre; as the drum.

'jɪ:ɟ-ən, *var.* jɪ:ɟ-ən, weeds.

jɪɟ-'jɪɟ-, (*onom.*) the cry of a squirrel.

jɪɟ-'jɪɟ-, jɪɟ-jɪɟ-'boɟ-, *v.i.*, to ask for a woman, *i.e.*, a bride. jɪɟ-jɪɟ-boɟ-sa:l-ən, the liquor that is to be given on the occasion of asking for bride.

jɪɟ-jɪɟ-'bo:j-ən, bride elect.

jɪɟ-jɪɟ-'maɟ-, to carry a pot by means of a suspender attached to it. *See* telladi.

jɪɟ-jɪɟ-'rɪɟ-ən, gentle breeze.

[rɪɟ-, contr. of rɪɟ-gen, 'wind'.]

jɪɟ-'maɟ-, *see* jɪɟ-jɪɟ-maɟ-.

jɪɟ'pa:l-, *v.i. (refl.)* as in dʰo:ɟ-nam ə-jar-jar jɪɟ-pa:l-na:, 'wear (a cloth) tightly round thy body'.

deriv., jɪɟɟ-pa:l-ka:b-ən, 'a cloth that serves that purpose'.

jɪr-, *var.* jɛr-, to expose anything to air, or to the sun in order that it may dry.

'jɪ:rga:-'dag-ən, a kind of vulture.

[dag-, contr. of ədag-ən, a kite.]

jɪrr! (*onom.*), whiz! buzz! click!

jɪrr-ga:mle-, *adv.*, in a jet, as in pɪgsara:- leɟ-ən-sɪtələ alɪ:n jɪrr-ga:mle dʊptənɪ. 'Out of the quill-tube comes the liquor in a jet'.

'jɪrkar'a:n, ainse (Skt. thro' Telugu).

'jɪrraɟ-ən-, raised ground, high-lands.

'jɪrrub-'gaɟ-ən, Autumn-month, October-November.

[ga:ɟ-ən, contr. of əɟ-ga:ɟ-ən, the moon.]

'jɪrub'l:ɟ-ən, the same as above.

[cf. Mundari-, jɪrub, to warm oneself near the fire-side.]

'jɪruɟ, to roast the raw ears of corn when they are maturing.

jɪ:-'taŋka:n, payment of rents in cash.

'jɪta:ten- (a'sən), on what account, what for?

'jɪte:n, *var.* ɪten, what? what is the matter?

'jɪte:-'mar-, of what caste?

'jɪtl, *var.* əjɪd-tɪɟ; a little; slightly.

'jɪza:ra:, *var.* jɪja:ra:.

jʊ'o:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to bear fruit, to become mature.

ə-jo:-n, a fruit (not ripe).
 ə-jo:-doŋ-ən, a mole or wart on the body.
 ə-jo:-mə-n, the nipple (of the breast).
 Mundari-, Santali-, Birhor-, jo: 'fruit,' to bear fruit.]
 j'o:n, *n.* fruit (not ripe).
 jo:-, *v.t.* (sometimes reduplicated) to sweep, to wipe
deriv., jəno'-jo:-n.
 [Mundari-, jo:, Santali-, joŋ:- jo:; Birhor-, jo'-; Gutob, so:-
 'jo:ɑ:ti:-n, (?) ambition.
 jo:ɑ:ti-mar-, an ambitious man.
 'jo.b-ən, contr. of jobba:-n, mire.
 'jobba:-n, mire.
 [cf. Mundari-, jobi, swampy ground]
 job-, *v.t.*, to tuck up the ends of the loin cloth, as pa'pi:-ka:b-ən jo'ptənəi.
 job-'ro:d-, *var.* jo'r'ro:d-, *v.t.*, to pour, to drop.
v.i., to fall in drops.
 jo'd-, *v.t.*, to smear.
 jo:d-mi-bəb-dəm-, to anoint one's head with oil.
 [Mundari-, jod, to wipe off and dry with hand, rag, etc.; Santali-, jod-bod, smear.]
 'joda:-, *v.t.*, to smear the floor of a house with mascerated cow-dung.
 'joda:-n, *n.*, a stream, a rivulet, a river.
 'joda:ba:-'sum-ən, water-spirit.
 'jodaŋ-, *v.i.* (?) to develop into a twin fruit.
 joda:r-'ta:l-ən, a wall on which designs and pictures, etc., are drawn to represent the Sora deities.
 [ta:l-, contr. of kin-ta:l-ən, 'wall']
 'jode:-, *v.i.*, to pair.
n., a pair

jode'bullu:-n, name of a Sora deity.
 jode-tam-'ba:l-ən, *var.* bat-tam-ba:l-ən, double-barrelled gun.
 [jode, 'two', tam-, for t'o:d-ən, 'mouth', ba:l-ən, contraction of ba:da:-n, 'gun'.]
 jo'd-'mi-, *var.* jo'm-mi-, to smear oil; (*fig.*) to flatter.
 jo d-mi-mar-ən, a flatterer.
 [mi-, contr. of miŋo:l-ən, oil.]
 'jodo:r-'sa:n-, a kind of tree called *gaḍḍa-pūṭika-cheṭṭu* in Telugu.
 jo'd-'saŋ-, to smear turmeric (paste); (*fig.*) to flatter.
 jo d saŋ-mar-ən, a flatterer. *cf.* ped-saŋ-mar-ən.
 [saŋ-, contr. of saŋ-sa-g-ən, turmeric.]
 'jogona:do:-n, a man's name (Oriya).
 'jogga:do:-n, *n.*, preparation (Oriya).
 jo'jo:-n, *var.* juju:-n, grandfather.
 [Bhil-, junū, old.]
 jo'jo:-n-ji, *var.* juju:-n-ji, *pl.*, ancestors.
 jo-jo:-'bar-, to sweep with a dry bramble twig.
 jo-'jo:-le-tar-jo:-le, tag-words, 'having swept off, *i.e.*, entirely.
 'jo:l-ən, contr. of joda:-n, stream; river, as in gumma:jo:l-ən, əba:jo:l-ən, uda:jo:l-ən, munusiŋ-jo:l-ən (proper nouns); idi:jo:l-ən, margin of a stream; daŋ-jo:l-ən, an om(b)raŋ-jo:l-pa:l-ən, 'a bund across a stream'.
 'jo'le:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to become stale, as kudun jo'le-le.
 'jollai-'ber-, *v.i.*, to stammer.
 jollai-(ber)-mar-ən, a stammerer.
 jo:l-'mu:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be underripe.

'jombo:-n, parasites (on the body of a cow, or dog, etc.)

'jombo:d-ən, a disease of plants.

jom-mr-, same as jod-mr-.

'jomti-'ne:b-ən, a kind of tree called *kuturu boḍi* in Telugu. (Its leaves are used as medicine for colic.)

'jo:n-ən, contr. of jəno:n-ən.

'jondədi-, var. jundudi-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to become a prostitute

'jondədi:-n, 'jundudi:-n, prostitution.

'jondədi:-'bo:j-ən, var. jundudi:-'bo:j-ən, a prostitute

'jondədi:-ti:-'bo:j-ən, (obscene expression, *see* (ə)-tij-ən).

'jonna:-n, maize (Telugu).

jon-'sur-ən, var. jon-sul-ən 'jaŋ-'sur-ən, jaŋ-sul-ən, *q.v.*, civet

jog, (sometimes redupl.) jog-jog-, to be equal.

jog-'jog-, *adj.*, *adv.*, alike, equal, of the same caste, rank, etc.

jog-'jog-am'me:-, to make equal, to compare.

'jogoi-, to sing well (?)

jog-'rab-, to interlace, to overlap (?)

jo:-'raŋ-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to thrill; to have the hairs on one's body standing erect.

jo:-'raŋ-ən, *n.*, a thrill, horripilation.

jo-'re:ḍ-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to ooze; to drip.

jo'ro:ḍ-, var. jodro:-, jorro:-d, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to flow as tears from the eyes.

[Santali, joro', to ooze; Mundari, joro', to ooze, siro-siro-, to flow through a hole; Birhor, jo:ro:-]

jo'ro:ḍ-pe'ro:ḍ-ge-, jo:r-'pe:ra:-ge-, *adv.*, in a stream as in s'u:ŋ-ən

jo:r-pe:raŋe p'ette, the house leaks in a stream.

jo'r'o:d-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to flow out in a small stream.

jo'r'o:d-do:ŋ, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be acclimatized.

jo:-'ta:l-ən, *n.*, a design or a picture drawn on a wall near which the Sora spirits are worshipped.

[ta:l-ən, contr. of kinta:l-ən, wall.]

jo:-teŋ'mad-, to have a sore on the eyelid, as in amən paŋən tittam gaṃle, uttillip, aŋən-aŋən jo:teŋ-mat-tam, 'you said you would give me a bow; you have not given it to me; some time or other you will have a sore on your eyelids'. [mad-ən, contr. of m'o:d-ən, the eye]

'jua:di-, var. jua:li-, a pair as in jua:di ra o ŋ.

'jua:r-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to become a widow or widower.

jua:r-'bo:j-ən, a widow.

jua:r-'boi-gundi:-'boi, tag-words.

jua:r-'mar-ən, a widower.

'jua:-ti-'mar-ən, *n.*, an itching palm.

jub-, *n.*, scent as in sampe-tar-jub-bo:j-ən, a woman with the scent of *champa* flowers (songs).

jub-bul-'taŋ-, *n.*, a necklace

jub-'jub, (*onom.*) sounds of footsteps as in ə-j'e:ŋ-ən ə-jub-jub.

'jude:-, var. jode:-, a pair.

'juga:-n, appropriate time for the performance of any religious ceremony (Oriya).

ju-'ju:ḍ, to lull (a baby) to sleep. as po:ŋ-ən tatta:lle juju:d-a:-.

ju'ju:n, var. jo'jo:-n.

ju'ju:n-ji-juju'n-ji, tag-words, 'ancestors'.

jul-, (sometimes redupl.) jul-jul-, to string as beads.

jul-jul-'boj-en, *var.* jun-jun-bojen.

jul-jul-'tag-en, *n.*, a string of beads.

'ju'lu:-n, *adv.*, in a little while, then, presently.

'ju'lu:-, *v.i.*, to go after another, to follow, as in ju'lu-ta-i, (*dial.*) *cf.* ti:ki-ta-i.

jum-, *var.* jom-, to eat; (*fig.*) to to lose, to suffer, to cost; as

(1) kantara:inən a-sən ja:gi ənsəlo:- om-ən bādle jum:ten-ji, 'on account of famine they burnt and ate three female children'.

(2) tənīd-ən. kənəp-ən jumlāi. 'I ate kicks and scoldings'.

(3) dājin tapkām jum:ten kan-əbontel? How many rupees has this buffalo eaten?

jum-so:d-, (abusive language). *See* kin-so:d-ən.

jum-so:g-, (abusive language). *See* əso:g-ən.

kan ə paiko: ja:gi gorzə:g jumte, 'this peon eats three villages'.

deriv., jənum-ən, jərum-ən.

[Mundari, Santali, Birhor, -jom-, 'to eat'; Gutob-, som; Indonesian, Borneo-, kan-, 'to eat'; Mentaway-, kom-, 'to eat'; Asuri-, jom-jom, 'food'; List of Sanskrit roots and of Prakrit roots includes jum-, 'to eat'; Marwari, -jim-; Mundari, Santali, etc., have such infixed derivatives as jonom-].

'jumba:-n, *n.*, a send-off.

'jumbur-, *adj.*, thievish. *v.t.*, to steal.

'jumbur-dem-, *adj.*

'jumbur-'mar-, a thief (*mas.*).

'jumbur-'mar-ja:-o'de-r-'mar-ja:, tag-words, 'thief'.

'jumbur-'so:d-ən, thievish dog.

'jumburten-'oderten, tag-words, 'he steals'.

'jumburte-ji-'ra:nd-te-ji, tag-words, 'they plunder'.

'jumbur-'tu:-n, (*lit.* 'stolen coition') rape; adultery.

[Mundari, jumburai-, 'to eat up'; jumbri, 'covetous, gluttonous'; Kumru, 'thief'; Birhor, jūmri, gluttonous, kumburu, thief, to steal]

jum-'da:r-, to eat cooked rice.

jum-da:r-'jug-, to be time to eat rice.

jum-da:r-'jug-ən, *n.*, dinner-time.

[jug-, contr. of ujug-ən, 'the sun'.]

jum-mar-'kid-ən, *lit.*, 'cat-man-tiger', a man eater.

'jumpa:-n, a cluster.

[*cf.* Mundari-, jumpa, also Telugu, Oriya.]

jum-'tag-ən, *n.*, a kind of vulture.

jum-'tud-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) (*lit.* eat-fire.) to be burnt.

j'u:n, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be fit, to suit, to be within reach; (*fig.*) to be within one's comprehension.

əj-j'u:n-i-p, '(it) is not within my reach; I do not reach it'.

əb-j'u:n-, caus. of j'u:n-.

jun-, to escort. *Ex.* unta pasi' ənsəle irte, untena:sən amən anin jun-jun-a:, that child is going alone, therefore escort him (or her).

'jundeda:-, *var.* jundeda:-, jun-juda:-, to commit adultery (*mas.*).

'jundeda:-'tu-j-ən, (*lit.* adulterous star) meteor.

'jundeda:-'mar-ən, an adulterer.

'jundedi:-, *var.* 'jundedi:-, jundi-di:-, junjudi:-, to commit adultery (*fem.*).

'jundedi:-bo'-j-ən, an adulteress, an abandoned woman.

jun-'jun-, to take back, return, to restore.

jug-'jug-, *v.t.*, to take a girl to her husband's house.

jug-'jug-en, jenuḡ-jug-en, a send off.

ju'r'u:d, var. jorro:d-, to fall in a stream.

k

[k]- this phonetic symbol represents the voiceless sound of the velar plosive which occurs in the English word *king* and the Telugu word *kaiki*, 'a crow'. It is not found at the end of Sora words. The final sound in *bas-uk*, 'salt' (*dial.*) is checked [g] substituted for [d].

k-, (derived from a dem. root) kun-, kan-, kodi, kota, kotte, konne, etc.

kə'buḡ, *adj.*, thick; in *kəbuḡ-kə'b-en*, a thick cloth.

v.i. (impl.) to be thick, to be dense.

deriv., *kəbuḡ-le, adv.*, *kəbuḡ-dəm-adj.*

kə'dib-en, a sword, a long knife.

kədimbur-'ne:b-en, a kind of tree, called *pandimuti cheṭṭu* in Telugu, (poisonous).

kədiḡ-en, a drum.

[Gutob, -kidig, 'drum'.]

kə'dup'i-n, var. kadup'i-, kudup'i-, kodup'i-, n., a nose-ring, an ear-ring.

kə'dur-, *v.i. (impl.)* to snore.

deriv., *kədur-en, n.*, snoring.

kədur-kədur-gamle, adv., snoringly.

kə'je:b-kə'je:b-, (*onom.*) *expr.* the cries of birds.

kə'jed-, *adj.*, dead (used with the pref. ə-).

v.i. (impl.) to die.

kəjed-am-te, 'may you die', (curse).

deriv., *kəṇajəd-en, kərajəd-en, ab-kəjed-*, *var. kabjed* (=kajjed),

caus. of kəjed.

kəjed-dəm-adj.

kəjed-ge (=kəjeg-ge) like a dead being.

kə'je:d-le-gon'de-le, tag-words *expr.* 'he died'.

kə'je:m-, kə'je:m-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be fond of, to long for (as food, music, women).

deriv., *kəṇaj'e:m-en, n.*, fondness.

kəla:ku-'buḡaḡ-en-ji, *pl.*, brothers, elder and younger.

(The pref. əl-, əl-, which *expr.* mutuality is here infixes; See *kə:ku-buḡaḡ-en-ji*.)

kəla:'su-n, *n.*, English class (used in the Sora schools).

kəm-, see *kən-*.

kəmbo:'o:l-en, *n.*, a letter, a note, an order, etc., *ən-id-id-kəmbo:o:l-* a written leaf.

[*kəmbo:ne:b-*, 'palmyra tree', + *o:l-en*, 'leaf'. In Mundari and Santali, *o:l* means, 'to write'.]

kəmbo:o:l-'gua:l-, a letter of invitation or summons.

kəm'bud-, *v. (impl.)* to be carried away by a bear.

(*refl.*) to dance or play like a bear.

kəm'bud-en, a bear;

adj., relating to a bear; (*fig.*) 'cruel', voracious as *kan kəmbud-puḡ-en, kind-puḡ-en, lit.* this bear-like-stomach, tiger-like-stomach'.

[Mundari, -buria, a bear].

kəm'buḡ-en, a kind of millet (*Sorghum vulgare*).

kembullu-'ne:b-en, a kind of tree called *konda-marri* in Telugu.

kəm'bun-ən, *var.* **kimboŋ-ən**, *q.v.*
[Kharia, -bunu, 'a pig'.]

kəmbun-'je:l = **əje:l**-**bu:n**, pork.

kəm-'puŋ-ən, *var.* **kim-puŋ-ən**,
belly, stomach, abdomen.
[Rangkhō], pig, 'belly'.

kən-, *var.* **kəm**, **kəp**, **kim**, **kin**, **kij**,
occurs as the first element in
several compds. [*cf.* **ka-** in
Monkhmer group.]

kənəj'je:m-ən, desire, love, affec-
tion (kəjje:m, with inf. -ən-.)

kə'nabbadi:n, (kabbadi, with
inf. -ən-.)

kə'nabjed-ən (kabjed, with inf.
-ən-) *var.* **kənab-ped-ən**, **kənajjed-
ən**, murder.

kə'naddu:n, (kaddu:n, with inf.
-ən-.)

kə'naddu:'je:ŋ-ən, anklet.

kə'ndadu:'si:n, bracelet, wrist-
let.

kəna-'jed-ən, (kajed, with inf.
-ən-.)

kə'na:ku:n, (ka:ku:n with inf.
-ən-) fraternal affection.

kənal'kal, (kalkal with inf. -ən-)
'trouble'.

kə'nantu:-, *v.i.* (kantu:- with inf.
-ən-) to promise; to come to
terms (Oriya).

kə'nantu:n, *n.*, a promise; agree-
ment.

kə'naramma:n, (karamma, with
inf. -ən-) fate, destiny (from
Skt. Karma).

kənda:'ra:-, *v.i.*, to put forth bran-
ches.

kən-da:'ra:n, *n.*, a branch (of a
tree).

ə-kənda-r-er-ən, antler.

[Kharia, dūra, stick, *see* **da-r-ən**,
contr. of **kənda:ra:n**.]

kən'dateru:n, *var.* **kən'datru:n**-
kən'dataru:n, **'katteru:n**, ordi-
nary knife which the Soras carry
in their waist bands.

kən'didi:n, the knob of a wooden
pestle.

kendidi:'bud-ən, a mille-pede.
(*See* **bud-ən**, a worm.)

kendidi:'mad-ən, the lower eyelid.
(*See* **mad-ən**, 'the eye'.)

kən(d)'ra:b-bədi:'si:n, the left-
hand (kabbadi:-, 'work,' with
double inf.).

kən(d)'re:ŋ-ən, a forest- (*fig.*)
kən(d)re:ŋ-ən gob-, 'to go to stools'
as in **tette pa: na:mar-ənji kən(d)
re:ŋ-ən gobleji**, 'travellers went
to stools there'; **kən(d)re:ŋ-na:-
ba:n rite** '(I) shall go to answer
the calls of nature'.

kən(d)'rum-ən, *Dolichos catjang*.

kən-'dud-ən, frog, contr. **dud-ən**.

kən-duŋ, *var.* **kinduŋ**, *v.i.* (*impl.*,
refl.) to be behind another.

kən-duŋ-ən, (his) back; **kənduŋ-
pen**, my back; **kən'duŋ-ja:ŋ-ən**,
back-bone

kən'duŋ-ba:n, *adv.*, behind; back-
wards

kə'ne:ŋ-ən, (ke:ŋ-ən, with inf. -ən-)
a wound.

kə'ni:n, *n.*, a heap, as **əkəni:sar-**,
'a heap of paddy'.

kə'ni-d-ən, *n.*, sorcery (✓ **kid-** with
inf. -ən-.)

kenid-'maŋ-, to be stained with
blood. (*See* **maŋ-ən**.)

kenid-'maŋ-ən, *n.*, bloodstain.

keni-jed-ən, *var.* **kənajed-ən**,
death'.

kə'nim-ən (✓ **kim-**, with inf. -ən-),
n., a lump, a mass; a line, a row;
a group. *Ex.* **ə-kənim-da-r-ən**, 'a
lump of cooked rice', **ə-kənim-
muŋ-ən**, a row of ants.

kenim-'mad-ən, (✓ **kib** with inf.
-ən-), blinking of the eye. (*See*
mad.)

kenim-med-'mā-r-ən, one that has
a goat.

kenim-'rad, *see* **kim-rad**.

kenin'dub-, (**kin-dub-**, with inf.
-ən-), a race or bit (as of turmeric,

ginger, etc.) *Ex.* kənindub-saŋ-en, kənindub-siŋ-en (*see* saŋ-en, siŋ-en).

kənin'ta:ŋ-en, (kinta:ŋ-en with inf. -ən-) pride.

kəni'gei-en, (kigei-en, with inf. -ən-) envy.

kəniŋ'bo:ŋ-en, (kiŋbo:ŋ- with inf. -ən-) relationship between a man and his son's or daughters' father-in-law.

kənjem-'ber-en, coquettish talk.
kənjem-b-r-bo:ŋ-en, a coquette.
(kajem-, with inf. -ən-)

kən'ji:ŋ-en, a porcupine (*see* ji:ŋ-en, contr. form).
[Mundari-, jiki; Santali, -jhiŋk; Birhor, -jik.]

kən'ne:b-, *v.i.* to originate, to start (as a dispute).

kən'ne:b-en, *var.* kin'ne:b-en, the foot or lower part of a tree or its trunk.

kən'ne:b-dəm-, to get used to.
kənre'pe:d-en, *var.* kəndre'pe:d-, kin(d)re'pe:d-, kumpede:b-, kim-pede:b-, a mungoose.

kən'rabdi-, *var.* kan(d)rabdi-.
kən're:ŋ, (kəre:ŋ, with inf. -ən-).
adv., expr. 'indeed', 'it is said'.

kən're:ŋ-en, *var.* kəndre:ŋ-en.

kən'ri-, *var.* kən'dri-, a clot; kən-ri-'ku:l-, clotted rice-gruel.
(ʔkə-ri-, with inf. -ən-).

kən'si:m-en, *var.* kəmsi:m-en, kəntsi:m-en, *n.*, a fowl. (*See* i:m-en, contr. form.)

[Mundari, Santali, Mahle, Dhan-gar, Birhor, Korwa-, si:m-, 'fowl'; Gutob, Remo, gi-siŋ-, 'fowl'; Khassi, etc., ka-sim, kasem, sim; 'bird', Palaung, -hsim, sim-, 'bird'.]

kəntenud-tud-'tid-en, a jackdaw.

kənta'l-'ne'b-en, *var.* kənte-'ne'b-en, plantain tree.

kən'ta:ra-, famine (Oriya).

kən-'tuj-(tid)-en, an owl.

kənub-'tad-,? accurst.

kənud-'kud- (✓kud, 'to bear a child', (redup. with inf. -ən-), *v.*; *adj.*, relating to birth.

kənud-'kud-en, *n.*, birth; birth ceremony.

kənujja:-'mar-en, a dwarf. (kujja, with inf. -ən-)

kənum-'to:r-en, (kum, with inf. -ən- + to r-, a hedge) a thick hedge of thorns, etc.

kənum-'duh-en, (kun-dub-, with inf. -ən-) a handful.

kənun'du:n, (kəndu-, embrace, with inf. -ən-) armful, girth-measurement.

kə'nundug-, a race or bit (as of turmeric or ginger).

Ex. kənundug-saŋ-en, kənundug-siŋ-en.

kə'nug-, (✓kug, 'to shave', with inf. -ən-) *adj.*

kənuŋ-(kug)-en, razor; shaving; thin slices.

kə'nur-, (✓kur-, to bite, to gnaw, with inf. -ən-) kənur-duj-en, biting a piece off something.

kə'nur-en, a kind of bamboo.

kəŋ'gu:ŋ-en, *var.* kəngo:ŋ-en, woodpecker.

kəre'je:d-, *var.* kəreje'd, kəreje-, krije-, (kəjed-, with inf. -ər-) relating to death (place, means, time, etc).

kə'rabbadi, (kabbadi with inf. -ər-) hard work; slavery, drudgery.

kərada:-'mar-en, an accountant, a man of the caste of karagam. (Telugu).

kə'rai-(len), *var.* kəraŋ (len), *adv.*, 'as it is said', 'as the story goes'. [*cf.* Skt., kila; Marathi, kir.]

kərajed-'mar; the deceased. (*See* kərajed.)

kəra'jed-na:-, 'seat of death', vital parts as in *kəra'jed-na:-le:n-en* a'ama-en gatarre; 'the arrow struck the vital parts'.

kəra'nta:-'tid-en, a kind of wag-tail. (*kanta*, with inf. -ər-, *tid-en*, bird.)

kəra'j-(len), *var.* of *kərai(len)*.

kəra'j-a:-'ne:b-en, the gloomy tree.

kəre:'da:-, *var.* 'kəre:'da:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) as in *kəre:'da:-l-i:n*, 'I have forgotten'; *kəre:'da:-do:n-am-te*; 'do not forget'.

kə're:n, *var.* *kəre:n*, *kəra'j*.

kə're:n, *see* *kəren*.

kə'ri:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*, *refl.*) to become fatty.

kə'ri'jed-, *see* *kəra'jed*.

adj., fat.

deriv., *kəri-dəm*, *adj.*

kəri-n, *n.*, fat. *kəri:jei-en*, the fat of the pig.

kə'ri:-'kur-en, a riding horse.

kə'ro:d, chin cough.

kəruḍ-'kuḍ-, relating to birth, (place, time, etc.)

kəruḍ-'kuḍ-na:n, *var.* *kəru:-ku:-na:n*, the act of bringing forth.

kəruṇ-en, backyard (or courtyard) of a dwelling.

[*cf.* *Mundari*, *kunda:m*.]

kəruṇ-en, tag of s'uṇ-en, a dwelling.

kəsi:-'da:-, *v.i.*, to bedew.

kəsi:-'da:-n, dew.

kə'uṇ-, (*dial.*) for *kue:n-en*, daughter-in-law.

kab-, a verb used with others, as *sakkab-*. [*cf.* *Kuruk*, *kab*=bite.]

'ka:b-en, contr. of *ka:pri:-n*, 'cloth'; as *gatuṇ-ka:b*, *jaṅka:b*; *pa:pi-ka:b*, *tamme-ka:b*, etc.

[*cf.* *Skt.*, *ka:rpasa*.]

'ka:b-en, contr. of *kappara:-n*, 'a goose' as in *a-on-ka:b*.

'kahəru:-n, news, errand, message (*Hind.*).

'kabba:-n, a rod or stick planted in the hedge.

'kabba:da:-n, hard work; drudgery, slavery.

[*Kui*, *Marathi*, *Bastar*, *Oriya*, *kabada*.]

'kabbadi:-, one that works hard; name of persons.

'kabjed-, *var.* *kajjed-*, (*caus.* of *kəjed*) to kill.

[*ab-*, *caus. pref.* is infixed here.]

'kabulo:'ol-en, an agreement called *kaul* (*Oriya*).

'kabur-en, *var.* *kəberu:-n*, permission.

'kad-en, contr. of *kad-dag*, 'a stick', as in *jelu:-n pad-kadle titte-'ji*.

'kad-en, contr. of *kina:d-en*, a crab.

'kad-en, contr. of *kaddu:-n*, a bracelet, as *rana:-kad-en*, a golden bracelet.

'kad-en, used in compds. instead of *laj-en*, *lap-en*, genitals (male), as in *padding-kad-en*, *əso:n-kad-en*. [*cf.* *Birhor*, *koga:-*, male organ.]

'kadab-, *var.* *kaddab-*.

'kadambi'ra:-n, a timber tree.

[*Tel.* *kadamba*.]

[*ra:-n*, contr. of *əra:-n*, a tree.]

kada:si:-'a:m-en, **kada:si:-'dag-en**, a kind of arrow.

kadas:-'ga:j-en, **kadas:-'go:d-en**, a kind of tuber, called *sotti dumpya* in *Telugu*.

'kadda:-n, *var.* *kada:-n*, a stalk.

kad-'dab-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to stop, to cease, to keep quiet; *kaddab-na:-*, *var.* *kaddam-na:-*, 'keep quiet'; *e-do:n*, 'don't cry'.

'kadda:-'dag-en, a stick, a rod.

'kaddu:-n, a wristlet (Oriya).

'kaddu:-'si:-n, *see* kadu:-sɪ-n.

'kadekka:-n, as in bo-kadekka, 'for a while' (from Skt. ghātīka:).

'kadi:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to strike the mind; as kadi:-l-iɲ, 'it has struck me', 'methought'.

'kadi:-n, *n.*, inference.

'kadi:-, *v.i.* to become blind (ref. to females) *adj.*, blind, as kadi:-boɟ-ən, a blind woman [*cf.* kadu:-'mar-ən, a blind man.] *der.*, kənadi:-n, blindness in females.

'kadi:-n (generally with the pref. ə-) a loan which bears no interest.

'kadi:-n, a tree which bears the clearing nut, *Strychnos potatorum*. kadi:-'baj-ən, the clearing nut (*see* bai, əbaj-ən). [*cf.* Skt. kataka.]

kadik-'kaduɟ-kadik-'kaduɟ, the cry of the bird, soɟaɟaɟ:-n, a kind of wild fowl.

'kadiɟ! *int.*, silence! stop! hold!

'kandiɟ-ga:m-, *v.i.*, to keep quiet.

'kandiɟ(ga:m)-le, *adv.*, quietly, silently.

'kadir-, *v.i. (impl.)* to glitter (used with ɟlo:-) as kadir-lo:-te. kadir-lo-ge-, *adv.*, brightly.

'kado:r-, (*onom.*) *expr.* the sound of snoring, rattling, or grunting.

'kadu:-, to become blind (ref. to males).

'kadu:-n, blind person; kənadu:-n, blindness.

'kadu:-n, *var.* kaddu:-n, *q.v.*

kadu:-'da:-n, congee, rice-gruel.

kadu:-da:-ku:l-ən, rice with gruel.

kadu:-da:ɟid-ən, the scum of the gruel.

kadu:-'ja:d-ən, a kind of snake that creeps forwards and backwards.

kadu:-'ji:ɟ-ən, a plant called *suritaiku* in Telugu. (*See* julo:-ji ɟ-ən.)

'ka'dukka:-'gaɟ-ən, the dark-moon, or new moon.

kadu:-mad-'ne:b-ən, a kind of tree called *nalla papidi* cheṭṭu in Telugu.

kadu:-'mar-ən, a blind man. *Cf.* kadi:-boɟ-ən, a blind woman.

kadumna:-'ne:b-ən, *var.* kadu:-mad-ne:b, *q.v.*

kadur, *var.* kador, *q.v.*

kadur-'gum-ən, lightning. (*See* gum-, 'rain'.)

kadu:-'si:-n, the wrist.

kaita-'gur-ən, wood apple (fruit). *Feronia Elephantum*.

kaita-'ne:b-ən, wood apple tree.

[*cf.* From Skt. kapittha thro' Oriya]

kaj-, *var.* kap-, to say, to tell (*dial.*).

[From Skt. *kath-* thro' Prakrits; Mundari-, ka:ɟi; Birhor, koe; Oriya-, koho; Bengali-, kaj-.]

ka:ja:leɟ-ga:mle, *adv.*, freely, without restriction.

ka'jeɟ, *var.* kejeɟ, kapeɟ, *adj.*, dead.

[Mundari-, goe, gojo; Birhor, go'e; Santali, guj-uk'; Korwa-, goɟ; Korku-, goi-e; Kharia-, goi'; Juang-, gojude; Gutob-, goi-qu; Remo-, goi; Pareng-, kijed, kijad.]

ka'jed-, *v.i.* to die. *Ex.* dolejən batte kajet-tip, 'I am dying of hunger'.

[*cf.* Mundari, goe; Birhor, go'e.]

'kaj(i)ttam-, difficult (*dial.*).

'kajje-, *var.* kaj-, to say (*dial.*).

'kajjed-, caus. of kajed, to kill.
(Caus. pref. ab- is infixed here.)

kaj'je-m-, *v.i. (impl.)* to like, to be fond of, *kənajje:m-en*, affection, love. *er-kajje:m-*, distaste.
kajjem-ber-en, amorous speech.

'ka:ja:-, *adj., adv.*, merely, unconcernedly, idly as in *ka:ja: enduṭten* '(he) wanders idly'.

'ka:jja:-, *var. ka:-ja:-*.

ka:jja:- mandra:-, unconcerned people.

ka:jja:-ə-dinna, ordinary day as opposed to a special day fixed for ceremonies.

ka:jja:-ləbo:-leṇən gobte'ji- '(they) sit on the bare ground'.

'kajja:-n, *adv.*, without cause.

'ka:jja:-ma'jja:-, tag-words, *expr.* miscellaneous.

'ka:kete-, *v.i.*, to apply collyrium to the eyes (*dial.*).

'ka:kete-n, *n.*, collyrium (*dial.*).

ka:'ka:-, (*onom.*) crowing.

'ka:ka:-n, *n.*, the crow.

ka:'ka:b-en, cloth (in children's language).

ka:'ka:ḍ-en, crab (in children's language).

'ka:ka:-mim'mar-, *n.*, a coward. •

'ka:kr:-n, *var. 'ka:kr:ṇ-*, *n.*, elder sister; a courteous of addressing a grown up girl.

kakkar, (kar-kar) to tremble with fear.

'kakkuṛti, ka'kuṛti, (*dial.*) difficulty (Telugu).

kakode, tag of 'kokede, crooked curved.

'ka'ktərə-ja:u:-ne:b-en, a kind of tree, of which the sap is used as medicine for wounds (Telugu).

'ka:ku:-n, *n.*, an elder brother, a courteous form of addressing a man.

deriv., *kəlaku:-n-ji*.

'ka:ku:-'buna:ṇ-en-ji, 'kaku:-'ub 'aṇ-ji, brothers (elder and younger).

[*cf. Mundari, -boko-boja.*]

kal-, *v.i. (impl.)* to strike; to reach, as in *eṇa: anjeṇṇapen-deṇ gorza:ṇ-en ak-kall-iṇ*, 'I did not reach the village though I walked fast'. *rua:ṇ-en ə-kal-ten əra:*, 'a tree reaching the sky'.

'ka:ləm-en, time, as in *kuddub dinna:-n kuddub-ka:ləm-en*, 'for all time' (Skt. word).

'ka:lər:a-n, English word cholera.

kal-'kal-, *v.i., adj.*, difficult, inconvenient.

deriv., *kal-'kal-dəmən ə'ba:ra:-*, very difficult task.

kal-'kal-'mur-en-ji-, (?) overcrowded.

'kalla:-, *adj.*, deaf, (*mas.*) as *kalla:-mar-en*

v.i., to become, or to be deaf (males).

[*cf. Mundari, ka:la:-*]

'kalli:-, *adj.*, deaf (*fem.*) as *kalli:-boj-en*.

v.i., to be or to become deaf (females).

'kallijan, *n.*, dispute, fight.

'kalpad-'gur-en, the fruit of the bel tree, *Egle marmelos*.

'kalpad-'ne:b-en, the bel tree.

'kalpad-'o:l-en, the leaf of the bel tree.

kam-, *v.i.*, to serve, to render feudal service to the chief.

kam-en, contr. of kam(b)ra:-n, 'service,' corvée; as in *bisiṇ-kam-en*.

[*cf. ka:m-*, Hind.; Tamil-, kam.]

'kaməla:-('gur)-, orange (fruit).

kaməla:-ne:b-en, orange tree.

'kamba:-n, *see* kambo:-.

'kamba:-'su'r-en, an umbrella of palm leaf.

'kambi:-, *adj.* (in songs) beautiful, fine.

'kambo:-'ne:b-en, a palmyra tree.

'kambo:-'o:l-en, a letter (formerly written on palmyra leaves).
[Malayalam-, kambu, Tamil-, kambān, a rope made of the fibres of the palmyra tree.]

'kamb(ə)ra:-n, unpaid labour; service like *corvée* is still due to the 'chiefs' from the Soras; though the officials of the British Government now pay wages for their services.

[Telugu, kambāri, 'a farm labourer'; Canarese, kambala daily wages' Hind. kam.]

'kamme:le:-'ne:b-en, a kind of creeper, the flowers and fruit of which are edible.

'kampēdenda:-'ne:b-en, a timber tree, called *lo:ugu-chettu* in Telugu.

'ka:mpu-, a word used to designate the Telugus. *kampu-lag-en*, *kampu-ber-*, 'Telugu language' *kampu-bo:j-en*, 'a Telugu woman'. [This form of the word with the nasal *m*, occurs in ancient Telugu inscriptions and literature. Now *ka:pu* is the name of a Telugu caste.]

kan, 'this', 'these', *kan mandra:-n*, *kən ə-mandra:*, 'this man'.

kan-en, contr. of *kan(d)la:-n*, as in *əli:kan-en*, 'a cup of liquor'.

'kanapa:-'ne:b-en, a tree called *kanapu chettu* in Telugu.

'kandedi:-, the hem (as of a cloth) as *ə-kandedi:-ka:b*.

'kandi-n, *see* dandi-n.

'kandettaru:-n, *var.* 'katteru:-n, *kən-dataru:-n*, 'a sword'.

kan-de! lo! look! Here!

'kan(d)la:-n, a leaf stitched like a cup, *see* *kan-en*.

[Mundari-, *kala:*, a leaf cup.]

kand'ra:b(bə)di:-'si:-n, left hand. [kabbədi, with double infix.]

'kandri:-, *v.i* (*impl.*) to become confused.

'kani:-ə-, *adj.*, this, these [*kan + i:j + ə-*].

kan'ne:b-, to become fixed.

kanne:b-dəm-, fixed; inveterate.

'kanni:-n, catalepsy.

'kanni:-'sum-en, the deity that causes it.

'kandrepēd-'kum-en, a mungoose.

[*kum-*, contr. of *kumbul-*, a rat.]

'kanrepe:da-n, a lotus stalk.

[*pe'd-*, contr. of *um-pe'd-*, a tube; *✓pe-d*, to blow (as a horn).]

'kanta:-, *v.i.*, to become branched; *n.*, branch; *ə-kanta-ga:j-en*, a young shoot or foot of a tuber; *ə-kanta-jo:l-en*, affluent stream; *ə-kanta-lag-en*, uvula; *ə-kanta-lu:d-en*, the lobe of the ear; *ə-kanta-si:-n*, superfluous fingers on the hand.

kanta:-'dar-en, 'a forked branch'.

kanta:-'der-en, antler.

kanta:-le, *adv.*, 'in branches'.

kanta:-te-gur-, a double-plantain fruit'.

kanta:-, (*dial.*) family, *cf.* *birinda:-*.

'kanta:ru-n, famine (Oriya).

'kanten, a big narrow-mouthed pot.

'kantetsi:-'ne:b-en, a kind of tree called *parningi chettu* in Telugu.

'kantijar-en, name of a Sora deity.

'kantorja:-'ne:b-en, a kind of tree called *jaru karra* in Telugu.

'kantronda:-'ne:b-en, a kind of tree, called *kodi kailu chettu* in Telugu, the leaves of which are used as medicine for cuts.

'kantu:-, to promise; to lay down terms of agreement.

'kantu:-n, *n.*, promise; terms of agreement.

kan'tuj-en, an owl.

'kaggadi:-n, disorder, confusion (Hind.).

'kaggun'-tid-en, wood-borer.

'kapkura:-n, gravel (Telugu).

kap-, *v.t.*, to scold, to admonish, to abuse-, to be peevish, to be cross; to scare away birds and beasts.

der., kənap-en, *n.*, scolding, abuse.

kap-kap-en, *n.*

kap-kap-lap-, *v.t. (refl.)* to be accrimonious.

[*cf.* Prakrit, -kapkhai-].

'kan-en, contr. of karaja: n.

'kaṅ bo:nji, *pl.*, the servants of a Bisoyi.

ka'ned, *var. kejed (dial.)*.

'ka:pi:-n, (*Eng.*) copy; coffee.

'ka:pera:-n, *var. kappara:-n.*

'kappeda:-n, shoulder.

bo-kappedan, (height or depth) up to the shoulders.

'kappa:-n, a wing.

'kappara:-n, a goose, a duck.

'ka:ppo:-n, sheath, scabbard as 'ka:ppo:-kun-en, (*see* kun-).

'kappu:-n, *var. pappu:-n*, split pulse.

'ka'pri:-n, cloth.

[Skt., karpasa; Guj., kapra:]

kar-, instead of ka:ra is prefixed to the contracted forms of some words, *e.g.*

kar-dul-, *v., adj., n.*, excess of hunger (*see* dul).

kar-dum-, *v., adj., n.*, excess of sleep (*see* dum).

kar-gal-, *v., adj., n.*, excess of thirst (*see* gal-).

'kar-en, contr. of karu:-n; 'monkey'.

'kareda:-n, a clerk, an accountant, from karanam, (Telugu).

'kareda:-ne:b-en, a tree called *odise* in Telugu.

kar(ə) '-dul-en, *var. kara:-dul-en*, severe hunger, (*see* dul-en).

'karekarem-ge-, *adj., adv.*, piteously.

'karem-a, *var. karamma*, fate, destiny, fortune, er-karem-a, misfortune. (Skt., karma).

karenja:-mī, the oil extracted from the seeds of this tree.

'karenja:-'ne:b-en, the tree called *Dalbergia arborea*.

'karenta:-'tid-en, a kind of wag-tail.

'kara:-, *v.i.*, to be excessive, as in da:ga:-n karate, 'the sun is severe' (*see* tid-).

'kara:-, a particle prefixed to the contracted forms of several words to denote excess or abundance of the quality, etc. signified by the word; *e.g.*

kara-bud-, *v., adj., n.*, excess of salt (*see* bud-).

kara-mid-, *v., adj., n.*, excess of chillies (*see* mid-).

kara-pum-, *v., adj., n.*, excess of urine (*see* pum).

kara-soṅ-, *v., adj., n.*, excess of motions (*see* so-ṅ).

kara-tud-, *v., adj., n.*, excess of fire (*see* tud).

'kara:-'ne:b-en, a tree called *Strychnos nux-vomica*.

'ka:rdi:-, *v.t.*, to put in heaps.

'ka:re-, (?) clayey as in ka:re-lo:-n (*see* lo:-n).

'kareb-kareb-'kur-, (*onom.*) the cry of a hen.

'kare:da:-, *see* kare:da:-.

'kari:-, *v.i.*, to be fat; *adj.*, fat. *n.*, fat. kari-dəm, *adj.*

'ka:ria:-'sin, *n.*, thick, coarse cloth (*see* sin-).

'ka:rella:-(gur-en); the fruit of the creeper, *Momordica charantia*.

[Skt. karavella; Mundari, karaēla; Oriya, - kalara; the Sora

- word is from some central Indian dialect.]
- 'ka:rij-, *var.* 'ka:ri:-, *v.i.*, to hawk phlegm, ka:rij-en, expectoration, phlegm.
- 'ka:risi:-'ne:b-en, ebony.
- 'ka:rja:-n, the final funeral rites (Oriya).
- kar-'je:ŋ-en, the nails of the toes.
- 'ka:rji-, the chief of the village (dialect).
- 'karka:-, *v.i.*, to cry (as birds).
- kar-'kar-loge-, *adv.*, in a trembling manner.
- kar-'jum, *see* kara:-jum-.
- kar-'mo:j-, tag of ker-'mo:j.
- 'ka:ro:-, *var.* (*impl.*) to have sore throat. *Ex.* aman a-kaŋ-kaŋ-lag-ten-en a:son ka:ro:-am.
- 'karokai-'ne:b-en, the soapnut tree.
- kar-'lenda:-, in the wrong way. against the grain.
- kar-'ondota:, in the natural way.
- 'karran, *adv.*, loudly, forcibly, severely.
- 'karrab-ne:b-en, a tree (Tel. jarumamidi).
- kar-'rabdi-'sin, *var.* kandrab-bedi:si:-n, 'left hand'.
- 'karti:ka-'ga:j-en, the month of kartika-, November.
- 'karu:-n, a monkey.
- 'ka:rua:-n, name of a Sora deity.
- 'ka:rua:-n, name of a tribe, Karwars.
- 'karu:-ba-'o:n-, *see* a:rsi:-ba'o:n.
- ka:ru-'ka:re:-de:-, as the nostrils on account of cold.
- 'kasa:-ko:di:-'ne:b-en, a kind of tree called *torike chettu* in Telugu.
- 'kasaratto:-n, (Hind.) exercise (physical).
- 'kase:ri:-n, (Hind.) office, court.
- 'kasi:-, *v.i.*, to bear small tender fruit.
- 'kasi:-n, *n.*, small tender fruit. (Oriya).
- kasi:-'da:-n, dew.
- kasi:-'ta:-, to blossom (*see* tar-en).
- 'kasula:-'kasela:, (*onom.*) *expr.* falling into the well.
- 'kata:-n, a story (from Skt. thro' Telugu).
- 'kata:-'ber-en, a riddle.
- 'katro:nda:-'ne:b-en, a tree called *ko:di:ka:lu* in Telugu.
- 'katteli:-n, a litter carried by men.
- 'kattem-en, manure; kattam-sol-en [Telugu, gattam.]
- 'katteru-n, contr. of kandattaru:-n, a knife
- 'katta:u:-, wooden sandals (Oriya).
- 'kandi:-n, 'kansi:-n, a cowry (Oriya).
- keb-'keb-loge-'ber-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to prattle.
- 'ke'd-en, contr. of kedettr:-n, 'a sickle', as in a-kandoŋ-ke'd-ba:-n.
- 'ke:da:-n, a kind of parrot.
- 'kedettr:-n, *var.* 'kedatti:-n, 'kadetti:-n, kidettr:-n, 'a sickle'.
- ke'e'd, ke'je'd, *var.* kejed, 'dead'.
- 'ke:ka:-, *v., adj.*, stupid, insane.
- ke-ke-'ke, (*onom.*) scream of a peafowl.
- ke-'ke'd, *var.* ke-ke'-n, private parts (male) in children's language.
- keker-'ker-loge, *adv.*, in a loud, giggling manner (as in laughing).
- kekke-'jub-kekke-'keb- kokkor-jub-kokkorjum- kekkekekeb- (*onom.*) the crowing of a cock.
- 'ke'l-en, *var.* tapke'l-en, contr. of tapke'l-en.
- kem-'kem-, (*onom.*) roaring laughter.

'kempa:-, to be or become a cripple (male).

kompā-mar-ən, a cripple (male).

'kempi:-, to be or become a cripple (female).

kempi-boj-ən, a cripple (female).

ken-, var. kīn-, (sometimes reduplicated) to chant, to sing, to recite; to read.

deriv., ken-ken-ən, kən-m-ken-ən.

[cf. Aryan-, /ken-; Latin, *kano*; Skt., *gai*, *gana*.]

ken-ən, contr. of ken-ken-ən, 'song' as in dundu-ken-ən, 'cradle song'.

mən'o:p-ken-ən, 'love song'.

'kendu:-ne:b-ən, a timber tree, called the ebony. (It is known as tarel-ne:b-ən in the Gumma mutha.)

ken-'ken-ən, a song, singing, a chant.

ken-'ken-len-rai-rai-len, tag-words, expr. 'singing'.

ken-ken-'sij-ən, a school-boy.

ken-ken-'su:ŋ-ən, a school.

ken-'o:l-ən-ŋaŋ-'o:l-ən, tag-words, expr. reading and learning.

k'e:ŋ-, v.i., (impl.) to be wounded.

k'e:ŋ-lud-, to disregard.

k'o:ŋ-lud-mar-ən, disobedient man.

'k'e:ŋ-ən, a wound, a cut.

'kejer, v.t., to cast an evil eye on the food which another is eating, or on a fruit tree or crops of another.

keŋ-'lud, see k'e:ŋ.

'kere'd-ne:b-ən, var. kerən-ne:b-ən, a tree called aṅkuḍu in Telugu.

(The leaves of this tree are stitched as cups and used on all occasions when the priests perform ceremonies. The root is used as medicine for stomach ache and indigestion.)

'keretta:-ne:b-ən, a tree called tantem in Telugu.

ker-'kar-loge-, (onom.) adv., describing the manner in which some birds cry.

ker-'moj-, var. ker-mui-, to smile gently.

ker-moj-ən, n., smile.

ker-'moi-loge-kar'moi-loge-, tag-words, expr. 'smilingly', 'cheerfully'.

'kerog-, var. kerud-, to become hoarse.

'kerroi-ne:b-ən, a tree called chitti-aṅkuḍu in Telugu.

kersu-'karso-ga:mle, (onom.) 'in a mumbling manner', hesitatingly, indistinctly.

kerud-, var. kerog-, to become hoarse.

ki-, v.t. (1) to collect into a heap (as grain or earth).

(2) To ply (as a boat).

kib-, var. kūb-, to bite, to gnaw (sometimes reduplicated).

deriv., kənüb-kūb-ən.

'kib-ən, contr. of kədib-ən, a sword, as in a-mutti-kib-ən, the (sharp) point of the sword.

kib-kib-'je:m-, v.i. (impl.) to hold one's breath.

kib-'mad-, var. kimmad, kūb-mad-, kūmmad-, to close the eyes (see mad).

kid-, v.i. (refl.) to be stained.

v.t., to colour, to dye, to stain.

-kid-, tag of diŋ-, 'to cook', as in diŋ-te-ji-kitte-ji, 'they are cooking'.

kid-ən, contr. of kina:n, a tiger, panther; as in dul-kid-ən, kin-loy-kid-ən, kuku-kid-ən, sanna-kid-ən, suda-kid-ən, usa:l-kid-ən. ŋam-kit-t-am, 'the tiger will seize thee'.

[cf. Skt., *kritti*; Gutob-, *gik-kil*; Remo-, *-kisa*; Pareng-, *ku*; Mundari-, *Birhor*-, *ku:la*; Santali-, *ku:l*.]

kid-ən, contr. of *likid-ən*, 'bran'.

'kid-ən, contr. of *kidetti-n*, 'sickle'.

'kidā-, *v., adj.*, to be young; unmarried, as in *kan ə dagga-di-boi ə-kida-n dakuten*, 'this young girl is (remains) unmarried'. *ə-kida-boj-ən*, an unmarried young girl.

'kida-, *adj.*, stained.

kida-, *adj., v.i.*, in the natural condition, as in *ə-kida-u-n*, all the hair on the head without being shaved; *ə-kida-jel-*, the whole carcass of which nothing has been removed; *ə-kida-lo-n*, unploughed land, waste land; *ə-kida-sar-ən*, unreaped paddy.

kida-'mar-ən, bachelor.

kida-:'ne:b-ən, *var. kedu-*, a tree called *Pandanus Odoratissimus* [From Skt. *keta*, thro' Marathi *kavāḍa*; Oriya, *kia* is derived through another Prakrit dialect.]

'kidde-, *v.i.*, to tickle; cf. *gutar-kidetti-n*, *var. 'kedetti-n* (*q.v.*).

'kidetti-da-r-'ne:b-ən, a kind of tree.

'kidi-, *v.i. (impl)* to be subject to same evil influence; to be exposed to the danger of being carried away by a tiger, as in *kiditiṅ gaṇḍe boi boi bato ṅ-t-iṅ*.

'kidi-n, the misfortune of being born on a bad day like the new moon day.

ki'jed, *var. ke'jed*, *v.i.*, to die; *adj.*, dead.

'kijjed, (*dial.*) *var.* of *kajjed*-, to kill.

'kijjem-'ber-ən, *var.* of *kajjem-be'r-ən*.

kik-, *var. kid-* (used in compds.) 'a tiger'.

'ki'ki, *adv., adj., v.i., var. tiki*, afterwards to be behind.

'kiki-'koko-, (*onom.*) *v.t., n.*, to produce the click heard in kissing.

kik'kud, (*dial.*) *v.t.*, to lift up.

'kila-i-, *var. killa-i-*, *v.t.*, to shine brilliantly; to dazzle.

'kila-i-'gum, lightning (*see gum*).

'kilai-loge-, *adv.*, like a lightning.

'kila-i-loge-kila-ṅ-loge, tag-words,

'kila-i-'tir, lightning seen in a cloud (*see tir*).

'kil-aṅ-loge-, tag of *kilai-loge*.

'killa-j-ən, sweet gourd, pumpkin.

'killai-'killai-ge, (in songs) in a dazzling manner.

'killai-'tur-, *var. 'killa-i-'tir*, *q.v.*

ki-'lo-, *v.* (*√ki- + lo-n*, *q.v.*) to cultivate the ground.

ki-'lo-n, *n.*, cultivation.

'kil(l)o-ṅ-'(kid) ən, a man transformed into a tiger.

'kima-r-ən, (*dial.*) a crocodile; (*Oriya*).

'kimbi-di-'bella-, a kind of big frog.

'kimbo:n, (*dial.*) uncle.

'kimbo-ṅ-ən, (*dial.*) (1) pig, cf. *kəmbun-ən*, (2) a relative, cf. *pa-ruj-ən*.

kimbo-ta:l-ən, (poetic diction) great grand-father.

'kimbul-ən, *var. kəmbul*, a rat.

kim-'mad-, *var. kūb-mad-*, *kūm-mad-*, *pimmad-*, *v.i., adj.* (*√kib-mad*) to close (one's) eyes.

kim-'med-ən, *var. kəm-me:d*, goat.

[cf. Mundari, Santali, Birhor, merom; Gutob, Remo, -ṅime; Pareng-, -kinme:n.]

kimme:'dug-, a kind of plant called samba.

kimpār-'kimpelle-, *adj., adv.*, crowded, close, overlapping, as roots, branches. *Ex.* *siŋger-ən* kimpār kimpelle daku.

kimpe'de:b-ən, *var.* **kimpe-'de:d-ən**, mungoose.

'kimpel-'kimpel-, *adj., adv., v.*, huddled together as is mandranji, kimpel-kimpellenji.

kim'pudi:-n, (*dial.*) *var.* **kimpede:d-ən**.

kim'puŋ, (*var.* **kumpuŋ**, *n., v.i.*, (*impl.*) belly, stomach, to be pregnant (*see* **puŋ**-)

kim-'rab-, *var.* **kin(d)rab-**, to wring, to press out.
deriv., **kənim-rab-ən**.

kim-'rad-, *var.* **kin(d)rad**, to squeeze, to wring.
deriv., **kənim-rad-ən**.

'kinda:-, *v.i. (refl.)* to play like a tiger. (*impl.*) to be carried away by a tiger.

adj., as in **kinda:-mar**, a wicked man.

'kinda:-n, tiger, panther- (*see* **kid-ən**).

ki'na:da'-n, crab- (*see* **kad-ən**).

ki'na:da-ba:-n, to catch crabs.

kinda:-'dib-ən, children's game of the tiger and the goats (*see* **dib-ən**).

'kinda:-əkarsi:-'ne:b-, 'live tiger's claw' a plant called *puli gornu* Chettu in Telugu.

'kinda:-puŋ-ən, voracious.

kinda:-pūr-pūr-, sacrifice to the tiger-deity.

'kinda:-r-ən, mother-in-law
[Gutob, Pareng, -kinda:-]

'kinda:-su:ŋ-, *v.i. (refl.)* to live in the mother-in-law's house and work for the benefit of her family.

'kinda:-r-su:ŋ-ən, mother-in-law's house; the family of one's wife's parents.

'kinda:-su:ŋ-'ho:j-ən, a young girl who has recently gone to live with her husband.

'kinda:-su:ŋ-'mar-ən, a man who lives as a member of his father-in-law's family; and works on his farm.

kindəŋaŋ-'ne:b-ən, a kind 'of tree called sirimānu Telugu.

(Its branch is used as a pole for carrying bundles of fire-wood.)

'kinda:l-, a class of basket-makers.

deriv. **kinda:l-mar-ən**; **kinda:l-so r-ən**.

kin-'do:d-ən, *var.* **kin-'du:d-ən**, a frog, (*see* **du:d-ən**).

kin-'duŋ, *v.i.*, to fall behind

kinduŋ-le sida:, leave behind, give up.

kinduŋ-ban, *adv.*, behind, at the back

kinduŋ-bun, the backside (*dial.*).

kinduŋ-jeŋ-ən, the upper part of the foot.

kinduŋ-si:-n, the back of the hand.

[Mundari, -kundam, as in *dea kundam*, to make one sit behind one's back. Kharia, -kunda:b; Juang-, *kinda:p*; Gutob-, *gidəŋ*; Remo-, *gidəŋ*.]

kin(d)re:ŋ-ən, *var.* **ken(d)re:ŋ-ən**, forest.

kin(d)re:ŋ-je:l-ən, 'wild boar,' (*see* **je:l**).

kin(d)ri'ped-ən, *var.* **kan(d)ri'ped-**, (poetic) mungoose.

kin'drum-ən, a species of pulse, called *jinugulu* in Telugu.

kin'duh-ən, *var.* **ken'duh-**, a race or bit (as of ginger or turmeric).

kin'ja:ŋ-ən, back-bone (*see* **ja:ŋ-ən**).

kin-'ja:r-ən, tall post of a cottage (*see* **ja:r-ən**).

kin-'la:j-ən, *var.* **killa:j-ən**, a gourd (*see* **la:j-ən**).

kin-'lo:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to put forth thick foliage.

kin-'lo:g-en, *var.* **kil-'log-en**, *q.v.*

kin:lo:g-kid-en *ei-*, to play the man turned into a tiger.

kin-lo:g-'ne:b-en, a tree called *cleome pentaphylla*.

kin-'ne:b-, *adj.*, *v.i.*, chief, principal.

Ex. ə-k-jed-en, the principal ə-k-mar-, the first man

kingarame, two days after tomorrow.

kin-'rad-, *var.* **kim-rad-**, to squeeze out.

kin-ra:-'sai-l-en, second spadix of the liquor tree, from which liquor oozes.

kin-'rud, *var.* **kim-rud-**, to press out.

'kin-sa:-n, *var.* **kipsa:-n**, arrogance.

[Mundari, ki-sia-u-, to be angry with; Bihor, khio, anger.]

kin'sar-en, a stag (*see* *contr. form*, **sar-en**).

[Gutob-, suram; Remo-, saram; Pareng-, sambur-am.]

kin'sed-, a low class of Soras **kinse:d-so:r-en**.

kin'so:d-en, *var.* **kin'so:g-en**, a dog (*see* *contr. form*, **so:r-**, **so:d-**).

[Mundari, Santali-, seta, Gutob-, guso; Remo-, gusu; Pareng-, guso; kusol-.]

kin'te'lo:(d)-en, a burning-ground, cemetery.

'kintəg-, *adj.*, *v.i.*; proud, disobedient, impertinent, stubborn.

kintəg-dəm-, *adj.*

kintəg-mar-en, *n.*, a proud man.

kin'ta:l-en, a wall (*see* *contr. form*, **ta:l-**).

kin'ta:g-en, brain (*see* *contr. form*, **ta:g-**).

kinta:g-dəm-, *adj.*, indignant, haughty.

kin'te:d-en, *var.* **kin'te:da:-n**,

kin'to:da:-n, castor oil plant (*see* *contr. form*, **te:l-en**).

kin'te:da:-n, *see* *above*.

kin'te:da:-m:-n, castor-oil.

kin-'te:n-en, plantain.

kin'te:-gur-en, plantain fruit. (*See* *contr. form*, **te:n**.)

kinti-'lo:d-(ba:-n), cemetery.

kin'to:'ne:b-en, a tree called *de:va-kauchana* in Telugu.

kin-'to:r-en, a hedge (*see* *contr. form*, **to:r-**).

kintur-'sa:ta:-n, an umbrella.

[*See* **kintur**, **sa:ta-**, from the Oriya word *chitro*]

kintur-'tid-en, a bat, fittermouse (*see* **tur-** and **stid-**).

'kigəm-'ta:g-en, *var.* **kugəm**, a bull.

'kige:r-, *v.i.*, to envy.

kige:r-en, *n.*, envy.

deriv., **kəŋige:r-en**, *n.*

'kipo:rai-'de:sa:-n **'kipo:ra:p-en**, the abode of the Sora gods.

'kipsa:-n, *var.* **kinsa:-n**.

'kirda:-, as in ə **kina:-'sai-l-en** **dugtenai**; (?) an additional spadix of the liquor tree.

'kiriketoi:-n, English word cricket (sports).

'kiristu:-n, Christ.

'kirista:na:- **'mar-en**, a Christian.

'kismisu-a'dur-en, Christmas.

kissa:-, *v.t.*, to move with great effort (as a big stone).

'kissa:-, *var.* **kinsa:-**.

kit'tug-en, a god, (one of the seven deities), *contr.* **tug**.

[*cf.* Gutob-, **kitu-on**; Remo-, **kitug**; Pareng-, **kitug**.]

kit'tug-a-dog-'tug-en, an idol (*see* **tug-**).

ko-, (?) *pref.* in **kotte**, **konne**, **kodi**.

k'o:-n, *var.* **k'u:-n**, bottle-gourd.

kob-, *v.i.*, *v.t.*, to hoard, to lease out (land).

kob-, *var.* **kub-**, to worship, to offer sacrifice.

ko:b-en, the stem of a palm-leaf or date leaf as ondeg-ko:b-en.

'koba:jo:-n (thro' Oriya *komajo*) physical drill.

'kobe:ŋ-, *n.*, to be in child-bed; confinement.

k'o:b-'k'o:b-'k'e:b-'k'e:b-, (*onom.*) the cry of a crane.

kob-'ko'b-kob-'ko'b-, (*onom.*) the cry of wild fowls while flying.

kob-kob-'ko'b-koke're'b-kob-'koh-koke'reb-, (*onom.*) the cry of wild fowls which indicates danger to the young ones and gives warning to them.

kod-, *var.* kud-, to bring forth.

kod-, *var.* kud-, a verb which occurs in compds. as takko'd-

-ko:da:-n, the long-legged crane.
ko:da:-je:ŋ-en, 'lit. craneleg',
nick-name of a person who has long legs (*see* contr. form ko l-)

'ko:da:-n, a pole (with knots, etc.) used as a ladder.

bo-ko:da: ə-ja:u:-, 'one pole deep'.

'kode-, *v.i. (impl.)* to become curved or bent.

'kodi, *var.* odi-, *adv.*, on this side.
v.i. (refl.) move this side.

'kodid-, *v.i.*, to put away.

kodi-'kodi-te, *adv.* there; at some time.

'kodi-'kota:-, *var.* odi-ota:-, to and fro, backwards and forwards.

'kodo:ba:-'nə:b-en, a kind of tree called *pata ti chettu* in Telugu.

koi, koj-, *var.* kui-, *v.t.*, *v.i.*, to roll, to be rolled, to be folded and bundled.

koi, koj-en, *n.*, a roll; a bundle, as of leaves, or long jungle grass as koj-a:l-en. (Sometimes reduplicated) as koi-koi-o:l-en.

'ko:na:-n, quinine.

'kojari:-n, name of a Sora deity.

'kojen-en, *var.* kujin-en, daughter-in-law; the bride.

'ko:j-en, contr. of kojen-en; as mada-ko:j-en, 'first wife,' eldest daughter-in-law.

[Gutob-kida:-kui-, 'widow'].

'kojja:-n, 'sweet-meat' (thro' Oriya).

'koke-de-'kako:de-, tag-words *expr.* 'crooked, curved'.

'kokere-'ko:b-, (*onom.*) the cry of a wild fowl.

'kokka:-i:m-en, a cock.

'kokkaru-n, a white variety of gourds.

'kokkod-, *v.i.*, to droop or hang down, as an ear of corn.

kokkode-'dag-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be bent-backed. so, kokkode-bo:b-, (*see* dag-en and bo:b-en).

'kok'ko-r-, *var.* korkor-en, a big basket which holds 200 measures (*see* contr. form kor-en).

'kok'ko:ra:-, to be blunted as a knife

kokkora-kun-en (*see* kun-en).

'kokko:r-'hi:-, (*onom.*) the usual cry of the wild fowl when at rest.

'kokko:r-'jum-, (*onom.*) the usual cry of a cock when at rest.

kokko:-'u:-, *var.* kokkoi-u:-, kuk-kui:-u-, the braided hair of a grown-up girl (indicates her age; cf. red-red-u:-, of a grown-up boy).

'kok'kum-, *var.* 'kukkum, (kum + kum-), *adj.* collected, gathered, folded, as in kukkum-ka:b-le ə-lo:pad-le:ŋ-en allenle jirten.

ko-'ko:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be defeated.

'koko:de-'bokode, the sound heard when feathers burn.

koko:'jaŋ-en, ko'ko:j-en, cock (children's language).

koko:miq-'dag-, *var.* to-to-miq-dag-, *adj.*, *adv.*, *n.*, a little of anything as tobacco.

ko-ko'o:l-en, *var.* koi-koi-o:l-en, a roll of leaves.

'kokta:-n, (*dial.*) a cock.

'ko:l-en, *contr.* of ko:da:-n.

'kolekatoro:-n, (*Eng.*) Collector.

kolet'te:n-, there, yonder.

'kolli:-n, a leaf-platter, *cf.* satta: di:-n.

kom-, *v.i. (refl.)*, to overpower, to take possession of.

'koma:jo:-n, drill (Oriya).

konderiṅ-en, a kind of tree

konda-'bur-en, (*dial.*) *see* bur-en.

'konde:m-en, konde:m-'sar-en, a coarse variety of corn grown on the hills, which the Sora-deities prefer to the paddy grown on wet lands. (*See* de:m-en, *contr.* form.)

[Pareng-, kudem. Telugus call it *Kondemmulu*.]

kondo:-, *var.* kyndu:-, to embrace (Oriya kundai-).

'kondo:-ta:-, *adv.*, thisside, *cf.* ondo:-ta:-.

'kone:-n, corner, a bend as in a-kone-jo:-, 'bend of a river'.

[From Skt., kona.]

kon-'ne, *adv.*, here. [*cf.* kotte 'there'.]

kontaba:de-'ne:b-en, a tree called kantabaḍa, the roots of which are used as medicine for skin diseases

'konte-'me:d-en, *var.* kontu-me:d-en, scorpion, *see* onṭa mekkaṅ.

koṅ, *adj.*, steep, straight, as in a-koṅ-koṅ-bur-, a steep hill (*see* bur-).

a-koṅ-koṅ-ar, a steep rock (*see* ar-).

a-koṅ-koṅ-beḍ-, a straight plume (*see* beḍ-).

koṅ-koṅ-'ga:j-en, the horns of the moon (*see* ga:j-en).

koṅ-'si:-n, the forearm, elbow.

ko:-'o:l-en, *var.* koi-o:l-en, a roll of leaves.

koppa:-'ta:ṅ-en, *var.* kuppa:-, a strong bull.

kor-, *var.* kur-, to bite, to gnaw. (Sometimes reduplicated).

'ko:r-en, *contr.* of kokko:r-en.

'ko:r(ə)to:-n, (*Eng.*) Court.

'ko:ra:-, *adj. v.i.*, angry, pugnacious, to be angry.

ko:ra-dəm-, *adj.*, irritable, quarrelsome

ko:ra:-mar-en, a stubborn fellow.

'kora:ten-re'duiten, tag-words.

'korde:ṅ- } 'ne:b-en, a timber
 } tree called *putta-*
kore'de:ṅ, } *palu* in Telugu.

kori'jo:b-, to fold as in mara:-n kori'jo:b-le a-kappa:n, 'the peacock folded its wings'.

'korno:-'sum-en, name of a Sora deity (*see* sum-en).

'koro:-'ne:b-en, a tree called *gante* in Telugu, *Tennisetum typhoideum*.

'koronda-'ne:b-en, a plant called *konḍaraka* in Telugu, *Curissia Caranulas*

'korru-'a:l-en, whistling in a particular way to scare away birds (*see* a:l-en).

kor'tid-, *v.i.*, to pinch as in l'uḍ-ṅen kor'til-l-i-ṅ- (I) have pinched my ears' / *e.*, 'I repent.'

'ko:ru:-'ga:j-en, a kind of tuber called *ari-te:ga* in Telugu.

'ko:tem-'ne:b-en, a plant called *mandula-ma:ri* in Telugu.

kota:-, *adv.*, there, that side; *cf.* ota:-.

ko'ten-ko'ten, *adv.*, then and there.

'kotteda:-taṅ-'sar-en, paddy given to others to be ground for hire.

'kottilla:-n, *var.* 'kuttilla:-'tūd-ən, half-burnt stick on the fire brand.

[*cf.* Marathi, *kolati*, fire brand.]

'kottu:-n, a store-room, barn. (Telugu) *kottu:-dolai-*, Bisoyis' store-keeper.

kottum-, *var.* ko:-'tum-, ku-'tum-ən, a calabash

kottum-ən, *var.* 'tuttum-ən, a blood-sucker.

'kondi:-n, cowrie, a shell formerly current as money.

kre'jed-, *var.* kərajed-.

k'u:-n, *var.* k'o:-n, long gourd, bottle gourd, a ladle, made of it.

ku:-n, contr. of k'u:-n.

ku:-n, contr. of kuku:-n, cough, as in *rad-dəm-na-kv-n*, asthma.

ku:-n, (?) contr. of kuat:-n, a well.

kuat:-n, a well.

[From Skt. *ku pa*; *cf.* Mundari-, *kuat*; Santali-, *kui*; Hind., *kuā*; Oriya., *kāū*.]

kūb-, *var.* kib-, ka:b-, to bite with the incisors.

[*kuruk-kab-*, to bite.]

kub-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to meet, to unite with. *cf.* ✓*kum-*.

kub-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be covered up.

kub-, *var.* kob-, *v.t.*, to worship, to propitiate by sacrifice and adoration.

'kub-ən, contr. of *kumab-ən*, 'ashes'; as in *sad-kub-*, 'to remove ashes'.

'kub-ən, contr. of *kəduppi-n* as in *ə-ridi-kub-ən*, 'a brass nose ring'.

-kub-, tag of *pūr-as* in *pūr-pūr tenji-kub-kub-ten-ji*

-kūb-, tag of *ram-* as in *ramte-kūbte*.

'kub-ba:-n, *var.* *kobba:-n*, a stake or stick in a hedge.

kub-'bar-, (*kud-bar*), to bring forth.

kubbar-ən, *n.*, confinement, delivery.

kubbar-ən-əsū-, pains of childbirth.

kubbar-boj-ən, *kubbar-selo-n*, a woman in child-bed, *kubbar-jel-ən*, a pig that has cubbed, *kubbar-ta:ḡ-ən*, a cow that has calved.

kūb-'kūb-ji:-n, the incisor tooth.

kub-kub-'mad-, *'kub-kub-'tam-*, to work uncomplainingly. '*lit.* to shut eyes-to shut mouth'.

kub-kub-'mu-, to close the nose.

kub-'lu:d-, to close the ear.

kub-ma'b-'tam-ən, cheek.

kub-'mad-, *var.* *kib-mad-*, *kim-mad-*, *kub-'mad-da:-*, *v.i.* (*impl.*).

kuhsə'lai-ge, tag of *obsəlai-ge*.

kud-, *v.t.* to roll, to turn over as *are-ḡ-ən kud-ən* *kedle pa:ḡai*.

(*redupl.*) *kud-kud-*, *kukkud-*.

kūd-, to give birth to.

-*kud-*, the second element in the compd. verbs, *ok-kud-tak-kud-*, *jik-kud-*, *sa:b-kud-*, *ra-ḡ-kud-*, *ḡad-kud-*, *lak-kud-*, *kik-kud-*, *kak-kud-*.

'*kud-ən*, contr. of *kud-rab-ən*, *var.* *korrab-ən*, as in *sa:b-kud-te-ji*.

kud-ən, contr. of *kuddəda:-n* as in *səra:ji-kud-ən*.

'*kudəb-*, *adj.*, round, globular (as a stone, head, pudding.) *cf.* *tədə-r-deriv.*, *kənudəb-ən*, *kudəb-dəm-*.

'*kuderəḡ-* (*dial.*) *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be miserly.

adj., as in *kudəraḡ-mar*.

kuḡ-da:-, to bring forth.

'*kuda:-n*, *var.* *koda:-n*, *n.*, oven, hearth (*see* *ku l-ən*).

[Mundari-, *iḡ-kulaḡ*, a rough fire place formed of loose stones or clods of earth in a courtyard or under a tree. *Tāngkhul-Naga Group*, -*khanḡ*.]

'*kuda:n-ən*, a priest.

kuda:n-boj-ən, a priestess.

kudam- mar-ən, a priest (male).
[cf. khano:g, in Tängkhul.]

'kuda:n-tuŋ-'pür-ən (see tuŋ- and pür-).

kud-'ar-, to roll a stone.

'k'u-da:-'tid-ən, a cuckoo.

'kudda:~, *v.i.*, to form into a cluster, bunch, or group, as in kintene:b-ən kudda:neten-.

'kuddab-ən, *var.* kuddub-ən, all.
kuddablen-, entirely.

'kudda:da:-n, a short hoe, *see* kud-ən.
[cf. Oriya koddi.]

kud-'dag-ən, a stump-, *see* dag-ən.

'kud-diŋ-'tud-ən, a poker, *see* tud-ən.

'kuddub-ən, *var.* kuddab-ən, all, entire, whole.
[cf. Tibetan, Garhwal, Kulup, 'all']

'kuddub-le- kuddable-, tag-words; 'entirely'.

kudi, *var.* kodi-, 'twenty'.
bo-kudi, 'one-twenty'; bo-kudi-qalji, '20 + 10' = 30; bak-kudi (ba:gu + kudi), two-twenty = 40; bak-kudi-qalji, 2 × 20 + 10 = 50; - - - molloi-kudi, 5 × 20 = 100.

[Mundari and Santali use isi from Hind. bis; Birhor-, kuri; Kharia-, kori; Juang-, kudi; Kuki-chin-, kul.]

'kudta:-n, *var.* kuŋta:-n, a horse.

kudu-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to become short.

'kudu:~, *v.t.*, to prepare porridge; *v.i.*, to form porridge, etc. as in bo-sulla:-n ə kud-u i ten əkudu: kudue?

'kud'u:-n, grits, coarse flour, pounded grain; cooked food, (*see* ku:l-ən).

[Mundari-, kudi, khudi, 'broken grains of rice'.]

kudu:-da:-n, gruel, rice-conjee.
kndu:-ruŋ-ən (*see* ruŋ-).

'kud'ub-, *var.* kud'ab-, 'entire, unbroken, undivided' as in compds. like—

ə-kud'ub-mid-ən, 'the whole chilli (unpowdered) (*see* mid-ən).

ə-kud'ub- ul-ən, the whole mango (*see* ul-ən).

ə-kud'ub- bud-ən, 'unpowdered salt' (*see* bud-ən).

[cf. Tibetal Garhwal-, kulup = entire]

'kudub, *var.* kudəb-, round, globular (as a ball).

kudub-ar-ən, round stone.

kud'ub-'kad'ub, tag-words, *expr.* 'all'.

kudu-'bud-ən, *n.* (1) a hairy caterpillar.

(2) A snake which is believed to be lying across the gate of the abode of the god called kiporai- and admits the souls of good people.

kudu-'kudu-, (*onom.*) the cry of the female cuckoo.

kudu-'la:-n (*see* la:-n).

'kudu:-mai-, *v.i.*, to become short.

'kudu:-mai-'kudu:mai-, *adj.*, very short.

'kudu:mi-'la:-n, one whose tail has been cut short.

kudu:mi-la:-kur-ən, a horse whose tail has been cut short.

kudu:mi-la:-so:ŋ-ən, a dog whose tail has been cut short.

k'u:i-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be sold out; to be consumed.

kui-, *v.i.*, to be rolled as leaves, to be tied as sheaves.
[Mundari-, kui, a leaf-cup.]

'kui-ən, *var.* kuj-ən, a tuft (of hair or grass).

kui-u:-n, knot or braid of hairs.

'kum-ən, *var.* kujen-ən, kojen-ən, daughter-in-law (*see* kuj-ən).

'kuj-ən, *var.* kui-ən. (Sometimes reduplicated.)

kuj-aləŋ-ən, *var.* kuj-aləŋ-ən, a sheaf of long jungle grass used in thatching the roof of houses.

'kuj'eri:-n, name of a Sora deity.

'kuj-kuj-'o:l-en, a roll of leaves.

kuj-tu:-n, *n.*, a whisk, as palu:-u:-n
ə-.

kuj-tu (this is used in the Hindu temples where it is waved before the idols and the Soras coined this expression for it).

kuj-tu:-'sar-en, (*see* sar-en) a sheaf of paddy stalks.

kuj-tu:-'be-d-en, (*see* -be-d-en), a plume of feathers.

[tu:- from tup, contr. of tupp:-n]

k'u-j-, (1) to be current (as coin).

(2) to be acceptable. *Ex.* kan ə tagka: k'u-j-te pa: ? Is this rupee current ? *i.e.*, does it pass ? usa:l-bo:-ən santu:-le-ŋ-en ak k'u-j-te, 'buffalo hide cannot be sold in the weekly market'.

kuj-en, contr. of kuruj-en.

kujja:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be bent, to be a dwarf ?

kujja:-mar-en, a dwarf.

kujja:-ra:-n, *adj., n.*, curved.

kuj-en, *var.* ko'-j-en, contr. of kum-en as mada:-kuj-en, sannu:-kuj-en.

kuj-'jab, to perform a sacrifice at the time of sowing. kuj-jab-en, *n.*, the sacrifice offered.

[...kub- + jab-, contr. of jammol-en, 'seed'.]

kuk'ku-, *var.* kokko-, to cough.

kukku-n, *n.* cough (*see* ku:-n).

kuk'ku-d-en, *v.i. (refl.)* to cuddle.

kuk'kui-, *var.* kuikui-, as in kukkui-u-bo:-ən, *var.*- kokkoi-u-bo:-ən.

kuk'kuli-'jo:-n, prawn (*see* jo:-).

kuk'kum-, (kum + kum) to collect, to hold or to press with both hands as pəij-en kukkum-a:- ganur-tən, gai, sindri:-n kukkumle jam-a:-.

kuk'kum-a:-, to tear a piece off something ; as in əjɪd tɪd pə:ga:n kukkum-a:-le, ti-ɪa (*see* a:-, a:j).

kuk'kur-en, a dove (*see* contr. form, kur-en) kukkur-en əjɪdi, a pair of doves (male and female) *i.e.* lovers.

kuk'kura:-'pe:l-en, (myth ?) a big rat which is said to live in the forest.

kukkur-'judi-, *see* kukkur-en.

kukkur-'tam-, *v.i.*, to kiss.

kukkur-tam-en, a kiss.
(kur-kur-tam, *q.v.*).

kukkur-'tuj-en, also called rukku-tuj-en, ruṅkutəm-tuj-en, the pleiades (*see* tuj-en).

kuk'kur-en-ə-'arred-'tuj-en, the fourth of the lunar mansions.

ku-'ku-', (*onom.*), the cry of a male cuckoo.

ku'ku:-n, *var.* ko-'ko:-n (*see* ku:-n).

[Mundari, kuu-, cough.]

ku-'ku-da:-, to be cramped, to be benumbed as in ku-da:-je-ŋ, (si-n).

kukui-'ne:b-en, the silk cotton tree.

ku-ku-'kid-en, panther, also called sannu:-kid-en (*see* kid-en).

ku'kum-en, a rat (children's language).

kuku-'mad-, *v.i.*, to be drowsy.

kuku:'mad-en, drowsiness (kub-kub + mad-, 'eye').

ku'kur-en, a basket which holds three *puttis*.

'kul-en, contr. of kulba:-n, a ghost as in mo:-kul-t-am, 'the ghost will swallow thee'. sarrag-kul-en, 'the ghost's voice. latin-kul-en, 'incubus,' (*see* lud-).

'kul-en, contr. of kullu:-n, a fox, as in ə-on-kul-en, the cub of the fox.

'kul-en, contr. of kuda:-n, 'an oven,' as in ə-əbu:-la-ŋ-kul-en, a

blacksmith's furnace (*see* laṅ-ən).

[kula:n, instead of kuda:n is used in children's language, *cf.* Mundari -id-kula, 'a rough fire place formed of three stones or clods of earth'].

'kul-ən, (?) contr. of kuldab-ən, a nest of red ants.

'ku'l-ən, contr. of kudu:n, rice, porridge, congee, etc., arda:kul-ən, sittiri:ku'l-ən, metag-kul-ən.

'kuləm-, caste (from Skt.).

kuləm-boi-, *n.*, 'wife'; *v.t.*, as in kuləm-boi-t-am, 'I shall-make-thee-wife'.

kuləm-mar-jen, a man of my caste.

kuləm-mar-boi, a woman of one's own caste.

'kula:n, 'a fire place', used in children's language instead of kuda:n.

'kula:i-, as in kulai-si-n, a superfluous finger on the hand.

'kulba:n, a ghost; a spirit (*see* contr. form kul-ən).

kul-'dab-ən, a nest of red ants

'kulij-ən, moss, ivy, green colour.

kul-'jab-, *v.i.*, to be dazzled, as in kuljab-mad-; kuljab-mad-da-gen-a-, 'wonderful'.

kul-'jab-mal-'jab-, tag-words, 'to be amazed.' (These words are used with the aux. verb da- and da:-.)

'kullam-bailam, kullam-pedelam, tag-words, 'I have given birth to thee'.

kullu:-n, a fox; a jackal (*see* contr. form kul-ən).

emo, Pareng, kolia; 'Marathi, ko:la:]

kulpad-'gur-ən, the *bel* fruit.

kulpad-'ne-'b-ən, the *bel* tree. *Ægle Marmelos*.

'kulu:-n, a tortoise.

kum-, *v.t.*, to tuck up.

kum-, *v.i.*, to flock, to swarm (as bees, ants, flies, etc.).

kum-, *v.i.*, to quail.

kūm-, *var.* kim-, *v.i.* (*refl.*, *inql.*) to curdle, to clot as blood.

kum-ən, contr. of kuttam-ən.

kum-ən, contr. of kum-bul-ən, as in kanraṇḍ-kum-ən, on(d)raṅ-kum-ən, gatu-kum-ən

'kūm-ən, *var.* kim-ən, contr. of kunam-ən, *var.* kinam-ən, 'husks' as in əjadag-kūm-ən.

'kuma:b-ən, ashes (*see* contr. form kub-ən).

'kuma:b-'kuma:b-ge, 'kuma:g-ge, like ashes.

'kuma:b-'lo:d-ən, cremation-ground.

'kuma:b-mad-'mar-ən, *var.* kunam-ma-ma-ma-ən, kummassa:l-mad-mar-ən, *lit.* 'ashes-eye-man', European.

'kuma:j-, *v.t.*, to twist, to squeeze, to knead. kin-a-n ə-si-n kuma:ile jumete-n pəšij-ən da-raj-ən kuma:ile jumte.

'kumbəl-ol-'ne:b-ən, a plant called *guruta'ku* in Telugu.

'kumballi:'-ne'b-ən, a thorny timber tree called *tolivelaga* in Telugu. (The bark is used as medicine for dysentery.)

'kumbi:'-ne'b-ən, a tree called *kummi* in Telugu, *Careya Arborescens*.

'kumbidi:'-sa:m, buttocks (*see* sa:m-).

'kumbul-ən.

'kumbi:j-ən, kumbi:-mar-ən, pot-maker.

[*cf.* Skt. kumbha pot]

'kumbiri-ə-'ne:l

kumbi in Telugu.

'kūmbul-ən, a rat (*see* contr. form kum-ən).

'kumbul-'sa:m-, *var.* of kumbidi-sa:m.

'kumbul-'si:-n-, the biceps muscle (*lit.* rat-hand).

'kumbul-'so:l-ən, mole hill (*see* so:b).

'kumei-, *var.* kumej-, *cf.* kumuḡ (above), to snap.

kūm-'mad-, *adj., v.i.,* to close the eyes, *cf.* kib-mad-, kim-mad-, pib-mad-, pim-mad-.

kum-'muḡ-, to pluck out, *cf.* sim-muḡ-.

'kumpadar-'ne:b-ən, a kind of tree, called tagḡani in Oriya. *Xylia Dolabriformis*.

'kumpag-'ar-ən, one of the loose stones dug out of the ground, on the hill slopes, where the Soras build their houses.

'kumpara:-da:-'ne:b-ən, a kind of tree called *botantem* in Telugu.

'kum-pe:da:-n, *var.* umpe:da:-n, tumpe:da:-n, kan(d)re-pe:da:-n, diḡ-dəm-pe:da:-n, a lotus-stem.

'kumpede:b-ən, *var.* kimpe-de:b-ən, 'mungoose'.

'kumpl:-n, a small pot with a narrow neck.

'kumpl:-'mun-ən, a small (drinking) vessel (*see* mun-ən).

'kumpl:-'pad-ən, same as above (*see* pad-ən).

kūm-'rub-, (a compd. verb), to squeeze out.

kum-rub-tam, a very indecent expression uttered by women, which means 'I shall squeeze the absorbent pad and pour . . . into your mouth'.

kum-'si:-, to hold one's fist; to hold a handful, to knock with the fist; to box; to cuff.

kum-si:-n, *n.,* cuff; fist.

kum-'tar-ən, *n.,* palsy, paralysis.

'kumti:-'mar-ən, a shop-keeper (Telugu koṃṃṭi).

kum'tor-, *v.i.,* to fence without stakes; to form a barrier by heaping dry thorny plants and bushes round a village or a field (*see* tor-).

kum-tor-ən, *n.,* a fencing; barricade.

kun-, 'that', *dēm adj.,* kun-aṭe; kun-iḡ-naṭ, that, that very thing.

kun-ən, contr. of kundi:-n, a knife, a sword.

'kunda'ra:-n, as in ə-mutti-kun-ən, the sharp point of a sword, a spoon or ladle made of wood *cf.* ku:-n, ladle made of a small gourd.

'kūna:m-ən, *var.* kina:m-ən, husks, *see* contr. form kūm-.

'kundaḡ-j-ən, a doll, an idol (Oriya).

'kundeḡ, *int.,* look! there!

'kundi:-n, a knife, a sword, *see* contr. form kun-ən.

-kundi:-n, tag of daḡki:-n.

'kundil-, *adj.,* incommodious as in kundil-suḡ-ən, a crowded house or room.

'kundo:-, *var.* kundu:-, to embrace.

'kun(d)ra:-, *v.i.,* to be poor and helpless.

adj., poor and helpless.

kundra:-boḡ-j-ən, a poor woman.

kundra:-mar-ən, a poor man.

kundra:-riḡ-j-ən, a poor child.

'kun(d)ra:-ri:-puri:-ri-, tag-words; 'orphan'.

kun'duḡ-, *v.i.,* to hold in the fist. *adj.,* *bo* kunduḡ-sar-ən.

kun'dub-ən, *n.,* a handful.

deriv., 'kunun'dub-ən (*dial.*) *var.* kənundub.

'kundu'ra:-n, *n.,* a ladle.

'kuni, *dem. adj., pron.*, that, those.

'kun-'laj-ən, *var.* of kinla-j-ən.

'kunra:-, *see* kun(d)ra:-.

'kunta:-, *v.i., adj.*, to be lame (Tel.).

kunta:-mar-ən (*mas*).

kunti-boj-ən (*fem.*).

kuṭti-kid-ən, 'a lame tiger', one of the cubs which sitta:boj-ən, the goddess brought forth to whom sacrifices are offered once every year. (*See* kinā-pur-pur.)

'kuntu-'bur-ən, a kind of disease. (?)

kun-'tum-ən, *var.* kun'tuṅ-, a calabash.

'kuntu-me:d-ən, *var.* tunki-me:d-, onto-mekka:ṅ-, a scorpion.

kun-'tuṅ-ən, *var.* kun'tum-ən; [Remo-, kintuṅa:]

kun-'tuṅ-ən, a tube.

kuntuṅ-sa:m-ən, rectum. (*See* sa:m-ən.)

kuntuṅ-ur-ən, a hollow bamboo, or a bamboo tube. (*See* ur-ən.)

kunun'dub-ən, *see* kundub-.

kuṅ-, (*onom.*) *expr.* the sound of snapping or cracking.

kuṅ-, *v.t.*, to shave, to pare, to prune, to peel off, to cut off (It is sometimes reduplicated.)

'kuṅ-ən, *contr.* of kənuṅ-ən, razor.

'kuṅḡəm, strong, muscular, as in 'kuṅḡam-taṅ-, strong bull. kuṅḡəm-jēṅ, calf of the leg; kuṅḡəm-si:-n.

kuṅ-'gad-, as in kuṅ-gad-je:l-ən, a lump of flesh.

'kuṅkudi:-'bud-ən, *var.* koṅkidi-, a butterfly.

kuṅ'kam-i:m-'mar-ən, a coward. (*See* i:m-.)

kuṅkum-sa:la:-, *v.i.*, to get benumbed.

kuṅ-kuṅ-'ar-ən, a sharp pointed stone. (*See* ar-ən.)

kuṅ-kuṅ-, to deceive as in kuṅ-kuṅ-doṅ-iṅ, 'do not deceive me'.

kuṅ-kuṅ-'bo:b-ən, the ceremony of shaving the head of a baby.

kuṅ-kuṅ-(bo:b)-'mar-ən, a barber.

kuṅ-'si:-n, elbow. (*See* si:-n.)

kuṅ-si:-ṅen tuṅ-le-n, 'I have struck my funny bone'.

'kuṅa:r-ən, father-in-law.

'kuṅa:r-'baṅ-, wife's elder-brother.

'kuppā:-, *adj.*, fat, stout as in k-boj-ən, k-da:j-ən, k-mar-ən, k-par-ən, k-taṅ-ən, k-da-lo:-n, k-lo:-n.

'kuppā:-n, *n.*, a lump; squash, skein.

ə-kuppā:-ti:-n, a lump of tamarrind; ə-k-ta:r-ən, a skein of cotton thread.

'kuppā:l-ən, *var.* kurpā:l-ən, 'a leaf-cup, i.e., a cup formed of leaves folded and stitched.

kur-, *var.* kor-, (*see* kur-ən, *contr.* form to gnaw).

kur-ən, *contr.* of kur-kur-ən, as in oṅḡer-kur-ən, ə-ən-kur-ən.

kur-ən, *contr.* of kurḡad-ən, as in ə-gur-kur-ən.

kur-ən, *contr.* of kurta:-n as in qo-kur-mar-ən, sənab-kab-tum-kur-laṅ-ən, 'reins of a horse'.

kur-ən, *contr.* of kuruj-ən as in ə-rudub-kur-ən, ḡenan(d)ra:ṅ-kur-ən.

kur-ən, *contr.* of kur-ruṅ-ən, as in sa'-kur-.

kur-ən, *contr.* of kuppā:l-ən, as in ḡara:-ḡa:-kur-ən.

'kurā:-, *n.*, hoof (Oriya).

'kurā:-n, a disease of cattle as in kurā:-taṅ-ən.

'kuraddi-'boṅa:-'ne'b-ən, a tree called *elluri* in Telugu.

'kur(r)əŋ-en, bark of a tree. (See contr. form kur-ən.)

kur-'daŋ-, a compd. verb; to bite off-

der., kənur-daŋ-en.

kure:daŋ-en, name of a Sora deity.

'kure:ŋ'ga:j-en, a kind of tuber, called ari-te:ga in Telugu.

'kurgad-'ne:b-en, the rose-apple tree, *Syzgium Jambolanum*. (See contr. form kur-ən.)

'kuridi:-, *v.t.*, to harrow.

'kuridi:-n, *n.*, a harrow.

kuri-'jo:b-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be curved, to be folded, to be dimpled, to be shrunk.

kur-'jab-, to stray; *cf.* kur-ja:b-, to smart.

kur-'kur-, *v.t.*, to gnaw, to bite. ab-kur-kur-jo:-, 'to angle fish'. (*lit* to make fish bite-.)

kur-'kur-ən, *n.*, a dove.

kur-'kur! da:-'da:l, *int.*, used in calling fowls.

[*cf.* Mundari, kul-kul-kul.]

kur-'kuri:'ne:b-en, a kind of tree called *sa:mala-nara* in Telugu.

kur-kur-'jo:-, *see* kur-kur- (above).

kur-'kur-jo:-'daŋ-en; the angling rod. (See daŋ-en).

kur-kur-'ji:-n, the incisor teeth.

kur-kur-'kur! (*onom.*), *expr.* cooing of doves.

'kuro:j-en, *var.* kuruj-en, a kind of grain, called *holcus spicatus*. (See contr. form kur-ən.)

'kurpad-, *var.* kul-pad-. (See contr. form kur-ən).

'kur-pa:l-en, *var.* 'kuppa:l-en. (See contr. form kur-ən.)

kur-peŋ-tam, *v.i.*, to have hare-lip. (See tam.)

kur-ped-tam-mar-ən, *n.*, a man having hare lip.

kur-pe:-'ji:-, kur-pe:-'to:-, to have no teeth.

kurpe:-ji:-'mar-ən, one who has no teeth.

'kurra:-'! *int.*, 'Shoo!' a cry to scare away birds.

'kurrab-ən, *var.* kud-rab-ən. (See contr. form kud-ən.)

k-su:ŋ-en, an arbor; a temporary shed built of green branches and twigs and leaves.

'kurrab-te:ji-, tag of toneite-ji. 'They cause injury by means of witchcraft'. kurrab-lam-ji-tonei-lam-ji, etc.

'kurraŋ-en, the outer layer, bark, rind, incrustation. [*cf.* Mundari, ur]

'kurru-a:l-'pür-en, sacrifice at the commencement of the *Po:du* cultivation on the hill slopes. ə-kurru:-a:l-n-a'iba-, 'let us perform the sacrifice k:' (See a:l-en.)

'kurru:-'sum-en, name of a Sora deity that lives on the hills.

'kur-ta:-n, a horse (See contr. form, kur-ən).

[*cf.* Tibetan-, Garhwala, -rta: (classical form) = ta:, 'a horse', Hind. gur.]

'kurta:-(n), 'one-half' as in bo: agga: kurta:, 'one month (and) half'. ba:gu, ko:ssu kurta: 'one kros and half, i.e., three miles.'

kur'ta:b-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be broken, as in ə jin kur-ta:b-le.

kur-'ta:b-tam-'rud-en, a disease in the mouth. (See tam-; rud-ən.)

kur-tab-'u:l-en, a mango bitten by birds. (See u:l-ən.)

kurta:-sa:-'ne:b-en, a kind of tree whose bark is used in tanning hides.

kur-'tid-, *v.i. (impl. refl.)* to fall off in flakes, or layers, or thin slices, as in *kur-tid-u:l-ən*; *cf.* *kur-tab-u:l-ən*.

'kuru-n, (1) hair on the lips, etc., moustache and beard, *kuru:-tam-ən*.

(2) Hair on the private parts, *kuru-kad-ən* (male); *kuru-tij-ən* (*fem.*).

(3) 'The down, awn, etc. on plants *ə-kuru-sar-ən*.

(4) The antenna of insects as *kuru-bud-ən*.

[Remo-, *kur-to:m-*.]

'kussə:l-i-, *v.t.*, as in *uə:b-ən kussə:l-ə:j-a:* *kud. ub-ən baṣsa:le sinte*.

'kusəlli:-'ne:b-ən, a plant called *pulla birra* in Telugu.

'kusa:lli-'po:d-ən, anæmia, named after the deity which causes it. (*See po:d-ən*.)

Ex. anin kusa:lli-po:dle; unten-ən bed-bed-mip-laṅ-ten. (See mip-ən.)

'kusa:lli-'sum-ən, jaundice, named after the deity which causes it.

'kutəm-ən, *var. kuttam-ən*, a wooden mallet or bat; a stick with which *mohwa* buds are struck and cleared. (*See contr. form kum-ən*.)

[*cf. Skt., kuṭa; Tel., guṭa: mu; Mundari, Santali, Birhor, kuṭam 'hammer', and kutao, 'to beat' This is not cognate with Khmer-tā, Stieng, -tām; Bahnar, tām; Khassi, tem, as Pater W. Schmidt says, 'Sora -taṅ seems to be related to these forms'.*]

ku-'tam-, *v.i. (refl.)* to wash one's mouth.

'kutamda:-'ne:b-ən, a kind of tree called *muḥjanake* in Telugu.

'kutara:-n, a frame of bamboo built under the roof as ceiling. *cf. maḍa:-n.*

'ku:ti-n, (*dial.*) genital organ (male).

kutimi-'daṅ-ən, a short husking rod, a wooden pestle.

kutimi-'mar-ən, a short man.

kutimi-'rij-ən, a small wooden pestle.

'kuttəm-, name of a village.

kuttəm-'tuj-ən, a star (?). (*See tuj-ən*.)

'kuttam-ən, *var. kutəm-ən*.

'kutta:-n, a pen for sheep; a vegetable garden.

'kuttilla:-'tud-ən, *var. kottilla:-*, a fire-brand.

ku-'tumba:-n, *var. ko-'tumba:-n*, a round gourd.

[1]-This phonetic symbol represents the lateral non-fricative sound heard in *ləbo:-n*, 'earth'; it is like the liquid sound of *l* in English. It is dental when followed by a dental as in *ə-'gul-ti-n*, 'nape'; and alveolar when it is followed or preceded by an alveolar sound as in *tagəlda:-n*, 'morning', and *tid-la:i*, 'I beat (past)', in which [d] is sometimes assimilated to [1].

As variants of [1], these are found [d], [r] and [n], *e.g.*, *o'daj-ən*,

o'laj-ən, 'horse-gram'; *ar-mode-*, *al-mode-*, 'to fight with one another'; *rattub-*, *lattub-*, 'snapping the knuckles'; *nam-in-nen*, *lamin-nen*, 'just now'. The inf. -*ər*- is changed to -*əl*- when it occurs between *l*'s, as *lu-lu:-*, *loru-lu-*, *ləlu-lu-*.

When [1] is preceded by [r] it is generally assimilated to it, *e.g.*, *jer+le=jər-re*, 'it dried'.

When the suf. -*le*, which signifies past time, is added to the verbal

roots ending in- r, [l] is changed to [r].

The cacuminal -l which is heard in Telugu and Oriya is not found in Sora; if it occurs in loan words, it is pronounced as a Sora sound, or converted into [d], e.g., du:di-n, 'dust' from *dhuki*.

le'bo:-n, *n*, earth, soil, country. (See contr. form lo:-n)

[Mundari-, lobo-ote, 'muddy fertile soil'; Gutob-, la:ŋ-bo, tubo; Pareng-, lobo; Remo-, tubo, tu-bu.]

le'b'ob-, tag of tubo'b-.

lebo:-'sūm-en, name of a Sora deity, the earth goddess.

le'bur-le'paŋ, very damp, miry.

le'bur-loge-le'paŋ-loge, tag-words, *expr.* 'very muddy, miry'.

le'di-le'di-(ga:mle)ber-, to chatter.

le'duŋ, *var.* lad-'duŋ, *adj.*, hunch-backed.

v.i., to bend one's own back; to work without rest as in lodui-le ba:ra:ten.

leja:llu:p, *adv.*, ostentatiously, as in sindri-n ka'pri-n gunda'domlen toŋ-se'ŋ-te-ji, 'having worn clothes (they) are dancing with great pomp.'

le'jem-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be quiet.

le'jem-ga:m-le, *adv.*, noiselessly suddenly, quietly, as in kina:n tuplai do lejem-ga:m-le kajelle, 'I shot the tiger and it died without any sound expressing pain.'

le'je:d, (lad- + ed-), to bend and cut as a branch of a tree.

lela:m-'la:m-en, *n.*, a trellis. (See la:m- (√la:m-redup. with inf. -əl-).

le'la:r-na:-go:d-, la:r-na:-go:d-, cross road (P).

leluŋ-'loŋ-, to remove the outer layer. (√luŋ, -redup. + -ər- = əl-.)

lelu:-'lu:-, to serve as a means of taking rest. (√lu:-, -redup. + inf. -ər- = əl-.)

lenu:-'lu:-na:-'su:ŋ-en, a rest-house.

le'luŋ, *see* lenuŋ.

le'nad-en, (√lad with inf. -ən-) a depression, a dent, pressure; submission, obedience;

lenad-'duŋ-en- (compd. verb, lad-duŋ with inf. -ən-) the act of bending after using pressure; subjugation.

lenad'gad-, (lagad, lad-gad, with inf. -ən-) soft, yielding, submissive, submission, obedience. l-mar-en, an obedient man.

lena'gad- (lagad with inf. -ən-) *adj.*, lenagad-en, *n.*, amenability, affability, peacefulness; obedience, loyalty, allegiance.

le'na:m-en, (√la:m-, with inf. -ən-) the act of creeping; a creeping plant.

le'namb-en, (lamb-, with inf. -ən-) the act of putting on the upper cloth.

le'n'a:ŋ-en, *n.* (l'a:ŋ- with inf. -ən-) length.

le'naŋka:-n, *n.* (laŋka:-, with inf. -ən-) height, altitude, stature; as in l-bur-en.

le'naŋ-en, *n.* (√laŋ-, with inf. -ən-) plaiting, plaited hair, etc.

lenat'uŋ-en, *n.*, a tie, a twist, a knot; as in l-ur-a:, 'untie the knot.'

len(d)'rad-en, *n.* (√lad-, with double infix) pressure.

lene:'de'ŋ-en, *n.* (le:de'ŋ-, to sprout, to be tender with inf. -ən-) budding.

l-o:l-en, the tender leaf.

le'ne'ŋ-na:-, *adj.* (le.ŋ- with inf. -ən-) proud, arrogant.

l.-n, *n.*, pride, arrogance.

l.-mar-ən, a dandy.

le'ne:r-ən, *n.* (✓le'r- with inf. -ən-) any outgrowth, protuberance.

leni'gam-ən, *n.* (liqam with inf. -ən-) the act of ripening; what is ripened.

le'no:d-ən, *n.* (lod- with inf. -ən-) cutting lengthwise; a slice, a sliver.

leno:-'lo:n, *var.* lenu:-lu:n-, *n.*, (✓ol- *var.* lu:-, with inf. -ən-) protection, domestication, adoption as a child; a domesticated animal.

leno:-da:'sij-ən, *var.* lenu:-da:sij-ən, an adopted child.

leno:-'je:l-ən, a domesticated animal, (*see* je:l).

leno:-'mar-ən, *var.* lenu:-mar-, a protected or dependent person.

lenoŋ-'deŋ-, from loŋ-deŋ (*q.v.*).

leno:-'so:d-ən, a tame dog; (*see* so:d, *var.* so:r-).

lenu:-lu:-n, *var.* leno:-lo:-n.

le'nug-, *adj.* (✓lug- with inf. -ən-) soaking, soaked. an-lənun-lug-lo:-n, soaked earth.

le'pai-loge, tag of le'bur-loge.

le'pad-, *var.* leped-, *v.t.*, to knead and form a lump or mass, as turmeric.

[*cf.* Mundari, lebed-, 'to press'.]

le'pur-le'ped, *adj.*, *v.i.*, miry; to be miry.

le'toi-ga:m-le, as in le'toi-gamle gobe:ten, 'sank down from fatigue'.

la:-, a particle which expresses several ideas which cannot be translated into English—endearment, intimacy, curiosity, sympathy, earnestness, according to context and intonation. It is

frequently used in songs and incantations.

u'u: la: ! Yes ! indeed !, ijja: la: ! no ! amən la: səlɔ: ! you, dear girl ! kan la: uag iten ? 'what is this father ? (won't you tell me ?)

l'a:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) 'to be spilt, to be thrown out', to be poured, as any liquid or material like rice or sand. *Ex.* d'am l'a:-le.

la:-, *v.t.*, to spill, to throw away, to pour, to broadcast, to winnow.

Ex. gənua:r-ban saro:-rug, de:ete ganga:-rug de:ete itte-la:-e:ji. rijadi:n la:le-sida: dajj- dajj mandra: jam-mol-sar la:te:ji.

la:-, *contr.* of əla:-n, 'tail' as in kudu-mi-la:-n, 'tail-less'; dub-dub-la:-so:d-, 'dog with the tail between the legs'.

la:-'la:-, *v.t.* (1) to spread over-, or cover with. (as an umbrella) *Ex.* sindrin-batte la:-la:-n-a:; sənuru:n la:-la:-n-a:; o:la:-njar-la:-la:-n-a: (2) To dig (?) as in la:lu:-dag-ən, a digging stick -la:le, tag of rule.

la'bada:-'on-ən-ji, la'bada:-'sij-ən-ji, *pl.*, twins.

label'ne:b-ən, a kind of tree called *pataka* in Telugu. *Tiliacora acuminata*

'la:bəm-ən, profit, advantage. (Skt. thro' Telugu).

'la:ba:-n, *n.*, ə-la:ba:-ja:d-ən, 'slough of a snake'. The snake is regarded immortal; hence the benediction in Sora, j'a dən ə-la:ba:la: ba:am-te; and the saying, ən-le:n j'a d-ən pa: ! ə-la:ba: la:ba:-nəbe, ode-arsi-ba:ən karu: ba:ən de:ai ? the power of sloughing the skin and living young for ever is referred to in the Melanesian mythology.

[*cf.* Mundari, -laba, 'hanging flab-bily'; lu:, 'slough'.]

'labad-, *var.* 'lamad, soft like clay. *cf.* latum.

[cf. Mundari, -la: biḡ; Santali, la:biḡ, 'soft'; Mundari, lebe, lepes, 'soft'; leber-leber, libur libur, 'overripe']

'labaddi:-, yielding, docile.

labaddi:-mar-en, a tame fellow, a slave.

'la:ba:-na:-'mar-en, an immortal person.

'labbad-, caus. of labad, to press, to keep under pressure; to massage. *Ex.* rameḡ-en kumbul-en pa:kable labballe pa:ge ten.

(The caus. pref. ab- is here infixed).

'labba:di:-, *var.* lammadi-, *v.t.*, caus. of labad:-, to tame, to domesticate, to subdue.

lab'bo:h-, *v.t.*, to behead, to kill, by striking on the head.

lab-'maj-, *var.* lammaj-, *v.t.*, to mix, to squeeze, to knead.

lab'me:da:-, *var.* lamme:da:-, *adj.* (?) cloudy.

'la:bo:ḡ-en, *n.*, a kind of ladle.

'lahsu:-, *var.* lassu:-, caus. of lasu:-, to cause to descend; to set down (The caus. pref. ab- is here infixed.)

'labud-'labud, *adv.* (*onom.*), *expr.* 'thud', the sound heard when a man is struck on the back with the hand or any soft thing or when vegetables or tubers are cut. *Ex.* (1) labud-labud tiḡteji; (2) ua:b-en, labud-labud, ra:d-ra:d-teji.

'labur-'lapaḡ-, 'miry', 'muddy' as in gaḡur-en a-gaḡu-, labur-lapaḡ lo:te. They are used separately as in labur lo:te, lapaḡ lo:te.

[See note under labad-]

'labur-, expresses the way in which a burning thing bursts into flame, as in t'o:q-en labur-loge ḡamaḡe. labur-tud-en, blazing fire (see tud-en).

la:d-, *v.t.*, to stretch out (as a cloth) to hold wide apart (as legs).

la:d-, *v.i.*, to lurk, to stalk (as a tiger).

lad-, *v.i.*, to abate (as pain); to subside.

lad-, *v.t.*, (1) to press; (reduplicated).

(2) To wipe, by pressing, (sometimes reduplicated).

(3) *v.i.*, to go to the bottom by being pressed.

(4) *v.i.* (*impl. refl.*) to be depressed or dimpled, or dented as the baby's skull or a brass vessel.

(5) To be humbled.

'ladeḡ-'ladeḡ-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be suppered, as in ambəsu:-n la-dəb-ladeḡ.

lad-'duḡ-, *v.t.*, to press and bend as a bamboo rod, or a bow.

(*Fig.*) laboriously, indefatigably as in d'oḡ-nam laddui-le bara:-n tuba:- *lit.* work on bending your body.

(This word is either a caus. form of laduḡ or a compd. verb lad + duḡ.)

der., lənad-duḡ-en, *n.*

'ladi-', (this word occurs in such phrases as ladi' samdeḡ ḡa:m-le ḡadnete:-n, 'was cut through'). kundi:-n ladi' samdeḡ-ḡa:mle ḡadte:-n

ladi:-'ne:b-en, a tree called *Morinda Citrifolia*.

la:d-'la:d-, *var.* la:l'la:d-, *v.i.* (*refl., impl.*) to spread like a leaf; to be unfurled.

v.t., la:d-la:dle apsuḡ, to display.

lad-'maj-, *var.* lam-'maj-, *v.t.*, to crush out.

lad-'mo:-, *var.* lam-'mo:-, *v.t.*, to throttle, to strangle.

lad-'tin-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be possessed of a ghost.

lad-tin-'kul-en, lad-tiḡ-'kul-en, incubus; nightmare. *Ex.* mandra:

n-ji ə-dimmaten-en-ji ə-dinnəp
ə-məjəŋ-ba:n-ji kulban ə-gəbte:n
(see kul).

'ladui-'mar-en, a deformed man;
hunch-back.

laduŋ-'laduŋ-, (onom.) the sound
heard when tubers are boiled in
water.

ladur-'ladur-, (onom.) snoring; as
in anin ladur-ladur-ga:mle dim-
maten.

-la:əŋ-, tag of lue:ŋ-, faded.

lagem-, var. ligam-, v.i. (refl.,
impl.) to become ripe. to become
soft, as a mango.

'lager-, var. rəgel-, tasty, sweet
(used with suffixes -dəm, -ga:mle).

'lagad-, adj., yielding, amenable,
docile, submissive; good-natured,
peaceful, patient (generally used
with suffixes -ga:mle, -dəm).

'laga:i, soft or easy to chew as a
potato.

'lagai:, v.i. (impl) to be collapsed
or to be crumbled as in gənur-en-
a'sən kintai:en laquile.

'laggem-, var. liggem-, (rare) v.t.,
caus. of lagem; to cause to ripen,
to make a thing soft.

'laggad-, adj., loyal; obedient
(see lagad).

v.t, caus. of lagad-, to subdue.

v.i., to make peace.

'laggad-'ber-en, (1) an agreement;
(2) terms of agreement; (3) quota-
tion.

'lagga:'mar-en, 'laggad-'mar-en,
a mediator, a busy body.

'laggin-, v.i. (impl.) (1) to bear the
weight; (2) to feel heavy;
(3) to be responsible; (4) to
promise or to be pledged as in
laggin-l-i-p, 'I am pledged; I am
responsible for it'.

'laggo:-, var. -'laggo:-, v.t., to leave
behind.

v.i. (impl.) to remain, to be left
(unused, etc.)

deriv., ab-laggo:- caus. of laggo:-.

'laggo:-n, var. laggu:-n, remainder,
balance.

deriv., ləlaggo:-n, n.

'laggu:-, var. of laggo:-, q.v.

'laggua:-, v.i., to deal on credit.

adj., as in laggua:-bo:ŋ-en,
buffalo brought on credit.

'laggua:-n, credit as in laggua:
paŋlaci.

'laggui, v.i. (impl.) to give way,
to sink down, to fall down as in
kua:-n lagguile.

'lagin-, adj., heavy, (used with
-dəm).

n., weight, burden; responsibility.

v.i. (impl.) to become heavy; to be
responsible

[cf' Mundari-, la:ga:ə, 'over and
above']

'lagir-, (?) as in lagir-da'n ə lo:
bo: pa:di:n joŋ-jəŋle larəga:
ble.

'lagir-ga:m-le, adv., loudly.

'lagir-'lagir-ga:mle, (onom.), indi-
cating the sound of drums, or
of thunder.

'la:i-en, var. la:j-en, contr. of
kinla:j-en, as in juu-la:j-en,
kindu-la:j-en, porridge made by
boiling pieces of pumpkin with
rice.

'laida:'ne:b-en, a tree called *alli*
in Telugu. *Memecylon edule*
angustifolium.

lai-'ed-, stoop.

'l'a:i-'ne:b-en, var. r'a:d-, a tree
called *adda* in Telugu, the leaves
of which (l'a:i:-ol-en, r'a:d:-ol-
en) are stitched into platters and
cups (extensively used by all

classes of people). *Bauhinia Vahlia*.

'laiseno:-n, (English) licence.

lai'-tul-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) (1) to fall down, to slip through-, to drop; as en-st-nen lai-tulle, 'my ring dropped down'; tabre:d-en lai-tulle, a thunderbolt fell.

(2) To be born as in ənsolo:-sij-en laitulle, a female child dropped, *i.e.*, was born (used in jest).

[*cf.* Mundari, -lutul-, to give birth to (used in jest).

'la:j-en, *var.* la:ja'-n, parched grain, malted grain.

[from Skt., la:ja, Oriya la:ja; Gutob, -la:j-, 'food'.]

'la:j-, *v.t.*, to tear to pieces as in d'o:ə-n-am la:ile- sitta:, 'I-shall tear thy body'.

'l'a:j-en, the male genital organ; a spout.

[*cf.* Santali, loji:.]

'la:j-, ə-'la:j-en, *contr.* of l'a:j-en as in pad-ig-la:j-en, 'erect-g. organ'.

ə-lai:-da:ə-n, the sting in the tail of the bee, which is supposed to be its genital organ (*see* -da:ə-n).

(*fig.*) the spout of a vessel, any small projection as at the tip of the bamboo tube of a dumbōdi in which liquor is served, the pivot in the nether mill-stone; or anything that resembles the organ. *e.g.* ə-lai-lo:j-en, the marking nut which is attached to the fruit-like swelling of the stalk.

ə-lai-lud-en, the tragus of the ear, also called ə-ler-lud-en.

ə-lai-si:-n, a sixth or superfluous finger.

[*cf.* Kurku, -la:j-; Kharia, -lai'; Gutob, -su-loi; Remo, -su-lai; Mundari, -loe; Santali, -loi, loji: 'male-organ'.]

'lajim-, *adj.*, wet, damp, undried; as clothes, fuel.

'lajur-'lajur-, *var.* lijur-lijur-, (*onom.*) indicates how the tiger growls when he sees the tigress.

'lajur-loge, *var.* lijur-loge, the terrible aspect of the third eye in the nape of a ghost.

lakai-'lakai-ga:mle, as in mandran-ji lakai-lakai-ga:mle gobleji, the men are seated close together.

'lakka:-n-, *n.*, lac (Telugu).

'lakka:-'da:b-'lakka:-'da:b-, (*onom.*) the bubbling sound of boiling water.

'lakkij, lakkij-en, *n.*, sand.

lak-'kud-, *var.* lakud-, *v.t.*, to hold or carry (as a baby) in one's arms.

'lako:dəm-'lako:dəm-, (*onom.*) bubbling sound.

la'kud-, *see* lakkud-. [Mundari, Santali-, likid, 'to swing'.]

la'kudle-ji'kudle, tag-words, 'holding in the arms' (as a child).

'laku-lake-, *adj.*, fertile.

'lakur-'la'ker-ga:mle, *adv.*, actively, strongly.

la:'la:d-, *v.t.*, to offer liquor (to the gods).

'la:la:-da:ə-n, a digging stick which is sharpened at one end. This is a primitive tool still in use among the uncivilized Soras (*see* da:ə-n).

[*cf.* Mundari, -la:-, 'to dig superficially; Santali-, -la:-, 'to dig deep'.]

la:'la:r-na:-n, *n.*, junction (as of roads).

-la:-le, tag of rule-, *q.v.*

lal'lad-, (lad + lad). *See* lad-.

lal'la:r-en, *n.*, scum on the surface of liquids; adubən-ə-lal'lar, cream.

lal'la:r-ga:m-le, *adj.*, *adv.*, in a solidified state as in mijam-en lallar-ga:mle jine:te:n.

lam, *var. nam, adv.*, 'now'.

la:m-, *v.i., (refl.)* (1) to spread, to extend, as creeping plants.

(2) To crawl as a baby.

deriv., lalam-lam-en, a prop for creepers. (Here the inf. -ar- is changed into -al-.)

[*cf.* 'Mundari-, len; Santali-, le-p.]

la:m-en, *contr.* of ala:m-en, straw; as kuppa:lam-en, heap of straw.

'lamed-, (*dial.*) *adj.*, greenish.

'la:m-en, *contr.* lanam-en, creepers, as gal-lam-en, twisted creepers

'lama:-min'num, *var. nama:-min-num*, this year.

'lama'd, *var. of* labad, soft, obedient.

'lama:d-dem-, *adj.*, same as above, *Ex.* lama'd-si-lam'ad-je:n-ge o bara:, work carelessly done, slipshod work.

'lamba'tur-, *v.i.*, to lurk as in kinan lamba-turten.

'lamba'tur-ge, *adv.*, lurkingly.

lam'bad-, *v.i. (refl.)* to put on the upper cloth as in sindri-n lambad-n-a:-.

deriv., lanambad-en, *n.*

'lambadi-n, a basket which holds fifteen measures.

'lamba-pür-en, a sacrifice offered to lamba-sum-en. *Ex.* jendr'u:m-ne:b-ba:n pürte-ji.

'lamba-'sum-en, name of a Sora deity to whom sacrifices are offered about the sixth month of the Hindu year.

'lambo-, *v.i. (refl.)* to crawl on one's knees.

'lame'd-, *v.i. (impl.)* to become soft as wax.

'lame'd-en, *n.*, bees-wax.

'lamin, *var. namin, adv.*, now.

'lam-'la'm-ka:ra:-'ne:b-en, a creeping plant called *tivra musidi* in Telugu *Titiacora racemosa*.

'lam-lo:-'sum-en, (1) name of a Sora deity; (2) same as lam-la'm-ka:ra:-ne:b (*q.v.*).

'lammad-, *caus.* of lamad-, (1) to make soft, (2) to tame, to subdue (the *caus. pref. -ab-* is infixed here.)

lam'maj-, (a *compd. verb*, lad + maj) to knead mud, clay, etc.

'lamme'd-, *caus.* of lame'd-, to make soft.

lam'me'da:le-, *adj.*, cloudy.

'lammi:-'bo:ji-en, a noseless woman.

'lammu:-'mar-en, a noseless man.

'lamtiḡ-, *v.i. (impl.)* to drizzle continuously.

n., continuous mizzle.

'lamtiḡ-da:-'tid-en, a bird whose cry indicates rainy weather.

'lamtiḡ-ga:ji-en, 'lamtiḡ-i:ḡ-en,

'lamtiḡ-iḡ-ga:ji-en, rainy season (*see* ga:ji-en, i:ḡ-en).

'lansem-en, *n.*, a bribe, *douceur*. (From Telugu).

l'a:ḡ-, wide.

deriv., ab-l'a:ḡ-, to widen. lan'a:ḡ-en, width.

lag-, *aux. v. (refl.)* added to verbs to denote habit, nature, tendency; the principal verb, if monosyllabic, is generally reduplicated. The principal verb may be a *compd. verb* or may be followed by the *aux. da:*. *Ex.* ja:n-pen. kap-kap-lag-ten-, 'my mother scolds'. kud'ub man-dra:n ə-do:ḡ əli:n ti'ti-lag-ten-ji, '(they) give liquor to all men'. da:ga-iḡ-en tage-bo b-lag-ten, 'in summer it burns (our) heads'. sittari-kul-en ga:loben-dem jel-jel-lag-ten; 'if we eat the *rayee* porridge, it will strengthen us'. kan-ə-taḡliḡ po-po-lag-ten, 'this cow goes', darəḡ-en ḡumloben-den, bo badeka: dəku:len dolei-da-lag-ten, 'if we eat cooked rice we shall get hungry in a short time', aui:n-ji assaḡal-lag-ne:ji, an-op-aḡ-lag-ne:ji, 'they do not treat us kindly, they do not

‘speak with us’. enle:n asu:-da:-
lap-len-en-den, botten ku-du:n
tijai, ‘if we fall ill, who would
give us food?’ qata-gata-lap-te,
‘(he) feels itchy’.

‘la:ŋ-ən, contr. of lu:ŋ-ən, ‘iron’,
as in bəral-bal-la:ŋ-ku:l-ən, ‘fur-
nace for smelting iron’. (See
ku:l-ən).

[cf. Kharia, -lu:ŋ-; Gutob,
(sunig)-la:ŋ-; Remo, (sine)-la:ŋ-]

‘la:ŋ-ən, contr. of əla:ŋ-ən, straw as
in kuppə-ləŋ-ən.

‘la:ŋ-ən, contr. of (ə-) l’a:ŋ-ən, the
tongue, language, as in ə-mutti-
ləŋ-ən, the tip of the tongue,
ləŋ-la:ŋ-ən, ‘the uvula’; ar-ra-ŋ-
(ar + la:ŋ-) to scrape the tongue’,
ə-ləŋ-tad-ən, flame, lit., ‘fire-
tongue!’ sora-la:ŋ-ən, ‘Sora-
language’.

[cf. Latin, lingua; French, lan-
gue, langue; Santali, Mundari,
Birhor, Kharia, Dhangar, Mahle-
, aləŋ; Juang, -əla:ŋ; Remo,
-lə:ŋ; Kurku, Nabali, Kharwa,
Gutob, Pareng, -ləŋ; Kuki-chin
group -lai, lei, le:-]

lap, in ə-lap-ən ə-ŋəni-gij, ‘the
first visit’, is perhaps laŋe:n-
(q.v.).

la:ŋ-ar-ən, the grinding stone
(see ar-ən).

‘laga-r-’bo:b-ən, the hood or crest
of a cobra.

lap-bij-’bud-ən, var. lap-bij-bud-
ən, ‘blind worm’.

[cf. Mundari, -bij-; Santali, -bij-,
‘snake’.]

‘längem-, adj. (?) addled.

‘länga:-, adj., ‘handsome’, (qualifies
masculine nouns, as ‘länga:-mar-
ən, ‘handsome man’).

v.i. (impl.) to be handsome, cf.
längi.

deriv., länga-dəm-, adj., lənąga:-n,
beauty (mas.).

länga:ri:-, handsome person (in
songs).

‘längge:-, v.i. (refl., impl.) to appear,
to make, oneself seen, as länggele
‘(it) appeared’.

‘längge:-, as in əlängge:n ə-ŋəni-
ən, a novelty, curiosity, acquaintance
for the first time, first visit. kan ə
id-ol ə-längge:n de:le po:ŋ? ‘does
this letter pass?’

‘längge:-, (dial.) var. nängge:-,
to-day.

‘länggi-, adj., beautiful (qualifies
fem. nouns) cf. längga:-, länggi-boj-
ən, a beautiful woman.

v.i. to be beautiful.

der. adj., länggi-dəm; lənągi:-n,
beauty (fem.)

(fig.) sweet (as a song), länggi-dəm
-ən-əkenken.

‘längid-, to fumigate; to season
with spices.

‘längka-’ma:l-ən, n., a raven.

‘längka:-n, n adj., adv., high, top
above aloft.

‘längka:-gorza:ŋ-ən, the upper or
or higher part of a village built
on the slope of a hill or valley.
cf. jaita:-gorza:ŋ.

längka:-pad-ən, the sacred pledge-
pot hung up, in the house.

deriv., lənąka:-n, height.

[Mundari, -längka:-, ‘very far away,’
beyond the seas; Juang, ləŋka,
‘far’.]

‘längka:-längka:-, adj., adv., desul-
tory, cursory, superficial, as in
längka:-längka: gillai, ‘I saw it
superficially’.

la:ŋ-’la:ŋle, adv., (?) nicely, well.

la:ŋ-lo:n-e-raŋai, a creeper called
tīvva:korədemu, in Telugu.

lap-’pid-da:-, to make tasty.

lap-, v.t., to clean; to tan as hides;
to clear, as lap-sa:l-.

derin, an-lənəp-saɪ-ən, 'tanned leather'; (see saɪ-ən).

la'p-, *v.t. (refl.)* to stretch out the tongue.

lap-, *v.t.*, to weave; to plait.

lap-, *v.i. (impl., refl.)* to be curled, to get twisted; as pəsiʝ-ən ə-u: lap ne: tɛn.

'lap-ən, *var. laj-ən*, genital organ (male).

lap-biʝ-'bud-ən, *var. lup-biʝ-bud-*, earth worm (see bud-ən).

'laped-, laped-dəm-, *adj.*, tough, (like leather).

lap-luʝ-'tail-ən, a table-like rock in which there is a spring of water and a small pool, the fish in which are looked after by the gods.

lap-'saɪ-, see lap-.

lap-'tap-, tag-words, *expr.* 'to weave'.

lap-tar-'mar-ən; a mischievous person; a person hard to deal with.

'lapa:p-, *var. -'lapəp-*, tag of labour. *adj.*, marshy as lupa:p-lo:-n, a marsh.

lappa:-, a particle which *expr.* the sense of 'you see,' 'you know'; 'verily' 'indeed': *syn.* pənəʝ.

Ex. amən ə-ittə-santa:ba:nem aʝən, kan jaʝi le:bu-ate marris-sən pile paʝ-tip. amən santən annillen-dəm paʝ-tip ɡəm-am po:ʝ biʝ? 'As you are going to the weekly market, you see, buy for me and bring chillies worth this anna (=three le:bu); if you were not going to the market, would I have told you to bring (them) to me'?

laɪ-, *v.t.*, to vomit.

laɪ-, *v.i. (refl.)* to leave a mark or trace; to form a welt caused by stripes. *Ex.* d'o:ʝ-pen daʝ-ɡu:-n larne:tɛn.

laɪ-, *v.t.*, to spread, to surround; to overflow; to barricade the way of game animals as pander-ən laɪ-nə-ba:. The verb is sometimes reduplicated.

v.t. (refl.) u:-n-am laɪ-n-aɪ, 'spread out thy hair'.

(Added to √ pud) mara:n əla:n pudlaɪ-re toʝte, 'the peafowl spreads out its tail (feathers) and dances'.

larə'ɡa:b-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be filled; to be brimful; to overflow as the water in the tank; (*fig.*) as grain in the barn

deriv. ə-larəʝa:b-, *adv.*, plentifully.

larə-sarəʝ-ən, *n.* (?) female voice.

laɪ-'ɡa:ʝ-ən, *n.*, the waxing moon, (see ɡa:ʝ-ən)

laɪ-'mu:-n, puggy nosed.

'laɪ-na:-n, *n.*, welt caused by flogging.

'lar-na:-go:d-ən, the path or way marked out

laɪ-no. go:d-ən-jeɪ, -laɪ-re:n-jeɪ, to stray; to straggle.

laɪ-re:-n, across as in ɡassar-ən larre:n iraɪ

laso:ʝ-, *v.i. (impl.)* to subside (as flood, etc.)

la:so:n-, as in la:so:n-batte rogo:n ɡu:te:ʝi.

lasso:-lasso:-, lasso:ʝ-, *v.i. (refl.)* to get down, to descend.

v.i. (impl.) to become lowered; to sink down; to be diminished.

lataɪ-, *var. latir-*, *q.v.*

lati-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be reduced to powder, or (?) to paste.

lati-n, *n.*, a lump of anything which is moistened and ground; *e.g.*, əlati-saʝ-ən, a lump of turmeric moistened and ground; əlati-saʝ-ən, a lump of rice-flour moistened. əlati-re:-n, a lump of

medicinal roots or bark or leaves moistened and ground in a mortar.

latir-, *var. latar-*, *v.i. (impl.)* to be well boiled, or cooked (as rice). *Ex.* ruṅku-n en(d)rag latire, ə-gare:n dəkə, 'rice is not yet well boiled, inside the rice grains there are hard particles'. darəj-ənə-latir-re pə? 'Is the (cooked) rice well-boiled?'

lato:j-ai, *r.i. (impl.)* to be over-ripe, to become soft.

latti-, *v.t. (caus. of lati)* to reduce to powder.

latti-, *v.t., refl.* to press hard, to put a weight on, to be weighted. *Ex.* tudud leŋ-ən, bar əboi latti-na; set another (basket) on that basket. o:la-n er-puŋə-lebe latti-na; put a weight (on the leaves) so that they may not be blown away.

lattin-, *v.t.* to cover; to press on, to form a weight on; as in areŋ-ən, lattin-iŋ-ten, 'the stone pressed on me'. jəŋ-leŋ-pen əboi areŋ-ən anin lattine:ten

lattin-gar-, to importune.

lattin-gu-, *v.t.* to call pressingly.

v.t. (impl.) to collapse.

lattin-dəm-, *v.t. (refl.)* to set something on oneself, as a child.

lattin-sa:l-ən, (*see* sa:l-ən) liquor given to the bride's parents to induce them to consent to the marriage.

'lattur-, *v.t.* to plunge, to submerge. kittuŋ-ən-ji de:sa:n lattur-te:ji paren.

'latum-, *adj.* loose; light, tender, soft (like cotton; cf lamad) d'o:ŋ-pen latum-lebe ba:gu ja:gi sindri:n be:l-a; 'spread two or three clothes so that the bed may be soft to my-body'.

latum-kə:b-ən, soft cloth.

• **latum-sa:m-kə:b-ən**, cloth which serves as a seat (*see* sa:m-).

'latuŋ-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be or get twisted.

'latuŋ-ən, a twist, a loop.

der., lənatuŋ-ən, tangle, as lənatuŋ-ən, ur-a:.

'latūr-, *var. latir-*.

-l-e, *suf.* added to verbal roots to express past time.

-l-e, *see* Manual of Sora, p. 32, Table I, p. 27, S. 48; ft.-note 1.

[This -l *suf.* is found not only in Mundari and Santali but also in Bengali, Assamese, Oriya, Marathi, Gujarati, and Bihari; it occurs in Chinese and perhaps Japanese also. The verb lao 'to finish' serves as an empty word, under the form *la* to express past tense; lai-la (*lit.* Come finished)= 'some one has come'.]

-le, *suf.* added to verbal roots to form the conjunctive participle, as in jum-le, 'having eaten'.

When this *suf.* is added to roots ending in -r, -l is changed to -r, as in pur-le = pūr-re, 'having sacrificed'. When the verb is used reflexively -n is added to -le, as in uma-le-n, 'having bathed', ber-ren, 'having spoken'.

-le, *suf.* added to adjectives and other words to form adverbs of manner, as baŋsa-le 'nicely', 'well'.

'le:b-ən, *contr.* of əle:b-ən, 'wild goat', as in oŋger-le:b-ən, male wild goat.

le:b-'ba:b-tam-'mar-ən, (?) a man to whose mouth (cheeks) are sunk (*see* tam-ən).

le:b-'le:b-, (*onom.*) the cry of a wild goat. (Hence its name ə-le:b-ən.)

'le:bu'n, *var. ne:bu'n*, (?) money wealth, (2) one-third of an anna, (At one time there was a coin

current in the Telugu parts with the name *nebu*; Soras still use the term though the Telugus have dropped it. (See Brown's Telugu Dictionary.)

le:'de:ŋ, *adj.*, tender, as l-o:l-ən, tender leaf; leaf-bud.

v.i. (impl.) to be tender; to put forth leaf-buds.

'legini-'bogini, *adj., adv.*, strong, healthy.

'lej-ən, *var.* lij-ən, laj-ən.

le:kir-'lo:-n, a bag (*see* lo:-n).

'lekka:-, *v.t.*, to count (Hind., Tel., Oriya.)

'lekka:-n, account.

le:-'le:-, *var.* li-le:-, *v.t.*, to toss, to pitch, to fling (as a stone or stick).

v.i. (refl.) to push up, to move rapidly.

lel'e:di:-, *n., adj.*, 'dear', 'loving', 'nice'; it is used with ref. to domesticated animals as l-ta ŋ-ən. (*See* ta:ŋ ən.)

l'e:m-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be dissolved, to be melted, to be digested; (?) to slide.

deriv. lən'e:m-ən, melting, digestion.

ən-lən'e:m-kul-ən, digested food.

er-lən'e:m-kul-ən, undigested food.

ab-l'e:m-, causative form.

[Mundari, Santali-, le, 'melt, dissolve']

le:m-, *v.t.*, to bow to, to salute; as le:m-t-am ua:ŋ! 'I bow to thee father!' (Soras salute only with the right hand, which they raise to their forehead.)

'leme-r-'leme-r-ga:mle-, *adv.*, expresses the manner in which lice move about on the head causing itching sensation. *Ex.* go-i-l-i-ŋ lemer-lemer lamte; sa:j-i-ŋ.

'leme-r-loge, le:m-la:m, le:m-la:m-loge, same as above.

-le:n, contr. of el-len, en-len, 'we', 'us' (in the exclusive sense); (1) in genitive compds. as s'u:ŋ-len, 'our house', (2) in the objective case as, anin tid-len-tən, 'he struck us', (3) in the dative case in impersonal constructions as asute-len, 'we shall fall *lit.*; it makes us ill'.

[Mundari, Birhor, Korwa, Kurku-, ate; Santali-, -ala; Kharia, -ele; Pareng, bileŋ; acc. enlen.]

le:ŋ-, *v.i. (refl.)* to be haughty, to flaunt, to speak and act arrogantly. *Ex.* ku-du:-n ija:-le ja: anin boi-boi le:ŋ-tən, 'though there is no food he is very arrogant' (sometimes reduplicated).

le:ŋ-, *var.* liŋ-, *v.i.*, to awake from sleep.

le:ŋ-ən, a particle used as postposition. *expr.* on, in, into, at within, among, by the side of.

When it is added to a noun, the ending -ən of the noun is dropped, as s'u:ŋ-le:ŋ-ən, on or (in, at) the house. When the noun is defined by ə-, the ending -ən of le:ŋ-ən is dropped as unte ə su:ŋ-le:ŋ, 'in that house'.

This is incorporated with the verb in a clause as in anin ə-dimma-də-le:ŋ-ne:ten, ə boi ə-na:ga-jəd dakule, 'where he slept there was a cobra'.

ə-si-le:ŋ-ən tillai, *lit.* 'in his hand gave-1,' i.e. I gave him. b'o:b-le:ŋ-ən, 'on the head'. kudam-bo-j-ən-ə-to-d-le:ŋ bernetem so: num-ən. [*cf.* Kurku, -le:n, 'upon'.]

'le:ŋəm, *adj., n.*, taste, deliciousness. l-lo:te, 'is very delicious'.

[*cf.* Mundari-, ligum, 'to chew the cud'.]

le:ŋe:m-'ber-, *v.i. (refl.)* to drawl.

le:ŋ-'ji-, *v.i. (impl.)* 'lit. blunt tooth'; to become blunt, as in kundin le:ŋ-jil-le.

adj., as in le:ŋ-ji-kun-en (see kun-).

le:ŋ-'le:ŋ-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be damp; to be dripping.

[cf. Mundari, liggi, to flow, lele:n, placid; Santali, -helepe, 'placid']

-le:ŋ-le:ŋ-'bur-en, steep hill (see bur).

le:ŋ-'le:ŋ-ga:m-le, with a gentle slope.

le:ŋ-le:ŋ-'mar-en, le:ŋ-'le:ŋ-gadiŋ-mu-'mar-en, 'le:ŋ-na:-'mar-en, a dandy.

'le:ŋ-na:-n, *n.*, pride, vanity, *deriv.*, lone:ŋ-na:-n, *n.*

le:ŋ-na:-'be:r, *v.i.*, to drawl.

lenged-'lenged-'ber-, *v.i. (refl.)* to mince words.

l'e:r-, *v.i. (impl.)* to grow in size (used with ref. to children, tubers, ulcers, etc.). ler-gaj-en, outgrowth on tubers.

To grow afresh as in ambo su-le:ŋ-en. ə-jelu l'er-ren-de:n ambəsu-n serte. 'If new flesh grows on the wound it will heal'.

'le:r-ji-, *v.i. (impl.)* to mature (as tubers), to become ripe. *Ex.* gənəj-en ler-re; but, rogo-n jadəŋ-le.

l'e:r-'ji-, *v.i. (impl.)* to have the teeth set on edge.

ler-'laŋ-en, *n.*, uvula.

ler-(le:r)-'lud-en, tragus of the ear.

ler-'si:-n, superfluous finger.

l'rd-en, a basket which holds three measures.

lida-, *v.i.*, to shade.

'lida:-n, *n.*, shade of trees, hills, houses, etc., cf. luggu:-n.

ab-lida-, to overshadow.

lided-'lided- *v.i. (impl.)* to jolt.

'ligem-, *var.* lagem.

'liggem-, (*dial.*) *var.* laggem.

'lijar, *var.* lija-r, *adj., adv.*, light, easy, quick.

'lijen-'bojeŋ-, *adj., adv.*, in a shaky or tottering condition.

lijen-bojer-e-ba:ra:-, work carelessly done.

'lije-r-, li:r, *var.* li:r, *adv.*, 'soon, at once.

'lija-r, *var.* lijaŋ.

'lijur-, *var.* 'liju-r-, *v.i. (impl.)* to shine, to glow, as in ə-mad-kid-en lijurte, 'the eyes of the tiger glow'.

'lijur-loge, *var.* lajur-loge.

'lij-en, *var.* laj-en.

'lijur-(lijur)-, *v.i. (impl.)* to glitter, to glow, as killai-gum-en lijurte. *adv.*, sparklingly.

'liju-r-loge-, *adv.*, glittering.

'lijur-sa:m-'bud-en, glowworm, firefly (see sam-, bud-).

li'l-, *var.* le-le-, *v.t.*, to toss, to fling. *Ex.* areŋ-en biŋ-ga:mle -n.

lilliŋ-'boŋ-en, *var.* liŋ-liŋ-'bo:ŋ-en, rainbow.

[Mundari, Santali, Birhor, -bo:ga-, 'a god.]

'lime:r-, lime:r-loge, *adj., adv.*, see le:m-lam.

'limma:-'ne:b-en, margosa tree. *Melia azadirachta*.

liŋ-, *v.i. (refl.)* to be awake.

ab-liŋ-na:-, (*caus.*) to awake another, or-liŋ-len-be, 'without awaking'. *Ex.* unte ə kanni-sum denne:te:n-de:n sikkui anin liŋten de:tem.

'linggo:r-en, name of the priest on the group of pictures drawn on the wall.

liŋ-liŋ-'bo:ŋ-en, *var.* lilliŋ-bo:ŋ-en.

liŋ-liŋ-'bur-en, a valley. (*See* bur-en).

liŋ-'liŋ-(dēm)-, *adj.*, narrow, difficult (as a path).

li-r-, *var.* lier-, soon.

'lisim-, *v.i. (impl.)* to delay. lisim-dēm-əba: (?).

lo:-, *var.* lū:-, to protect, to nourish, to tame, to adopt (as a son).

der., ləno:-lo:-, *var.* lənu:-lū:-n, 'cattle'. *Ex* lo-lo-tab-mar-en, lo-lo-dēm-mar-en, adopted boy.

lo:-, (sometimes reduplicated) to hoe, to cultivate the clearing on the slope of the hill.

deriv., ləno:-lo:-n, *n.*, hoeing ləlo:-lo:-n, *n.*, the hoe (here -əl- is substituted for the inf. -ər-)

lo-lo-mar-en-ji, those that hoe. (*See* lo-lo:-, 'to take rest'.)

[*cf.* Mundari, la:, to dig with a hoe superficially; Santali, la:= to dig deep.]

lo:-, *aux. verb.* used like lap-, reflexively, and sometimes impersonally; as anur lo:-, urpe:ŋ lo:-, 'it stinks'. s'p'o: lo:-am, ə-adil-u:-l-amən a-sən 'lit., thou stinkest as thy hair is dirty', *i.e.*, thy hair emits foul-smell. kən ə u-da:-gur lo:ŋən lo:-, 'this mango fruit tastes sweet'. on ti-d-en sub-sub-lo:-ten, ar-red-en joi-joi lo:-ten, god-lo:-ten. In gaga-lo:-ten, (he) is eating; lo:- seems to express continuity of action; but this usage is rare.

lo:-, a particle, prefixed to a verb to express the idea of quickness, as ə-lo:-ir-ba:, 'we-shall-go-soon'. turka:n-ji jumbur-mar-en-ji ə-do:ŋ rabaŋle:ji; əb'u-muŋ jumbur-mar-en-ji ə-dia:-le:ŋ ə-kundi: lo:-tab, lo:-sid, lo:-pam ammele sedlenji; 'the constables came upon the thieves; suddenly they removed the knives from the waist-cloth of the thieves and arrested them'.

lo:-, *int.*, as in a:ŋ do: ! a:ŋ do: ! lo:laŋgi: ! (songs).

lo:-n, *contr.* of ləbo:-n, 'earth', country, mud. kəru-kud-lo:-n, 'birth-place', native country, jobbu:-lo:-n, 'mud', əje:lu:-lo:-n, 'fertile soil'. ə-l'puŋ-lo:-n, 'moist earth', an-lənuy-lo:-n, 'earth moistened (with water)', sa:l-lo:-, pa:l-lo:-, 'to plough the ground'.

-lo, *var.* lu-, (*dial.*) for -le, the suff. which denotes past action, etc.

'loa:-n, a fig.

'lo:a:-m-en, *var.* lu'a:-m-en, 'beans', *Dolichos lablab*.

lo'a:-ŋ-en, *var.* lu'a:-ŋ-en, (1) iron. (*See* la:ŋ-en); (2) the barb of the arrow; (3) a tool or weapon made of iron.

'lo:ba:-, *var.* luba:-, *adj.*, avaricious. (From Skt. lobha) lo:ba:-boi:ŋ-en (*fem.*), lo:ba:-mar-en (*mas.*). *v.i. (impl.)* to be avaricious.

lo-ge-, (lo: + ge), a compd. suffix added to nouns, adjectives and other words to form adverbs of manner. *Ex.* bado:r-loge=bado:r-roge, uai-loge, 'loudly', da:ga:i-ŋ-en parta:i-loge de:te, gurui-loge, 'obstinately'. ija:, aqa:sa-loge ga:m-l-am-en-dēm, daku-na: ga:mte amən! riŋ-riŋ-log-en, so: numja: bo:na:dja: ba:pa:s-le amda-ŋ-a:; (the first clause is elliptical). kina:-loge, 'like a tiger'; dagga-da:-loge, (*mas.*) dagyadi:-loge (*fem.*).

'l'o:-j-en, testicle, a variety of Indian date *contr.* lo:j-en.

lo:j, *contr.* of l'o:-j-en.

[*cf.* Mundari, -la:i=belly; Santali, la:c].

lo:j-, *contr.* of o'lo:-j-en, the marking nut tree.

lo-'lo:-, *var.* lū-'lū:-, (generally reduplicated.) *v.i. (refl.)* to take rest.

deriv., ləv-lu:-na:-suŋ-ən, 'rest-house' (here the inf. -ər- is changed to -əl-).

lo-'lo:-, 'to hoe', *see* lo-, 'to hoe'.

lo-'lo:-, to protect, *see* lo-, 'to protect'.

lo-'lo:-ba:-, place of rest, resting; cultivation, lo-lo:ba:-mar-ən, a man taking rest

lo-lo:-'puŋ-, (*n.i., refl.*) to give rest to the stomach.

lo:m- (*dail.*), *var.* le:m-, to salute.

lo:m-jeŋ-, *var.* le:m-jeŋ-, to bow to the foot.

lo:m-si-, *var.* le:m-si-, to bow to the hand.

(Soras express humility by saying, le:m-jeŋ-tam, le:m-si-tam; əso:ŋ-nam ʃumtaɪ, ə-ŋum-nam ɡatɪ; the last two expressions are nasty.

lo:ŋ-, *var.* luŋ-, *adj.*, inside as in ə-lo:ŋ-suŋ-, 'inside the house'.

'lo:ŋ-ən, *var.* lu:ŋ-ən, *adv.*, *n.*, inside. *Ex.* rabal-ən tɔda:-le:ŋ-ən pətulle; ə-lo:ŋ-ən ʃamneten.

'lo:ŋ-er-'la:ŋ-er-, *n.i. (impl.)* to be sunken (as the eyes). *Ex.* maŋ-ŋen loŋ-ər-laŋ-ər-re.

'lo:ŋ-de:ŋ-, *v.t.*, to glean in the fields, to pilfer, to gather stealthily as mangoes, etc.

deriv., an-ləno:ŋ-de:ŋ-ən, *n.*

'lo:ŋ-de:ŋ-'sar-ən, grains of paddy gleaned.

lo:ŋ-'lo:ŋ-ən, a row of houses close to one another in the village.

lo:ŋ-'lo:ŋ-len-toi-'toi-ən, tag-words, *ex.r.* touching one another, adjacent (as houses); *Ex.* so:ra:-ŋi lo:ŋ-lo:ŋ-len-toi-toi-ən aggu-suŋ e:-ʃi, 'Soras do not build houses touching one another'.

lo:ŋ-'si:-n, *var.* luŋ-si:-n, a hand-ful (*see* si:-n).

loŋ-, *v.t.*, to lurk; to coax; to insinuate as loŋ-le oppuŋ-a, 'speak insinuatingly'.

loŋ-'loŋ-, *adv.*, lurkingly, stealthily.

loŋ-ta:-, *v.i.*, to move stealthily; to lurk, to prowl.

'lo:-pad-, *var.* lu pad-, arm-pit.

bo-lo:pad ə-ʃaru:, 'lit. one arm-pit deep' (measurement).

lo:-'si:ŋ-ən, *var.* lo:-su:ŋ-ən, (1) inside the house, a room in the house

lo:-'so:d-ən, a tame dog.

l'u:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be alive, to live, to prosper.

ab-l'u:-, to nourish, to preserve the life.

lu:-, *v.t.*, to protect, to rear, to nourish; lu:-dəm-na:-, 'protect thyself'.

'lud:d-ən, *n.* (1) the fibrous bark; (2) a string, a rope; a creeper (*see* lu'd-ən); (3) a string with knots to indicate payments made to creditors, etc.

[*cf.* quipu, the ancient Peruvian custom of keeping accounts, Pareng-, lua:-.]

'lud:di:-n, *var.* lo:di:-n, *batta*, daily bread, maintenance.

[Mundari-, lo:ŋi-, morning meal.]

'lud:m-ən, *var.* lo:m-ən, beans.

lua:-'ne:b-ən, *var.* lo:-'ne:b-ən, a fig tree. *Ficus glomerata*.

[Mundari-, Santali-, Birhor-, lo:a:-.]

'lud:ŋ-ən, *var.* lo:ŋ-ən, iron; arrow head, tip, blade, etc., of an iron tool, as a'am-ən ə-lua:ŋ al-digle, 'the tip of the arrow is broken'. [Skt. lo:ha.]

'lud:r-ən, lua:r-'mar-ən, blacksmith.

'lud:ra:-'so:r-, a class of Soras who manufacture iron tools, etc.

'lua:sa:-'ne:b-en, a tree called *bairlu* in Telugu. *Dolichos Lablab*.

'luba:-, *v.i. (refl.)* to be miserly.

'luba:-n, *adj.* miserly, close fistcd. (From Skt. *lobha*.)

lub'biŋ-en, *var.* luibij-en, luibij-en; (1) earth-worm; (2) a plant called *nagasaram* in Telugu. *Aristolochia indica*.

lud-, *var.* lud-, lod-, *v.i. (refl.)* to lie down, to sleep, to rest.

[*cf.* Gutob, -ledle-mo; Remo, -le-mu; to sleep]

'l'u:d-en, (1) ear; (2) *fig.* a flap, trigger of a gun, as ə-lu:d-ba:l-en (*see* ba:l) -rim of a vessel.

ə-lu:d teŋ, 'lit., no ear', *i.e.* he is indifferent, insensible; tid-le-be-ja, kaŋ-le-be-ja ə-lu:d teŋ, ə-mad teŋ; 'though we beat, though we scold, he is indifferent'.

ə-lu:d-jo:n, gills of a fish (*see* jo:-n).

'lu:d-en, *contr.* of l'u:d-en, as ə-pattud-lu:d-en, a puncture or hole in the ear for rings.

ə-kul-lu d-en, the ear-passage, doi-doi-lu:d-en, the hanging ear-ring, jaita-lu:d-en, 'the lobe of the ear'; le:r-lu:d-en, the tragus of the ear; dai-lu:d-, to listen, to attend; qan-lu:d-, 'to understand' modei-lu:d-, 'to twist the ears'.

[*cf.* Santali, Mundari, Birhor, Korwa, Kharia, Kurku, Dhangar, Mahle, -lutur; Juang, -nutur; Gutob, -lintir, riril; Remo-, lin tür, (*contr. form*) li; Pareng, ludŋ]

'lu:d-en, *contr.* of lua:d-en, fibre, string, as de:ŋ-de:ŋ-lu:d-en, r'a:d-lu:d-en.

'luda:-, *var.* loda:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to want, to need.
n., want, need.

[*cf.* Oriya, luda:, Gutob-, lud-]

'lue:ŋ-'lu:ə:ŋ-dəi-, to become faded.

lui-'biŋ-en, *var.* lui-bij-en, earth worm. *See* laŋ-bij-en.

[biŋ-, bij means a snake in Mundari and Santali]

luj-, *var.* lui-, loj-, loi-, *v.t.*, to remove the rind, to peel, to shell, to flay, to pare off, to tear off.
deriv., lənoi-luj-en, *n.*, ən-lənoŋ-en, er-lənoŋ-en. [*cf.* Mundari-, la:']

luka:-'mar-en, a stranger.

lu'l'u:-, *var.* lu-lu:-, to take rest.

lu'l'lu:d-, *var.* lud-lud-, to lie down, to rest.

lu'l'u:-na:n-ə-'dinna:, the day of rest.

[*cf.* Mundari-, lo-lo, 'to warm oneself']

lum'me'da:-n, mist, fog, black vapour.

lum-'mo:l-en, darkness due to fog. (mo:l-, *contr.* of mo:da:-n.)

lum'mu:-n, shadow.

'lumo:-n, (*dial.*) darkness.

lumo-'mad-en, inability to see in the night, night blindness.

lumo:-'si:ŋ-en, dark room; prison-house.

lum-'tūr-en, black, dark cloud. (tūr-, *contr.* of tərüb-, tirüb-.)

lum-'tūr-ja-mo:da:-ja:, tag-words, *expr.* continuous rain, or mizzle.

'lumud-en, *n.*, darkness.

lu'ŋ-, *v.t.*, to soak or sleep in water, etc.

v.i., to be steeped or soaked in water. *Ex.* murdukka-pen asarre; ajiŋ-tid luŋ-le ite-jernai; 'my throat is dry, I shall go and moisten it a little and come back'.
deriv., lənuŋ-luŋ-en, *n.*

'l'u:ŋ-en, *n.*, a pit. *Ex.* jaru:-jaru: ə-l'u:ŋ qui-le sunda:ŋ-en sub-teji, 'having dug deep pits, (they) plant posts'.

'lu:ŋ-ən, luŋ-ən, contr. of l'u:ŋ-ən as in gai-luŋ-ən, 'digging of a pit'.

u:ŋ-, a particle, *expr.* 'inside'.
Ex. ə-luŋ-su:ŋ-ən.

'luŋer-ən, var. luŋer-ən, *n.*, a hole, a cave, inside, as in ə-luŋer-bur-ən, a cave in a hill. (*See* bur-ən).

luŋer-'la:ŋer-, *v.i. (impl.)* as in ə-mad-ən luŋer-laŋer-le.

'luŋad-, var. luŋgad-, *adj.*, dark. luŋad-ɡɑ:j-ən, dark night (*see* ɡɑ:j-ən) luŋad-su:ŋ-ən, a dark room.

'luŋɡu:-n, *n.*, shade, shadow.

luŋ-si:-n, var. loŋ-si:-n, a hand-ful.

'luŋud-, luŋud-dəm, *adj.*, dark.

'luŋud-mad-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be afflicted with night blindness.

'luŋad-ən, var. lo:ŋad-ən, arm-pit.

'luŋur-, *adj.*, loose. (Sometimes reduplicated as tənə:bɑ:d-ən luŋur-luŋur-ɡɑ:mle daku; 'the ties or knots are loose'.)

'luŋur-'luŋur-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be loose. pur-pur (*dial.*).

lu:r-, var. lo:r-, contr. of luɑ:r-ən, blacksmith (rare).

lu-u:r-'jɑ:d-ən, a variety of snake, which is said to suck the breast of a woman after placing its tail in the baby's mouth.

m

[m]-. This phonetic symbol represents the bilabial nasal sound which occurs initially, medially and finally in many Sora words; it is practically the same sound which is heard in Oriya, Telugu, English, etc. It is voiced when it is followed by other voiced sounds, and is unvoiced or half voiced before voiceless sounds. In a few Sora words [m] is substituted for [b] in some dialects, e.g., əboi-əmoi; hoida:-moida:-. In a few words [b] is nasalized before [n] e.g. kad'ab + na = kad. amna; tudab + na = tudamna; jeb-bjeb + neten = jebbe:mneten.

[b] is generally assimilated to [m] as in dib-mad = dimmad. A transitional sound [b] is heard when [m] is followed by [r], as in əm[b]rij. In some dialects

[m] before dentals is changed into a dental as in əmdag = andag-. Telugu dammidi (one-twelfth of an anna) is dambudi in Sora; but the mb sound was once current among the Telugus

of the Northern Circars as it is still in the Ceded Districts. Soras say *kə:mpu* instead of *kə:pu* as the Telugus do now.

mədəŋ-mə'de:ŋ-, (*onom.*) *expr.* the buzzing of bees, flies and other insects.

mə'di:-n, a globule, a marble to play with [Perh. from Skt., -vāni.]

-məi-, (?) as in rɑ:də-məi, *q.v.*

-mə'jɑ:ŋ, tag of ə-jɑ:ŋ.

mələ:-dɑ:-'tip-'malɡu-dɑ:-t-ip, tag-words, *expr.* 'I grieve'.

mə'nadir-ən, *n.*, from madir with inf. -ən-.

mə'nadsi:-dɑ:, mə'nassi:-dɑ:, *v.i. (impl.)* to be pleased to like.

mə'nassi:-dɑ:-ge-, *adv.*, in a pleasant way. [Skt. manas.]

mənajja:-'mar-ən, *n.*, a magician.

mə'naggɑ:-n, *n.*, from maggɑ:, fatigue, vexation.

mə'naggɑ:-dɑ:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be tiresome, to be vexatious.

me'narid-en, *n.*, from marid.

me'nassi-da-, *see* mənadsi.

me'nassu-da-, (*diab.*) same as above.

mənel'-mel-en, *n.* (from √mel-, with inf. -ən) examination in-spection.

mə'ne:ŋ-, *adj.*, on the edge or margin.

Ex. mənə:ŋ-bur-əd, on the slope of the hill.

mənə:ŋ-suŋ-ən, the last house.

mənə:ŋ-mad-ən, the corner of the eye.

mənə:ŋ-tam-ən, the lip (*see* tam-ən).

mə'ne:ŋ-en, *n.*, end, edge, margin, bank, bund, *Ex.* tapə:ŋən əmənə:ŋ, 'the end of the road'.

mə'nid-da-n, (from mid-da: with inf. -ən-) union, co-operation.

mə'nin, *n.* (√min-, with inf. -ən-) doing.

mə'no:n, *n.*, (√mo-, with inf. -ən-) swelling, gulp.

mə'n'o:j-en, *var.* mən'o:j-en, (from m'o:ŋ-, m'o:ŋ-, with inf. -ən-) delight, avidity.

mən'r'e:ŋ-na:n, *n.* (m'e:ŋ- with double infix) livelihood, life, career, mode of living

mə'ra-, a particle prefixed to some words expressing direction; *Ex.* mərə-bo:b-, towards the head; the obverse of a coin mərə-kindəŋ-(ba:), behind, backwards; mərə-mojə:ŋ-(ba:), towards one's chest; mərə-muka:-(ba:), towards the face. mərə-sambi:-(ba:), towards the buttocks.

Ex. (1) samaj-ən-ji ə-ram-ti-ŋ-en-ji ə'sən mərə-kindəŋ mərə-majəŋ ta:dlənəi, 'as mosquitos have bitten me, I have struck backwards and forwards'.

(2) dak-aŋ ə-suda: ə-kina ijaŋ! ɡamle mərə-majəŋ ta:dlə:ji mandran-ji. 'What a large

tiger dear! so-saying the people struck on their breasts'.

(3) ənsəlo:n ʒe-kə:b-ən ə-ji-ŋi-le-nə:n, laŋɡidəm ɡittə:tiŋ ode ija: ɡamle mərə-kindəŋ-mərə-majə:ŋ ɡiŋ-gid-dəm-tən, 'the woman has worn a red cloth, do I look well or not?' so saying she turns backwards and forwards looking at herself.

(4) mərə-kindəŋ-mərə-majə:ŋ le:m-t-am, 'I bow down backwards and forwards'.

mə'rad-na:n, *n.* (mad- with inf. -ən-) remembrance, memory; benefit (?).

mə'rai-na:n, *n.* (√mai, with inf. -ər-), what is mixed with rice, etc., curry; soup, etc., ə-ua:b-en.

mə'raŋ-, *var.* maraŋ-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to grow, to become prosperous. The verbal root may from which maraŋ is derived is not now current in Sora.

[Mundari, Santali, Birhor, Marang, 'large', 'great', chief, etc.]

mə're:n, mərə:dud-en, *n.*, tad-pole, *see* dud-en.

mə'r'e:ŋ-na:n, *n.* (m'e:ŋ- with inf. -ər-). (*See* mən'r'e:ŋ-na:n.)

mə'ridsa:, *var.* mərissa:, to season with chillies

mə'ridsa:n, *var.* mərissa:n, *n.*, chillie. (*See* contr. form, mid-ən.)

[Skt. maricha; Marat., maricha; Hind., mirch; Dravidian, miḷagu, menasu, miri-; Tel., mirijani; all these words mean pepper originally. The contracted form mid- may be compared with miri. Santali, Mundari, -marchi; Remo, morchi.]

mə'ro:j-en, a big basket with holds 200 measures. (contr. form mo:j-en.)

ma, a particle which occurs in such phrases as toɡal ma toɡal; *ex pr.* emphasis.

ma: ! *int.*, away! go! get away,
ma: ! jira: !, ma: ! jire:tem.
ma: + onde: = mo:nde: !

[Indonesian-, ma:i = 'go' ma: is
a formative.]

ma:b-, *v.t. (impl.)* to fall on the
face, to fall headlong; *Ex.* idi-n-
sitəle anin tada-le:nən ma:be:tem,
'he fell headlong into the tank
from the bank' mab-mab =
mamab.

maba:- (imperative 2 *p. sing.*) *int.*
come along.

'ma:bonde (maba: + onde); go on.

mad-, *v.t. (refl.)* to recollect, to
remember, to recognise; *Ex.* pen
anin matte:nai, 'I remember
him'; moje:d-agguai pen gorza:g-
ben illai; matti pa: gai ? I came
to your village last month, do you
recognise me, sir ? mad-n-a:
(= man-n-a), recollect (imper-
ative).

'mad-en, contr. of m'o:d-en, 'eye',
ə-mad-en, 'his or her eye', mad-
pen = ma:p-pen, 'my eye', mad-
n-am = man-nam, 'thy eye'.

ə-bai-mad-en, the pupil of the
eye; arre-mad-en, the eyeball;
kandidi-mad-en, the eye-brow;
uppur-mad-en, the eyelash, usal-
mad-en, the eyelid, the following
compounds with -mad may be used
as nouns or verbs: -ali-mad, -asu-
mad-, -dal-mad-, -dim-mad-, -geroi-
mad-, -gim-mad-, -kim-mad-, -lugud-
mad-, -madir-mad-, -sar-mad-,
-sa-sa-mad-, -ə-so:ŋ-mad-, -taŋ taŋ-
mad-.

'mad-en, a knot, a joint as of the
bomboo. *Ex.* ə-mad-(mad) ur-en.
mad-mad-je:ŋ-en (= mamma:je:ŋ-
en) the ankle; mad-mad-si:n
(= mam-ma:si:n) the wrist.

[This word is still current in
almost all the languages of the
family; also in the Indonesian
languages:—Mundari, Santali,
Birhor, Dhangar, Mahle—mūt,
med, met; Korwa mēt; Kurku,
mōḡ, meḡ; Kharia, moḡ, moḡ;
Juang, -e-mor; Gutob, mo:, mū;

Remo, mō; Pareng, mā, mu;
Kukichin group, mit, mi(k),
-mek; Central Chin group, myit,
mit; Southern Chin group, mik,
mei; Kabui (a Naga dialect)-
amek; Singpho, mit; Indonesian,
mata.]

'ma:da:-n, a wooden structure-like
a loft, built about six feet above
the ground floor of the house, on
which the Soras keep their pro-
visions, tools and weapons (*see*
contr. form mal-en).

[*cf.* Mundari, -māgom, a platform
on which straw is stored. In
some parts Soras store firewood
and straw on the trees.]

ma:da:-'ji:-, having protruding
teeth; ma:da:-ji:-bo:ŋ-en (*fem.*),
ma:da:-ji:-mar-en (*mas.*).

ma:da:- kinduŋ-ma:da:- pa:maŋ-,
this occurs in abusive language;
(1) as an adv. by the addition of
loqe; (2) as an impersonal verb
by the addition of -on tam, etc.
It implies a curse.

made:-, *v.i. (refl., impl.)*; to keep
awake; to be conscious (*dial.* for
ə-mad-) in the expressions—(1)
dimmadlen po:ŋ ? made: lam
po:ŋ ? (2) anin made:le po:ŋ ?
er-ma:de:le po:ŋ ?

'ma:de:i:-n, the queen (from
Skt. thro' Oriya).

'ma:de:ŋ-gol-, *var. mo:de:ŋ, v.i.*
(*refl.*) to turn away one's face
(out of dislike).

-ma:de:'sa:l-, *var. 'e-mad-sa:l-*,
mas-sa:l-, (*v.i. impl.*) to be free
from intoxication, as in ə-massalle
po:ŋ ? (*see* sa:l-en).

'ma:di:-n, *var. ma:di:p-en*, a
measure, called *kunchamu* in
Telugu, used for measuring grain
and other such articles (*see* contr.
form, ma:l-en).

'ma-dia:- 'bur-en, name of the
highest hill (about 4,600 ft.) in
the Parlakimedi Agency, which
is regarded by the Soras as the

roof of the world and the favourite abode of the gods (see bur-en).

'madia:-'sum-en, name of a Sora deity (see sum-en).

'madid-, var. 'madir-, *adj.* clean, clear, bright. *v.i.* see madir-.

m.-dām-, *adj.*, m.-gāmle, same as above.

'madi-kin'doŋ, var. mādē-kindoŋ-mara-kindoŋ, mari-kin-duŋ, to feel staggered or confused, to lose presence of mind (as when a man sees a tiger in his way).

'madij-en, var. mādīn.

'madir-, var. madid-, (*q.v.*). *v.i.* (*impl.*) to glitter as dew-drops in the sun.

'mado:-n, *n.*, var. 'ma'du:-n, dead body, corpse, carcass. (Oriya), as ə-madu:-mēd-en, ə-madu:-im-en; ə-madu:-mar-en.

'mad-'sa:l-, var. ə-massa:l-, *v.i.* to be sober.

'madu:-n, *n.*, var. mado:-n, (*q.v.*). [Pareng-, ki-rui-mo:da:]

'ma'dun-e:l-'jab-en, *n.*, chorea, rheumatism.

'maduŋ-en, *n.* (?) sluice, jorer-jer-da:-n. (P Telugu-madumu).

'ma'du:-'re:n, *n.*, medicine to remove pain in the joints (see re:-n).

'madusa:-, man, generally used as a tag of mandra:, as in mandra:-teŋ-madusa:-teŋ, *i.e.*, desolate; lonely.

[Marati-, mansusa:].

'ma:gur-en, 'ma:gur-'jo:-n, 'ma:guri:-'jo:-n, a kind of fish called ma:gura in Oriya.

ma: var. ma:p, a particle *expr.* 'indeed' as mojeŋ mai dēku:-le-na:, nam teŋ. There was indeed the day before yesterday but not now. (This is pronounced as m'ai, m'a:p in some parts.)

mai-, a suf. used in kudumai-radumai-, 'short'; kudu-maj-en ə tagli.

mai-, maj-en, contr. of majo-ŋ, 'chest'; as in qur-mai-ti-p, 'my chest turns'. kuru-maj-en, 'the hair on the chest'.

maj-, *v.t.*, to mix, to add. to unite. *v.i.* (*impl.*, *refl.*) to be mixed up. buh-maj-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be merged.

'maj-en, contr. of majo-ŋ-en.

'majeri:-n, *n.*, a small pot for liquor with a spout (metal or earthenware).

'ma:ja:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to disappear, to vanish.

jido: ! ma:ja:l-am ? What ! thou hast disappeared ! (From Skt).

'ma:ja:-, *v.t.*, to conceal; abma:ja-ma:ja:-ete n-so-ete:n, tag-words, *expr.* 'he has concealed'.

'ma:j-da:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be vexed, to be disgusted.

'ma:jjā:-, (caus. of ma:ja:) to conceal. (The causative pref. ab- is here infixed.)

'maj-len-'so:d-len, tag-words, *expr.* 'mixing'.

'majna:-n, *n.*, union, assembly. (✓maj-.)

'majo:ŋ-en, the chest (of the body); breast; *Ex.* al-majo:ŋ-majog, abreast, bo majo:ŋ ə-jəru-, 'breast-deep.' (See contr. form, maj-en.) [Mundari-, ma:ja:ŋ, 'waist'.]

'majo:ŋ-'bur-en, hill-side. (See bur-en.)

maj-, *v.t.*, to taste; to lick; (*fig.*) to experience; *Ex.* na:b-en bəsele ode maj-a:, taste (and see) if the curry of vegetables is salted, bo-təna:dən majete:n, 'he tasted a stroke'. mai-maj-a:, 'take the consequences'.

deriv., mai-maj-en, mənai-maj-en, er-mənəŋ.

-**'maja:ŋ-**, tag of əja:ŋ-; pegs, stakes, etc.

'majəŋ-en, *n.*, end, point.

'majəŋ-dəm-, *adj.* (1) tapering, pointed, sharp, (2) sharp, smart.

'majar-ga:m-, *adj., adv.*, sharp, acute, with a sharp point, as kundi:n majar-ga:m dəku, 'the knife is sharp'.

-**'majja:-**, tag of kajja: majji:-n, a revenue officer unde a Bisoyi (a loan word).

mal-, is a particle prefixed to verbs compounded with the auxiliary **da:-**, to express strong desire, habit or nature; the verb is conjugated impersonally. *Ex.* mal-kəjəd-da:-t-i-p, 'I want to die'. mal-gid-da:-tam po:ŋ? 'Do you wish to see?' mal-jum-ɬ-u-da:-t-i-p, 'I want to eat cakes'. unte ɔnsəlo: mal-kəp-da:-te, 'that woman is in the habit of scolding (others)'. mal-m'a:ŋ-da:-ge:n ə-mandra, 'a man who is disposed to laugh'. mal-pa:-na:-da:-t-i-p, 'I want to walk' (pa:- is a refl. verb), mal-sinta:-na:-da:-t-i-p, 'I am very sorry', an-mal-ga:-sa:l-da:-t-i-g, 'I do not like to drink liquor'. mal-kora:-mar-en, a rude, savage fellow; mal-əpum-da:-ge:n ə-mandra, a man who urinates frequently.

mal-, v.i. (refl.) (?) as in (1) namin-en gaga:-en gaga:-len əjirra: enden, amən ga:-loge juma:-loge mal-dəm mal-t-i-g. (2) anin darəj-en dajigən-te jumte, bo ma:dip ə ruŋku diŋ-le ti-j-a; mal-ne:te; anin rabti-jumte ode rja:?

'ma:l-en, contr. of ma:lau-n.

'ma:l-en, contr. of ma:da:-n, as in da:-ma:l, 'to ascend the loft'; sundaŋ-mal-en, the posts of the loft.

'ma:l-en, contr. of ma:dip-en, as in sərəka:rən-ə- sikkə-ma:l-en, a

measure with the seal of the Government.

ma'l'gid-da:-, to be very desirous of seeing; (*see* ma:l-).

'mala'ŋ-, *v.t.*, to shake.

v.i., to tremble, 'to quiver, to flutter.

'maləŋ-'maləŋ-, *v.i.*, to flicker as a flame.

adj., lack-lustré.

'ma:l:au:-n, *n.*, a large vessel, a basin (earthenware or metal); (*fig.*) wealth, (cont. form ma:l-en).

'ma:le-, *v.i. (impl.)* to become thread-bare; (*fig.*) to become old, to become lean, to be rotten, to be tattered.

'ma:le-, *adj.*, soiled.

'ma:le-da:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be aggrieved.

'ma:le-da:-tip-'malgu-da:-tip-, tag-words *expr.* 'I grieve'.

mal-'gid-da:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to long to see (*see* ma:l).

'malgu-da:-tip-, tag of ma:le-da:-tip, 'I am grieved'.

Ex. ua:-pen ja:ŋ-pen ə-jim-la:-enden, malgu-da:-tip, 'when I think of my father and my mother, I feel very sorry'.

'mali:-'mala:i-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be bright; to shine.

mal-'ja:b-le, tag of al-ja:b-le, *expr.* touching each other; adjacent.

mal-kora:-'mar-en, a wicked, savage fellow.

mal'le:ni, (*dial*) *pron.* 1 *p.* *pl.* 'we.' *See* allen, ənlen.

(This form is perh. a tag of alle:-ni in some dialects).

'malli-n, a small earthenware dish generally used an oil dip. It is used as a small measure, as in bo: malli-bud-en, a 'table spoon' of salt.

'mal-ne:-da:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be inclined to vomit, to hate (*see* mal-).

ma: ! ma: !, get away ! go soon.

mam'mab-, *v.t.*, to push down, to throw down. {Causative of mab-, to fall down.}

mam'-mad-en, (mad-mad-en); a knot, a joint, node; *Ex.* mammad-si-n, *var.* mamma- si-n, the wrist, etc. mammad-je:ŋ-en, *var.* mam-ma-je:ŋ-en, the ankle, etc. mammad-ur-en, the knots of a bamboo.

mammal-sa:l-, (maj-maj-sa:l-), to taste liquor- (*see* sa:l-en).

ma:'ma:ŋ-en, *n.*, maternal uncle.

mam'ma-r-en, *n.*, a centipede.

mam'mur-ne:b-en, a tree called *Suri* in Telugu.

'ma:mu:lo:-n, common, usual, custom, customary payment, or service (Hind. thro' Oriya).

'man-en, contr. of mandi:-n as in ə-o-n-man-en, 'a baby dish' or a small dish; ə-ridi- man-en, a brass dish. aliman-en, a dish of liquor.

'man-en, contr. of mando:da:-n, and mando:ra:-n

'ma:n-en- ma:nig-, tag-words, *expr.* 'even'.

'ma:neg, *var.* ma:nig, manip, m' a:ŋ; particles used to express emphasis- *Ex.* monde manip raba: ! go on, continue, do, my dear fellow. (So said a girl pressing a young man to finish his song), kande manig ! Look here ! aden na:ŋ ma: neg ! na:ŋ-de ma:nig !. (It is not easy to ascertain the force of such participles in all the expressions in which they occur.)

'mana:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to taste sweet, to be tasty.

adj., adv., taste, sweet, delicious, agreeable, boi-boi mana:, 'very delicious'.

mana:-tam-, (*impl.*) to be agreeable to the mouth; as in mana:-tam-t-am po:ŋ qai? (*See* tam.)

'mana:-n, *n.*, deliciousness.

'manassu:-n, *n.*, mind, liking, love. (From Skt.)

'mandelo:-n, *n.*, a chief of a group of villages; a village officer.

'manda:-, *v.i.*, to herd, to form a flock

'manda:-, in compds. as manda:-med-en, manda:-bo:ŋ-en, manda:-ta:ŋ-en (*see* me:d-, bo:ŋ-, ta:ŋ-).

'manda:-n, *n.*, a herd, a flock. (Prob from Telugu.)

'manda-dug-bo:b-'mar-en, *n.*, a bald-headed man (?)

'mandi:-n, *var.* bandi:-n, *n.*, a cup, a dish (earthenware). *See* contr. form man-

'mandi:-n-tadi:-n, tag-words *expr.* plates, dishes, etc.

mandi:-dar-en, a dish of rice. (*See* dar-en.)

[Mundari-, mandii-, boiled rice.]

'mandidi:-n, *n.*, knee.

'mandidi-ja:ŋ-en, knee pan.

'mandidi-je:ŋ-en, knee; measurement of depth or height, as in bo-mandidi-je:ŋ ə-je:ru: ə-d'a:, 'knee-deep water'.

[Gutob-, mandii; Pareng-, mandii.]

mandu:da:-n, *n.*, a raised platform in front of a house, or open space with a thatched roof, where the priest places the things offered to the gods, etc.

[Skt., mandapa; Hind., mandwa; Mundari, Birhor-, mando:-a:.]

'mando:da:-n, mando:da:-'pad-en,

'mando:ra:-n, *n.*, a kind of dish or pot, (contr. form man-en).

'man(d)ra:-n, (1) a man; (2) a grown-up man; (3) a person or individual (common gender); (4) husband; (5) the fellow (contemptuously); (6) measurement of height or depth as bo-mandra:-a-

jəru ə-d'a: 'water one fathom-deep'. *Ex.* kan ə-pəsiḡ iḡja:ja: aḡ-qələm:ən ə-man(d)ra: 'this child (is) a person that-knows-nothing'. unte ə-dukkəri:boḡ s'uḡ-ən ə-dəkətən-ən ə-man(d)ra: 'that old woman (is) a person that stays at home'. man(d)ra:səlo: 'man and woman, i.e. husband and wife'. kap-tiḡ man(d)ra: 'he scolds me-the fellow'. (see contr. form mar-ən)

'man(d)ra:teḡ-'madusa:teḡ, tag-words, 'no human beings', i.e. lovely, deserted.

ma'ne-'tud-ən, a basket holding one measure (see tud-ən, ma'ne is from Telugu).

maḡkadi:-'dib-ən, one of children's games (see dib-ən).

'man:ge:-, (see maḡge:).

ma'nij, *var.* ma'nij, ma'nəḡ, a particle *expr.* emphasis. *Ex.* mōnde, manij, 'do begin'; bo:lebu ma'nij, at-tij-ad, '(he) did not give even a pice.' iḡja: ma'nəḡ, 'no, not at all'. (Prob. from maḡ, maḡj, with inf. -ən.)

'manna:-, *v.i.*, to remember. (maḡ + na:) manna:-, *adj.*, memorable.

manna:n, *n.*, mind.

'ma:nne:-, *r.i.*, to be obedient.

adj., obedient.

ma:nne-dəm, *adj.*, reliable, docile. ma:nne-sum-ən, the spirit that is under the control of the priest.

'mannasa:-, 'mannasa:ga:m-le, 'mannasa:le, *adv.*, well, undisturbed, as in mannasa:ga:m-le dim-madda:l-iḡ. 'I slept soundly'. (In some dialects this word is used instead of baḡsa:.)

'mansi-da-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to long, to have a strong desire.

'ma:nterem, *conj.*, but, nevertheless, however.

adj., only, as in nam ma:nterem ə-jere, 'let us both go only at present'.

oḡgiḡ-ja: ma:nterem ə-r-doḡ, 'only do not go anywhere'. (From Skt., mātra.)

'manteri:-n, minister, *n.* (Skt. mantri).

'manteri:-'bo:j-ən, *n.*, a woman who comes at midday to ask for some *curry* or mess or sauce. (?)

m'aḡ-, *r.i.*, to laugh, to jeer at. *deriv.*, mən'aḡ-ən, laughter.

maḡ-, a particle *expr.* 'at', 'with', used in case-phrases as—(with pron.) ə-maḡ-ən, 'at him,' 'near him'. maḡ-peḡ, 'at or near me,' maḡ-n-am, 'at or near thee'. ba: is sometimes added to maḡ-, as ə-maḡ-ba:n, maḡ-ba:peḡ, maḡ-ba:n-am. (With nouns) buja:n-ə-maḡ, 'at or near the chief priest'. saibō:n ə-maḡijən-ille nuḡdija:na, 'go to the sahib (i.e. the Government officer) and complain'. [*cf.* maḡ, mē, W. Hindi.]

'maḡ-ən, *contf.* of bu-maḡ-ən, 'chameleon' as in ə-bo:b-maḡ-ən.

maḡ-, a verb added to (1) tol-, and (2) jip-jip, 'to attach or tie a cord to a vessel as a suspender in order to carry it easily'.

[maḡ-, 'to bind', as well as tol- is found in the Indonesian.]

maḡ-, in compds. siḡu-m-, leave off.

maḡel-, tag of aḡel; 'fuel'.

maḡ-ba:-, see maḡ-.

maḡ-ge:-, *v.i.*, to turn one's face towards the sky, as in maḡge:le giḡ-a:.

'maḡgeda:-n, name of a man born on a Tuesday.

'maḡga'di:-n, name of a woman born on a Tuesday.

'maggedara:-n, *var.* *maggelara:-n*, Tuesday. (Thro' Telugu.)

'maggā:-, *v.i.* (*impl. refl.*) to be tired, to be fatigued; *Ex.* *maggā:-l-i-p*, *maggā:-l-e-nai*.

deriv. *mānaggā:-n*, *n.*, fatigue as in 'er-maggā:-le-ba, without being fatigued, indefatigably.

adj., as in *maggā:-sāl-ən*, 'liquor drunk as refreshment'.

-*maṅ(g)li:-p*-, tag of *taṅ(g)li:-p*, 'cattle'.

m'a:-p-, *var.* *ma:-p*, *mēa:-i*, *ma:-i-p*, 'indeed', this particle seems to have the same meaning and function as *mānig*.

'*maṅ-ən*, contr. of *mājoṅ-ən*, 'chest', as in *pullar-maṅ-len pa:-ten*, 'he walks with his chest puffed up'. (*puḍ + lar + maṅ*.)

'*maṅ-ən*, contr. of *mājam-ən*, (*dial.*) *var.* of *mijam-ən*, 'blood'.

'*mapa:m-ən*, *var.* of *mipa:m-ən*, (*dial.*) 'blood'.

'*mar-ən*, contr. of *man(d)ra:-n*, as in *-ə-sūda:-mar-*, a tall-man, a great man; (agent) *dul-dul-mar*, one who lies in wait (for game); *bara:-mar-*; *apāl-ba:-mar-*; (owner) *saro:ba:-mar-*, *s'uaṅ mar-*, (seller) *-ə-jo:-mar-*, *mipol-mar-*; *rajəm-mar-*, son-in-law. *badi:-mar-*, 'a cooly'; *gorzaṅ-mar*, 'an inhabitant of the village'; 'ənsəlo:-mar-', 'a coward', 'eunuch or impotent man'. (The plural form *mar-ən-ji* is also frequently used. So also the fem. forms *boṅ-ən* (*sing.*), *boṅ-ən-ji* (*pl.*)).

'*ma:-r-ən*, contr. of *marā:-n*, pea-fowl, as in *ogger-mar-ən*, 'peacock', *ənsəlo:-mar-ən*, 'peahen'. *-ə-bələ:d-mar-ən*, 'the feathers of the pea-fowl'; *-ə-jelu:-mar-ən*, 'the flesh of the pea-fowl'.

'*marā:-n*, *n.*, pea-fowl (*see* *mar-ən*).

[*cf.* *Mundari-*, *Santali-*, *marā:-*, *Skt.*, *majura*.]

marā-'ho:-b-, *adv.*, headlong (*see* *māra:-*).

'*marā-kəm-'poṅ-'marā-kən'duṅ-*, forwards and backwards, *lit.* towards the belly, towards the back (*see* *māra:-*).

'*marā-kən'duṅ-'marā-'majōṅ-*, *lit.* towards the back, -towards the chest (*see* *māra:-*).

'*marā:mad-*, (?) repairs. (*Hind.*)

'*marāṅ-*, *v.i.*, to grow, to prosper. [*Santali*, *Mundari*, *-marāṅ*, 'large, big, grand'.]

der., *marrāṅ*, (caus. form with *ab*-infixd).

marā-'sambi:-, towards the buttocks; as in *marā-sambi:ladduṅ:ten* (*see* *māra:-*).

'*mardal*, *n.*, a drum.

[*cf.* *Ho-*, *mardal*; *Skt.*, *mardal*.]

'*mare:-n*, spawn of frogs, fishes, etc., *mare-dod-ən*, *mare-jo:-n* (*see* *dud-ən* and *jo:-n*).

'*margem-*, '*margem-le*, '*marga:-le*, *adv.*, very dear, very costly.

'*margo:di:-'ga:-j-ən*, a kind of tuber, called *muri-kuntī tēga* in Telugu.

'*marid-*, '*marid-dēm-*, '*marid-ga:m-*, *adj. v.i.*, clear, pure, as in *marid-mad-*, clear eyes

'*marid-'matēṅ-* (*matig-*), *adj.*, clean as in *marid-matēṅ gid-da:-si:-na:*, 'wash they hands clean'.

'*mar-kujja:-mar-ən*, a dwarf (*cf.* *Telugu*-*marugijju-va:ḍu*.)

mar-'mo:ri:-n, mirage.

'*maroga:-n*, *var.* *marok'a:-n*, the seeds of *Verbesina sativa*.

'*marok'a:-n*, *see* *maroga:-n*.

maro:-'mo:-n, *n.*, the gullet. (*1/4*mo-, to swallow, redup. with *inf. -ər-*.)

mar'ogger, (*dial.*) father's sister's son.

marogger-'bo:j-en, father's sister's daughter.

marr-, (*onom.*) *expr.* the growl of a dog.

'marrid-, *v.t.*, caus. of marid, to clean.

'marsa:ga:j-en, a kind of tuber, *Coccinia indica*.

'marse-, *v.t.*, to give a coin of higher value and take coins of lower value equal to it (*cf.* Telugu, maritsu).

ma-'sai:l-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be free from intoxication as in masai:l-ip (*see* sai:l-).

'ma:ssi-da:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to fall in love.

'matay-, *var.* matiy-, 'matay-dem-, *adj.*, *v.i.*, clear as in matay-da:-n.

'matay-da:-'bud-en, an insect which is supposed to clear water.

matiy-, *see* matay.

-matiy-, tag of marid-.

'matte:n, *n.*, remembrance, recollection.

mauy-'mauy-, (*onom.*) *expr.* the mewling of a cat.

me:n, contr. of me-me:n (woman's) breast; as in ə-jo:-me:n, the nipple of the breast.

m'e:d-m'e:d- (*onom.*) *expr.* the bleating of a goat.

'me:d-en, contr. of kim-me:d-en, as in ə-je:lu:-me:d-en, 'mutton' ə-usal-me:d-en, 'goat skin', gopa:-me:d-mar-en, 'shepherd'.

[Mundari, Birhor, Santali, mero.m.]

'medde-, *v.t.*, to defy, as in anin borna:n-am medde-e:ten, 'he disregarded your order'. (*cf.* Telugu meddi-veju-.)

mede:r-'mede:r-, *v.i.*, *adj.*, dim, dusky, as faint light. *Ex* meder-meder-ju:en, 'the setting sun'; meder-meder-mad-en, 'dim-eyes'.

mede:r-'mede:r- de:-, *v.i.*, to become dim as a lamp.

'medija:-, *v.i.* (also *refl.*) to complain, to sue; to accuse.

adj., medija:-mur-en, complainant, plaintiff.

'medija:-kembo:-'o:l-, a written complaint.

'medija:-n, *n.*, complaint.

medo:r-'mado:r-, *adv.*, glitteringly.

medo:r-me:do:r-'ju:en, the evening sunlight is called so.

'me'ja:ŋ-, *var.* of majay-, sharp, smart.

meko:ŋ-'meko:ŋ-'peko:ŋ-'peko:ŋ-meo:ŋ-meo:ŋ-, (*onom.*) *expr.* the cry of a peahen.

'me:ku:-n, *n.*, an iron nail, (thru' Telugu).

mel-'mel-, (always reduplicated) *v.t.*, to examine, to inspect, *adj.*, mel-mel-de:sa:-n-, local inspection; looking after the country.

[*cf.* Mundari-, mel-, *var.* lel-; Birhor, Santali, nel, lel, 'to see'; mad-, med-, 'eye'.]

-me'lu:- tag of je:lu:-, 'flesh'.

me-'me-, *v.i.* (1) to nod, to shake, to be shaky, to become loose; (2) to move one's head so as to indicate approval (meme-bo'b-). *Ex.* ripe:n ə-sən kəndarən meme-n-e:ten, 'owing to the wind the branches shook', ji:-pen-ji me-me:(n)-ai len-ji, 'my teeth have all become loose'.

me-'me:-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to suck.

v.t., to nurse a baby.

adj., meme-bo:j-en.

[Mundari, Birhor-, nu:nu:-, 'breast'; Gutob-, mama-, Latin-, mamma.]

me-'me:n, (1) the breasts of a woman, the udder of a cow, etc., (2) (*dial.*) mother, (3) *see* me-mekul-en, me-me-ra:j-en.

me'me'd-en, substitute for **kim-me'd-en** in children's language.

me-me-'kul-en, the dogs or projecting lumps (resembling human breasts) supporting the boiler. (*see kul-en*). *Ex.* **kan ən-səlo:n-ə:te ja:gi ə meme:**, 'this woman has three breasts' is a riddle.

me-me-'ra:j-en, n., (1) a stringed musical instrument with two small round gourds resembling human breasts; (2) the gourds attached to the body of the instrument to serve as resonance chambers.

m'e:ŋ-, v.i. (impl.) to live, to be alive.

deriv., **mən'e:ŋ-en, mər'e:ŋ-en, mən(d)r'e:ŋ-en; jer-m'e:ŋ-**, 'to revive'.

'me:ŋ-en, contr. of **rəme:ŋ-en**, 'cat', as in **oŋger-me:ŋ-en**, 'tomcat'.

me:ŋ-ma:ŋ, me:ŋ-me:ŋ, (onom.). *expr.* the humming of bees and other insects; *Ex.* **adaŋ-bud-en-ji əro:j-en-ji saməjen-ji me:ŋ-ma:ŋ-loge de:te:ji**.

me:po:'o:li-en, n., map (used in the Government (Sora schools).

m'e:r-, v.i. (impl., refl.) to fall into a trance; to be possessed by a spirit; to hold communication with spirits and ghosts.

deriv., **mən'e:r-mər-en, n.**, communion with the spirits; **am-m'e:r-**, causative form, to throw into a trance.

m'e:r-'bo:j-en, the priestess, the medicine-woman, witch, who falls into a trance and communicates to the consultants, the commands of the spirits.

mer-'mer-lo-ge, adv., crying piteously as in **mer-mer-loge kəjelle**.

'me:təŋ-, var. me:təŋ-, 'me:təŋ-dem-, adj. (1) thin as a plank, (2)

diluted, (3) shin. *Ex.* **me:təŋ-ra:n**, 'a thin wooden plant'; **me:təŋ-kul-en**, 'thin gruel'; **me:təŋ-(do:ŋ-) mər-en**, 'slim-bodied-man'.

mr-n, var. -me-n, contr. of **mipol-en**, 'oil', as in **kintəda-nu-n**, 'castor-oil'; **səru-mr-n**, ginglyl-oil, **karəŋja-mr-n**

mi', *see mid-*.

mib-, (also reduplicated), *v.i.*, to be closed (as the eye). *Ex.* **ma:ŋ-nen mibte**, my eye closes, **mim-mib-da:tiŋ**, 'I am drowsy'.

mib-'mib-, var. mimmi-, mem-me-, *see mib-*; (1) to be sleepy; (2) to nudge.

mi'-boi-na-'mər-en, a man who has only one wife (*see mid*).

mid-, a word which occurs only as the first member, of some compounds, in Sora. It is the numeral 'one', still current in Santali and several other languages of the family, though obsolete in Sora as in **min-num (q.v.)**.

Ex. **mib-boi-na-mər-en**, a man who has only one wife; **mid-dum**, one watch (of the night); **miq-gur-en**, one fruit; **mij-ji-mər-en**, a man who has only one tooth; **mij-je:ŋ-mər-en**, a man who has only one leg; **mul-lud-mər-en**, a man who has only one ear; **mim-mə'd-mər-en**, a man who has only one eye; **min-on-bo:j-en**, a woman who has only one child; **mis-si-mər-en**, a man who has only one hand; **mit-tə'd**, 'one day'; **mis-si-onri-jən pa:m-le səro:n taŋ-diŋ-te ənsəlo:n**, 'the woman pounds grain holding the pestle in one hand'. (The final sound of **mid-** is checked and the word is heard as **mi'**; **ɖ** is generally assimilated to the sound which follows it.)

[Santali, Mahle, Birhor, Mundari, Dhangar, -mit'; Korwa, -mi(t);

Kurku-, mijə-, Juang, miq-,
'one'.

'mid-ən, *n.*, contr. of məridsə:n
as in rəsə:mid-ən, rəji:mid-ən,
'a variety of red chilli, very
small in size, but very sharp';
ən-rəmid-mid-ən, powder of
chillies.

'mid-da:-, *var.* mi'-da:-, *v.i.*,
(*impl.*) to be united, to become
one, to co-operate.

Ex. anin-ji mid-da:-le goble-ji,
'they sat together'. See miq-.

[*N.B.*—This verb is not used
with reference to going, walking
or running in some parts.]

'mid-da:, *adv.*, once; *cf.* bar-da:,
'twice'.

mid-de:ŋ-'ra:j-ən, mi'-de.ŋ-'ra:j-
ən, *n.*, a kind of musical instru-
ment; monochord.

(*lit.* one-string ringing.)

(See miq-, de:ŋ-, and ra:j-.)

'mid-do:n, sə'lo:-, mid-'dum-ən,
mid-'dub-ən, mi'dum-ən, *n.*, *lit.*
one-sleep; the first watch of the
night. 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. see miq.

'midia:-, *var.* media:-, *v.i.* (also
refl.) to complain before superiors
or judges.

'midia:-'mar-ən, complainant,
plaintiff.

'midia:-n, *n.*, complaint, accusa-
tion, suit.

'miggal, (numeral) twelve.

(*N.B.*—The words for thirteen
and the following numbers up
to twenty are compounds form-
ed with miggal, as m-əboi
(12+1) 'thirteen'; m-ba:gu
(12+2) 'fourteen'; m-ja:gi
(12+3) 'fifteen', etc.; m-
tamji (12+8) 'twenty'; the
last is also known by the word
kuqi.)

[Pareng-, gal-buŋ; Remo-, gouŋ.]

mi'-gur-ən, *var.* miŋgur-ən; (see
miq-).

mij-, *var.* mij-, *v.i.*, (?) to bend
forward.

-mij-, *var.* mir-, (?) as in jalə:-
mij, (mir) 'slimy'.

mi'-je:ŋ, (see miq-), 'one-legged',
a step or rung of a ladder.

'milla:i, *v.i.* (*impl.*, *refl.*) to shine
brilliantly.

m-gum-, lightning.

'milla:j-ən, *n.*, brilliancy; light-
ning

'mil-ləŋ, (mid + ləŋ) *adv.*, once, as
in milləŋ-uli:m-ən, the first cock-
crow, the crowing of the cock
once.

'milli-'suŋ-ən, one house after
another; each house.

mi'miŋ-, *adv.*, *adj.*, sleepy
(children's language).

'mimir-'bud-ən, 'mimmir-'bud-
ən, *var.* mir-'mir-ən, *n.*, a kind
of insect that hops; (?) cricket.

mim'mib-, see mib-mib-

min-, *v.t.*, (?) to perform an action
as in orro:n min-ən-minlə
jire:ten, (he) went away having
performed ploughing; (2) to
form, to give shape to, as in
amən sarə:ba:n min-le poŋ?
'have you formed paddy-fields'?;
(3) to keep, to set as in kinə:n
əkarst-batte labə:n godan-qodle
putarre ə-t'od-ən jaitə:n min-le
rugəŋ-gamle qute, 'the tiger
having scratched the ground
with its claws and made hole
roars putting its mouth under-
neath'; ərikka:sun-ən-ji mə:dam-
minte-ji, 'empty baskets (they)
keep on the loft'.

'mindi:-n, a cup, a dish; (sub-
stitute for mandi:-n in children's
language).

'minno:n- sə'lo:-n, *var.* middo:n-
sə'lo:-n, a woman who has given
birth only to one child (see
miq-).

min'num, year *sing.* and *pl.*, *Ex.* dajig-minnum de:le, how many years have elapsed.

(Really a compd., mid + num, 'one year', *cf.* bar-num, 'two years', er-num, 'three years'; Soras now say bo-minnum for 'one year' and do not think it tautological.)

min'num-en, *adv.*, last year.

min'num-te, *adv.*, next year.

'mij-en, *var.* maj-en, *contr.* of mīpam-en, 'blood' as in jənət-tad-mij-en, 'blood-drop'; kənīd-mij-en, 'blood-stain'.

'mija:m, *v.i. (impl.)* to bleed; to let blood; to be in menses.

adj., m-tij, menstrual flow (*see* tij-); m-tij-bo:jen, a woman in menses; m-rup-en, rice mixed with blood (*see* rup-).

'mija:m-en, *n.*, blood. (*see* mij-).

'mija:m-en 'qob-; *v.i., lit.* 'to sit blood, i.e., to have dysentery'.

[Mundari, Birhor, -ma:jom; Santali, -ma:jam; Gutob, -iam; Remo, Pareng-, miam.]

'mipol-en, *n., oil.* (*see* *contr.* form mī-n) mipol-sul-en, oil-pot, (*see* sul-en).

-mir-, as in jalo:-mir, 'slimy'.

'mira-, *var.* mūra-, to be frightened, as in anur-kid-en a:sen taglij-en-ji mirate:ji, 'owing to the scent of the tiger, the oxen are frightened'.

mir-'mir-en, *see* mim-mir-en.

mirr-, (*onom.*) to creak as the cricket as in mimmir-en, mirr-gam-le gūte.

mis'si-, having only one hand (*see* mid).

missi-mar-en, a man who has only one hand.

mit'ta:q-, *adv.*, one day (*see*, mid-, *cf.* bar-ta:q, 'two days,' er-ta:d

'three days'. In some parts the tautological expression bo-mittad is used for 'one day'. *cf.* bo-minnum.)

mit'tal, *adv.*, the other side; beyond as in mittal-jol-en a-quddag; the field of dry crops on the other side of the river, (*see* jol).

mi-'tub, *var.* mit'tub-, one piece, one share, (*see* miq).

-mo-, a suffix added to form adverbial phrases; *Ex.* ab-sam-de:ŋ-mo: et-t-am '(I) shall cut thee off at one stroke'; ak-kuma:b-mo: ab-usuq-mo: soile selle:ji, (they) burnt (it) to ashes and charcoal; al-labud-labud-mo-kinso:d-en ak-kurta:b-mo: rame:ten, the dog bit off in a bite a:p-padam-mo-, 'on a sudden' at-taku:q-mo-, 'decisively,' without any pity or other consideration, apa:ŋ-sir-mo-, 'so as to be blown away.' m'o:den ab-sarrij-mo: a-gib-bar:ten, what can be seen at one glance, scenery. **mo-**, *v.t.*, to swallow. mo:t-am, 'I shall swallow thee'.

v.i., to be easy to be swallowed. mōten, it can be swallowed; am-mo:-ne, it cannot be swallowed.

deriv., mēno-mo:-n, *n.*

mo:-n, substitute for saŋka:-n used in compds., as in lad-mo-, *var.* lam-mo-, 'to throttle'.

moda:p-, *see* mud-a:p-

'm'o:d-en, *n.*, eye (*see* *contr.* form mud-en)

[*cf.* Kharia-, mond, 'eye'].

'mo'd-en, *var.* mū'd-en, *contr.* of umu'd-en, 'smoke', 'fumes', etc., as in pik-a-mo'd-en, sutta-mo'd-en, ede-ol-mo'd-en, a cigar; ga-mu'd-, *lit.* 'to drink smoke,' i.e., to smoke (a cigar); sidda-mud-en, tobacco pipe.

'mo:da:-n, mist, fog (*see* *contr.* m'ol-en).

'mo:da:-'ja:, tag of lumtur-ja:-.

'mo:da:-'tam-ge, *adv.* (?) as in jan (d)r'u:m-en mo:da:-tam-ge ujjer-ne:ten.

'mode:-, *v.t.*, to wrench, to break, to twist, to seize an animal by the neck as the tiger does

Ex. kin:-n tapli:n ə saŋka: mode:le, əkindəŋ-le:n tiŋgo:le paŋe:ten, 'the tiger seized the cow by the neck and carried it away on its back'. paŋa:m-en ə-lud-en mode:le si:de:ten, 'that peon pulled him by the ear'.

'mode:-, to fight as in al-mode:leji, (they) fought with each other.

'mode:tə:-padde:-te-, tag-words, *expr.* 'twists' as the ghost.

mo'de:n, *v.i.*, to turn the face, to make a wry face, to be averse.

mo:-'ga:b-, *v.i.* (✓ mo:-, to swallow, + ga:b. contr. of əga:b-en, 'green grass') to misappropriate, to steal, to embezzle, to do wrong.

mo:-'ga:j-en, *n.* (✓ mo:-, 'to swallow' + ga:j-en, contr. of əga:j-en, 'the moon'). Eclipse of the moon.

moi-, mo:j-, *v.t.*, to disentangle, to separate the hairs on the head by combing; to detach

moi-mo:j-u-, *v.t.*, to comb the hair.

moi-mo:j-u-bo:j-, 'a woman that has combed her hair' used as a tag of sar-sar-u-bo:j.

'moi-da:-n, see mo:j-da:-n.

'mojed, *adj.*, *adv.*, day before yesterday; previous, last as in m.-əŋga:, last month.

mojed-'mojed-, *adv.*, recently.

mo-'ju:n-en, (✓ mo:-, 'to swallow' + ju:n-en, contr. of uju:n-en, 'the sun'). Eclipse of the sun.

'moj-en, contr. of mo:j-da:-n.

'moj'a:-, *indef. pron.* (*dial.*) any person; moja:-ja:-, (same as

a: na:-ja:, bote ja:) any person whatever.

'moj-da:-n, *var.* moi-da:-n, a variety of sar-sa:n-en *Bryonia callosa* the fruits of which are edible.

'moi-en, contr. of 'mo:da:-n, as in tərub-moi-en, *var.* tirub-moi-en; kabu:n-moi-en, 'thick mist'. so:-moi-jū-le, 'the mist has concealed the sun' (see so:-, ju:n-).

moi-, *v.t.* (1) to heat (as is done in the case of a bamboo by holding it over the fire in order to make it straight); (2) To roast (as is done in the case of a fowl or a snake). *Ex.* kənsi:m-en t'o:ge:le:n -en moi:te-ji.

v.i. (*refl.*) to warm oneself; rapa:-n ə-sən t'o:ge:-ba:n moi:tenji, on account of cold they are warming themselves at the fire. (*syn.* of pa:n-pa:ten-ji.)

'mola:-n, *n.*, evil-eye; one of the evil spirits; *Ex.* bənta:-ba:n ille do:, bənta:-te ə-sola: ə-mola: ə-sən anije-paŋ-lai, ontid-ja: on (d)reg-ja:, 'I went to hunt, but on account of some one's evil-glance I could not get a tit or a mouse'. mola:-n is the tag of so: la:-n.

'molloi-, *var.* monloi, five, *q.v.*

mom'mo:-n, a ghost (in children's language).

v.i., to become a ghost, to be carried away by a ghost; to die (in children's language).

mom'mo:-n, *n.*, a dumb person.

mom'mo:ri:-, mor-'mo:ri-, *adj.*, foggy. as in m.-ju:n-en; the sun obscured by the fog.

v.i., to be foggy.

mom'mo:ri:-n, *n.*, foggy black vapour, as in m.-mo:re:ten.

-mo:na:l, tag of to:na:l- (*q.v.*).

mo:n-de-, *int.*, indeed! well! go on! now! begin at once! (used when speaking to a single person),

mo:nde ma:nig! ma:+on-de!, cf. *pl.* ma-ba:+on-de).

moni-n, (*dial.*) *dem. prom.*, 'he' [cf. Korwa, -men-i, 'he'; Āsuri, muni].

moni-n, (1) a crystal, (2) *prop. n.* name of a woman (from Oriya).

'monloi, *var.* molloi, five.

[cf. Mundari, -monrea, 'five'; Remo, -molloi, Pareng, -munloi; Gutob, -mallai, Kharia, -moloji.]

'monna:-, *v.i.*, to agree, to wish, to like. (Skt.)

'monna:-n, *n.*, desire, wish, pleasure. monna:-n-am, gai! your pleasure, friend! *i.e.* as you like. ə-monna:-n jeret:n '(he) went of his own accord' (*i.e.* without any persuasion or compulsion,) naturally, spontaneously. ə-gur-ən, ə-monna:-n ga:lo:-le, 'the fruit has fallen down of itself'. *adj.* as in monna:-boi, 'beloved girl'.

mon-'sel-en, *var.* mossel-en.

mon-'sij-en, *var.* mossij-en, brother's or sister's son, (*see* sij-ən).

'montero:-n, a charin, a spell (Skt. thro' Oriya).

'm'o:ga:i-, *int. expr.* wonder.

'mogkijla:- ga:mle, *adj.* (?) not uniform, narrow here and there in the middle, as a rod or a bam-boo pole. *Ex.* kun uru-ən ba:gsa: teḡ, mogkijla:- ga:mle dəku.

m'o:p-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be glad; to enjoy; to be happy; the aux. verb da:- is frequently added to it, as m'o:p-da:-t-i-p, 'I am glad'.

deriv. mən'o:p-ən. *n.*, joy, pleasure, love. mən'o:p- ken-ən, 'love-song'. [Hindi mo:p .

m'o:p-dəm-, *adj.* loving, dear.

'm'o:p-te'ji-sa'radda-tə:ji-, tag-words *expr.* 'they are glad'.

'm'o:p-da:-n, *n.*, pleasure, joy, love.

'mo:p-ən, *n.*, contr. of mero:p-ən (*q.v.*). as in sere:-mo:p-ən.

mor-, *v.i.*, to spread as smoke, mist, etc., mormori:-n əgga:ḡən more:tem, the mist spread over the moon so as to conceal it.

'mora:-, tag of so:ra:-, a man of the Sora tribe.

'morap-ən, a vessel for holding water.

'mordek'a:-'ne:b-ən, a kind of tree called *gumpena* in Telugu. *Odina Wodier*.

'mordi:-n, *n.*, cholera (Telugu thro' Oriya.)

'mortek'a:-'ne:b-ən, same as mordek'a:-.

mor'mori:-n, *var.* mommo:ri:-n, mist.

'moroḡen, a big basket which holds ten *puttis*.

mos'sel-en, *var.* mon-'sel-en, sister's or brother's daughter.

mos'sij-en, *var.* mon-sij-en, sister's or brother's son.

m'u:-n, nose, beak of a bird.

mu:-n, *contr.* of m'u:-n, 'nose', and muku-n, 'face'; as in ə-mu:tid-ən, bird's beak; ə-pattud-mu:-n, nostril; tuḡki-mu:-ber-, to speak thro' the nose, pata-mu:mor-ən, a snub-nosed man, pata-mu:-bo'j-ən, a snub-nosed woman; mōde:p-mu:- 'to turn the face away, *i.e.*, to be averse'.

[cf. Mundari, Birhor, Santali, Dhangar, Korwa, Kurku-, mū, 'nose'; Gutob, mi; Remo-, se-mi, mi; Pareng-, mun, mū.]

'muada:-, *v.i.*, to stray at will.

adj. m-ta:ḡ-ən, a stray cow or ox.

'muada:-n, open space behind or in front of a house.

'muada:-'pür-en, a sacrifice performed by the village-community in the open space to secure good crops.

'mud:di-'mar-en, a person that wanders at will.

'mud:j-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be vexed, to be disgusted; to be tired, to be bored; to be offended.

'mud:j-da-, *v.i. (impl.)* to feel disgusted da- is an aux. verb which reinforces the meaning of the principal verb.

'mud:j-da:-n, vexation; disgust; boredom.

'mud:j-da:-ge-, *adj. adv.*, vexatiously; *ad nauseum*.

'mud-en, *var. mod-en*, contr. of umud-en, as in sidda:mod-en, gēra:mod-en.

'mudā-, *var. mūdā- (dial.)*, *adj.* chief, main, first, important.

m.-mar-en, the headman, chief;
m.-ko:j-en, the first wife, m.-u:-n, the central tuft or knot of hair on the head.

[*cf.* Bhil, -modo; Rewakanta, -modo; Gujarathi-, mohoto; Kharin-, mudā; Ho, mura; Dravidian-, mud-al]

'mud-da:-n, *var. muj-da:-n*, ant.

'muddara:-n, *n.*, coin stamp, stamped paper, seal. (Skt. thro' Telugu.)

'mude'ka:lu:-n, *n.*, one-sixth of an anna, or two pies in value.

[*N.B.*—Coins with this name were once current in the Telugu country, where it is now out of use. It is strange that the Soras still use the word which is the plural form of mude:kam].

'mudija:-n, *n.*, a bundle of grain formed by means of ropes of straw; as in m.-sar-en.

'mugui-'ne:b-en, a kind of tree called *dundika* in Telugu.

-mui, contr. of əmvi, *var. əboi* one', as in galmui, 'eleven'.

mui-, *var. muj-*.

mui-, *see* muj-en.

mui-, as in ira:m-mui-, to be happy, to be comfortable, ira m-mui ə-gərob-qo:b, 'easy-chair'. (coinage).]

muida:-n, muj-da:-n, mud-fla:n, *n.*, ant. (*See* contr. form muj-.)

[Mundari, Santali, Birhor-, muj mui, 'ant.']

muj, tag of sa:j- 'to search' as in sai-le-mui-le, 'having searched'.

muj-, *v.t.* (1) to draw (as a sword from its sheath); (2) to detach; to remove. *v.i. (refl.)* to come off; to be detached (as the handle of an axe). tap-lij-en-mui-bo:b-ne: ten, the cow released its head from the, the neck-tie, *i.e.*, the rope with which it was tied. tənol-bəd-en ə-muile, the knot is loosened. əg-si:-n mui-muj-en-mui-mui-le, 'having removed the ring'.

muj-, *var. mui-*, contr. of muj-da:-n, ant; as, in ə-bo:b-muj-en, a line of ants. je:-muj-en, red-ant.

muj-'dī-en, the sharp point of a blade of forest grass.

'mujer-'majer-, tag-words, as in mujer-mal-le, majer-mal-le, (1) 'having given sharp-glances; (2) having peeped'.

'muj-dəm-, *v.i. (refl.)* to set oneself free, as mui-dəm-ne:te:n.

'muj-da:-n, *see* mui-da:-n.

muj-'dē-j-, *see* muj-dəm.

muj-'lad-, a compd. verb. *v.i.*, to come off (as the handle of a knife).

muj-luj-, compd. verb, to detach.

muj-muj-, mui-muj-, reduplication of muj-.

muj-'muj-dəm, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to be detached; to detach oneself.

muj-'muj-le, tag of *jəl-jəl-le*.

'mujul, *adj.*, worn-out.

'mukeda:-n, *n.*, 'billy-goat.

'muka:-, *v.i.*, to turn one's face towards-as *barun muka:-le jere: ten*, 'he went towards the hill'.

'muka:-n, *n.*, (1) face, (2) nose; (3) before, in front of, as *muka:-ba: n-am*, 'before thee' (*see* *contr. form mu:-*). (*Skt.*)

'muka:-a:i-, *adv.* (?) as in *kodi muka:-ai-kodi m'o:ŋ-a:i*.

muka:-'mille:te:n, (?) it was proved; it was admitted; it was confirmed.

'mukkeda:-n, **'mukur-ən**, **mukur-'me:d-ən**, *ram.* *See* *me:d-ən*.

'müllai-, *var.* *millai*, *v.i.*, to shine brilliantly.

'müllaj-j-ən, **'müla:j-gum-ən**, **milla:j-ən**, lightning; flash light. [*Remo:-*, *mulai-ga*, 'lightning'].

'mullaj-'mad-, *v.i.* (?) to give a hint by moving the eyelids, *im-mad-*, *v.i.* (*dial.*).

'müllaj-'mad-ən, glittering eye.

mum-ha:-, (*dial.*) for *maŋ-ba:-*, *at, q.v.*

mum'mur-ne:h-ən, a kind of tree, called (?) *iridi* in Telugu.

mumu-da:, **mu'mu-da:-'jim-**, **mu'mu:-da:-jem**, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be suffocated; *Ex.* *kud'ub-mandra toŋ-jim-ten ji*; *tənoŋ-jim-ən ad-dug-ne:ten-de:n*, *mumu-da:- jim-tip gamte-ji*, all men breathe; if the breath does not come out, they say 'I feel suffocation'.

mumu-da:- jim-ge, in a stifling manner.

'mun-ən, *contr.* of *munu:-n* as in *əbai-mun-ən*, the seeds of black gram.

'mun-ən, *contr.* of *munta:-n* as *si-mun-ən*, *ridi-mun-ən*, a small-brass vessel.

'mün-ən, a particle used when the speaker cannot readily recall the name of the person or place or anything which he wishes to mention and falters while he tries to recollect it. There is no exact equivalent in English; 'what do you call it?' 'Well, what is its name?' 'I have forgotten it' express the idea. *münən* is generally followed by *kun*, or *barən*; and sometimes preceded by *untən*. *Ex.* *jai! gai! unte;*

. . . *münən* . . . *kan geror-gordab əpsele jun- jun-le ə-jerren-den turru lebu titt-am*, 'well, friend, that . . . what do you call it? that Garorgordab village; up to it if you escort me I shall give thee six lebus (*i.e.* two annas.)' *mojəd ə-ijai-ten ə-mandra: əpam- münən la! gai, iten-te de: kinat- mar-ən əpam kore:da-l-ij!* 'the name of the man who came the day before yesterday—well, sir, what is it I wonder? The tiger-man's name I have forgotten'. (The expression *kinat-mar* is used in vexation). Sometimes *mün-* alone is used as in *mün-ne:b-ən iten gai?* What tree is it, sir? (I have forgotten).

'munda:-da:-n, name of a Sora-deity.

'munji:-'mar-ən, (?) an impatient man; an irritable, hot tempered man.

mun'jo:ŋ-, *adj.*, conical, as *m-bur-ən*, a conical hill, or mound, or peak (*see* *bur-ən*).

'munta:-n, a small vessel in which water is carried; *see* *contr. form mun-ən*. (*From Telugu.*)

'munu:-n, *var.* **münu:-n**, black gram, *see* *contr. form mun-ən*. (*From Telugu.*)

'munui-, *var.* mu:-ten, the mucus of the nose. semu-nu:, blow thy nose.

mug-, *v.i.*, to begin (*dialect*).

'mugga:-'ne:b-en, the thorn-apple tree, *Datura fastuosa*.

'muggi:-n, *n.*, the pot into which the distilled liquor drops. Its description in Sora is əba:-sa:l-en ə-di:ptenʒi ədinna: ə-dərel-del-ten-ʒi ə-danʒi:-.

'mugka:-n, *n.*, face; *see* contr. form, mu:-n. (From Skt., mukha).

mur-, *v.t.* (also redupl.) to root out, or dig out as hogs do; *Ex* kindreg-je:l-en gənəj-en mur-en-murre (or mur-murren) jumte.

mur-en, contr. of mure:-n, as ə-ji:-mur-en, clot of pus in an ulcer.

mūra:-, *var.* mīra:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be frightened; to become restive. *Ex* kurtā:n r'a:n gi-j-en-gille mura:-le, 'the horse having seen the elephant become restive.'

mūra:-n, *n.*, stampede, panic.

mur-du-'da:j-en, *n.*, the trunk of a body.

mūr'dukka:-n, *var.* mardikka:-n, *n.*, throat. m.-pen əsarre, my throat is dry.

'mure:-n, a boil, ulcer. (*See* contr. form, mur-en.)

'murgui:-'ne:b-en, *n.*, a tree called *dandika* in Telugu.

'mu:ri:-'ne:b-en, a kind of tree, *Zizyphus jujuba*.

'muring-en, *n.*, a tabor.

'muringga:-di-ən, a kind of drum; (*see* di-ən).

'mu:ringga:-'ne:b-en, a tree resembling the horse radish, *Hyperanthura Moringa*.

'murkundidi:-'me:d-e:n, *n.*, ram. (*see* me:d-en.)

mur-mur-'ne:b-en, *n.*, a timber tree called iriḡi in Telugu, *Dalbergia latifolia*.

'murra:-, *v.t.*, causative of mura:-, to frighten.

'murro:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to go the wrong way while one is eating or drinking.

'murulla:-n, *n.*, snake-gourd.

'muse-'musa:, *int. expr.* pity. Ah me! Dear me!

'mussa:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be wasted, to become useless. *Ex* buro-j-en g'u:re; ontij-ja: ondreg-ja: jumai teji; amussa:-; gad-gad-le s'u:ḡ-en ə-paḡ-nai-ba:; er-mussa:-le-be, 'the millet is ripe; birds or mice may carry it away; let us reap and carry it home so that it may not be wasted or lost.'

'mu:te:-n, *n.*, the mucus of the nose.

'muti:-n, *var.* mutti, *n.*, the end, the point, the extremity of a knife or a stick or any other object.

'mutta:-, *adj.*, worn out; with the end cut off; leprous.

v.i., to have the end cut off; to be leprous.

'mutta:-n, *n.*, what is worn out; a person, or object whose limbs are cut off; a leper

'mutta:-'je-ḡ, *v.i.*, to have the feet cut off or broken or rotten with ulcers, etc.

'mutta:-'je-ḡ-'mar-en, a person who has such legs.

'mutta:-'si:-, *v.i.*, to have the hands cut off, or broken or ulcerated.

'mutta:-si:-'mar-en, a person who has such hands.

'mutti:-n, *n.*, end, apex, point, edge, ə-mutti-dan-ḡ, the end of the stick.

'mutta-si:-'sum-en, the idol of Jagannatha whose hands have no palms.

'muttia:-n, a bundle of firewood. [From Telugu mutte].

n

[n], this phonetic symbol represents the nasalized dental sound like that of *n* in the English words *month*, *mind*, etc. It corresponds to the dental nasal of Telugu and Oriya and not to the cacuminal sound, which does not occur in Sora. The Sora [d] being alveolar, [n] which precedes it in words like *mandra:-n* is also alveolar. [n] is changed to [l] in some words in some parts as *lami-* for *nami-*, 'now'. *ellen* for *en len*, 'we' are heard in the speech of one and the same person. When [n] is followed by [s] as in *ensi:-*, 'a finger ring', [t] is inserted between them -*entsi:-*, when *-ts* is heard as a consonantal diphthong. Similarly when [n] is followed by [r] [d] is sometimes inserted between them. The nasals [n], [ɲ] and [ŋ] are liable to be confused in some parts of the Sora country. *pen* is heard as *nen*, *ensi* as *enɲi*, *iɲ* as *iŋ*.

[n] occurs most frequently in the infixes, suffixes and augments. It is the characteristic mark of the refl. form of verbs. Cf. Mundari.

-n-, a particle inserted between the tense-augment and the personal suffix or added to the verbal forms in the conjugation of the reflexive verbs. (See Manual, II 44, 89 Tables). *Ex.* *so:-a*, 'hide' *v.t.*, *so:-n-a*, 'hide thyself', *v.i.*

-n, the ending of nouns and noun-equivalents which end in a vowel. *Ex.* *mandra:-n*, *dukkəri:-n*, *baru:-n*. This ending is dropped when the word is used in a compound. (See Manual II, i).

-n, the ending of a finite verb in the past tense, 3rd pers. sing. *Ex.* *giɲete:-n*, 'he saw'.

-n, suffix added to clauses and phrases. *Ex.* *tetten amən ə dukv: le:-n pen ɔgəni*, 'I did not see

that you were there'. *pen ə-ga: laɲ-ən ə-ku-du*, 'the food that I have eaten'. (ə-) *batopi:-da:-ge:-n ə ki-na*, 'a terrible tiger'. *ba:gu:-n-le:-n*, 'we two'.

neram'ə:-n, (*dial.*) *var. neram'ə:-n*, *ɲeram'ə:-n*, *ɲeram'ə:-n*, the day after to-morrow; the next day.

na:-, an emphatic particle; *Ex.* *untən-na: maɲdra:*, 'that very man'. *anin-na:*, certainly he; it is he; only he. It is added to almost all words, even to finite verbs; *Ex.* *pen ɣil-lai-na:*, 'I certainly saw'. It precedes post-positions as in *baru:-n-na:-sitəle*, 'from the hill (and not from another place)'; *kundim-na:-batte po:etəm*, '(he) stabbed with the sword (and not with another weapon)'. *ijja:!* *ijja:-dəm-na:*, no! not at all.

'na:-b-on'de! *int.*, give (me) my dears!

na:i, *int.*, give! *na:i*, *ti-iɲ*, 'here, give me'. (See *nap.*)

nai:-, *var. na'i:-n*, a river. [From Skt. *nadi*, 'river'.]

'na:ɲəm-ən, justice, fairness; kindness.

[From Skt. *nyaya*.]

na:'jaɲ, *int.*, here! take (it)!

'na:ɲək'o:-n, a leader; an officer. [From Skt. *nāyaka*.]

'nakalu:-'o:l-ən, a copy, a draft. [From Hind.]

nam, *adv.*, now.

[Mundari-, *na:*, 'now'; Santali-, *nahak*, 'now'.]

'nama:, as in *nama: minnum*, 'this year' (*nam-ə-minnum*).

'nami-n, *var. lami-n*, *adv.*, now.

'namin-ne:-n, just now.

'namo:de:-, *adv.*, presently; in a short time.

na:-n, (na: + n) as in əboi-na:-n o:n-pen, 'only one son-mine'.

na:n, *var.* na:ŋ- (*q.v.*).

na:'na:-n, my dear child! used in addressing little children as in na:na:-pen do:ŋ! ba:ba: ti-ttam; juma:.

na:ŋ-, *var.* na:n, *emph.* particle generally added to a:de:n, o:de:, ja:i and some other words to emphasise the meaning. ja:i na:ŋ, 'do come'. i:ja:-na:ŋ, 'go away!' əboi na:ŋ ti-i:ŋ, 'give me just one (of them)'. anin e:re:te na:ŋ, 'let him go, (do not prevent him)'. na:n-de, na:ŋ-de are used as interjections. no:ŋ is used in some dialects and in songs instead of na:ŋ.

'na:ŋ-en, (*dial.*) *contr.* of di:na:ŋ-en, 'a day', as in unten-na:ŋ, 'then'; anin-ə-ere:te:n- na:ŋ, 'the day on which he went'.

'na:ŋ(g)a:-, *var.* nama:-minnum, as in na:ŋ(g)a:-minnum, 'this year'.

na:ŋ(g)a:-nəm, *var.* na:ŋ(g)a:-num, *adv.*, to-day, now. *Ex.* turka:n-ji boi-boi kare:da:le:ji pəre:ŋ do:ŋ-len na:ŋ(g)a:- nəm a:ŋ-pa:ma:ji, 'the police have perhaps quite forgotten, they will no longer arrest us'.

na:ŋ(g)a:-nəm du:sən əme:do:ŋ; nom vmda:le-sitt-am, 'hereafter do no wrong; I shall now set thee free'. bar ma:ŋ(g)a nəm a:g-gure, 'it will rain no more'. mojjed-sitale er-ge:na:, er-jənum; na:ŋ(g)a:-nəm-a:te ku:du:-n pa:ŋla:i, 'I have not eaten (food) from the day before yesterday; now at last I have got food'. na:ŋ(g)a:-nəm sitale, 'hereafter'.

[Remo:-, na:ŋa:.]

na:ŋ(g)e:-, *adv.*, this day.

na:ŋ(g)e:-ə-to:ŋel, this night.

na:p! na:p! *int.* (nai + a:p), here! here! take it. na:p! na:p! de:l-a:.
[*cf.* Mundari, ne, 'take this'.]

'na:pəru:-, an individual.

[Hind. used in the Courts.]

'na:rid-, *var.* na:red, a particle used to express contrast. *Ex.* amən su:da:-mar, anin:ji na:rid pa:sij-ji, 'thou art a big man while they are (mere) children'. ossun ə-pa:led-ən do: anin-ar-rapti ag:gi:əd; nam na:rid lu:pəd de:le:n, boi-boi gi:je:pa: 'he could not see when it was daylight, now that it is dark, does he see well'?

'narudu:-mar, generally used by the priests while performing religious ceremonies in their incantations, expostulations, and exhortations in the sense of 'a human being' as opposed to the 'spirits'.

[Skt., thro' Telugu, naruḍu.]

'na:təko:-, a dramatic performance (From Skt.)

naukari:- as in naukari-mar-en, 'man-servant', naukari-bo:ŋ-en, 'maid-servant'. (Hindi).

-ne-(n), a demonstrative suffix expressing proximity which occurs in such words as ten-ne, 'here', en-ne, 'thus', di:n-ne, 'so much as this', on-ne, olen-ne, səlen-ne, kon-ne, ba:n-ne; -n is added to -ne as in ə-di:n-ne-n, 'this is all'.

[Mundari, -ne, 'this'.]

-ne'n, a particle expressing emphasis as in ta:ŋa:-da:n-nen, 'exactly early in the morning', namin-ne:n, 'just now'.

n'e:b-, *var.* j'e:b, *v.i.*, to grow as a tree, to become a tree.

'ne:b-en, *contr.* of ə-ne:b-en; generally added to the names of all kinds of plants; *Ex.* u:da:-ne:b-en, a mango tree.

'ne:-ram-, an offence, a crime (from Telugu).

ne:'ram'e:-n, *var.* perammen, *dial.* the day after to-morrow.

-in-i, (perh. -n-iḡ), *æ/r.* even.

ni:'ja:jam-en, *var.* na:jam-en, justice, fairness, equity.
[From Skt., nyāya.]

no:ṭ-, *var.* na:ṭ, na:n.

'no:ti:so:-n, notice (English.)

num, *suf.* as in naga:-num, 'for the present'.

'num-en, contraction of minnum -en, 'a year' (num- was originally an independent word, meaning 'a year'; now it occurs only in compds. as bar-num, 'two years', er-num, 'three years').

'nuṭ-en, *contr.* of ənuṭ-en, a swing' *Ex.* kan ara:-leṭ-en doi-nuṭ-a, 'haug the swing to this tree'.

'nur-en, *contr.* of ənur-en, scent as of the dogs.

ṇ

[ṇ]—This phonetic symbol represents the nasalized velar sound like that represented by -ny in the English words, *ring, sing,* etc., it is a single sound and is not followed by -g as in the English word *finger*. This sound occurs medially and finally; initially it is found in a few onomatopoeic words. [n] and [ṇ] are used in some words one for the other and so also [ṇ] and [ɲ].

ṇad-'ṇad-dem, ṇad-'ṇad-ga:m-le, ṇad-'ṇad-lo-ge, silently, without noise.

ṇak-'ṇak, ! dead silence, as at midnight.

ṇar-'ṇar-loge, with a quaver.

ṇe-'ṇe-kur-'tid-en, a kind of bird called pāla-gumma or pāla-guvva in Telugu.

ṇid-ṇid-'ber-en, balder-dash.

ṇo:r-əṇ-, *v.i. (impl)* to have the hairs standing erect; to be thrilled

ṇo:r-'ṇo:r-, *v.i.*; *n*, peal of bells.

ṇ

[ṇ]—This phonetic symbol represents the nasalized palatal sound heard in Sanskrit; it is like the sound represented by *gn* in the French word *vignette*. It does not occur in Standard English. It is heard in many words in Sora, initially, medially and finally. It is liable to be confused with [n] and [ɲ].

ṇe'la'm-en, *var.* ṇelaṇ-en, ṇeli:-m-en, an ant (black).

ṇenay-'ṇay-en, (✓ṇay with inf. ən redup.) teaching, abetment, benefit, gain.

ṇe'na'r-en, (✓ṇar- with inf. ən) spreading, a line, a row.

ṇe'ni:-, *v.t.*, to buy, *see* ṇi.

ṇeni:'dab-en, (ṇi:dab with inf. ən) picking up.

ṇeni:-'mar-en, (✓ṇi: with inf. ən) a buyer.

pe'ni:-na:-n, (pi: with inf. ən) expenses, purchase, halting allowances.

pe'ni:-'pi:-n, *n.*, purchase.

pe'no:d-en, (po:d- with inf. ən) the influence of po:d-en, an order of the Sora deities, a kind of disease.

pe'nu:-, to emit smell. (✓pu: with inf. ən) ; it is also used with the aux. verb lo:-.

pe'nu:-n, *n.*, smell.

pe'ra:l-, (✓pa:l with inf. ə) to use in pressing pe'ra:l-mi-n, oil-press.

pe'ram-, (✓pa:m with inf. ə) to use as a tool in holding something.

peram pa:m-en, a tool, a weapon, means of catching.

(✓pa:m with double inf. ən. is pe'mdra:m which is used as a var.)
peram-pa:m-pa-ən, the holding strip of the bow tied in the middle of it.

pa:-, *v.i.*, to walk; to creep; to march.

der., pe'na:-n, a walk. ab-pa:, to make others walk, to lead.

v.t., to thresh out, to tread, to crush with the feet. Sometimes it is used with the aux. verb da: as ab-pa:-da:-, var. ap-pa:-da:-.

pa-d-, (also redup.) *v.i.*, to grow hot.

v.i. (refl.) to apply heat to oneself, to bask in the sun, Ex. pa-pa-t-tena:i.

v.t., to apply heat; to warm.

'pa-da'm, at once, soon.

'pa-d-a-ŋ-, to apply heat to bamboo-poles, etc, in order to straighten them; to tighten by applying heat.

pa-di:-'pa-du-ŋ-, (*onom.*) *expr.* 'out right-, used in connection with chopping, etc. Ex. pa-di' tam, I shall cut off thy head (so that it falls at a distance).

'pa-do:-ga:m-le, hurriedly, at once.

pa-do:-'go:d-ge, straightly, directly.

pa:-'dub-, *v.t.*, to tighten by pressing and pulling.

pa-dur-'pa-dur-, var. pi-dur-pa-dur-, (*onom.*) dazzling, as in kulban-a-mad pi-dur-pa-dur gitta-te, 'the ghosts' eye is dazzling'.

pa-gu:-'pa-gu:-, (*onom.*) *expr.* the the sound produced by pounding or blowing or thumping. Ex. pa-gu:-pa-gu: taŋteji.

pa:-'je:ŋ-te-pa-j-'je:ŋ-te, tag-words; toddle, walk; *exprs.* movement of feet. Ex. pa-si-ən pa:-je:ŋ-te-pa-j-je-ŋ-te, the baby toddles.

pa-kur-'pa-kur-ga:m-le, (*onom.*) *expr.* the sound produced by munching or chewing.

pa:l-, *v.i.*, to press out (oil.) Ex. mi-po:l-ən pa:l-te-ji.

deriv., pe'ra:l-mi-n, an oil-press.

'pa-lam-en, var. pa-lay-en, a kind of ant (black).

pa-m-, *v.t.*, to catch hold of, to seize, to arrest, to receive, to obtain, to accept, to keep, to hold.

v.i. (refl.) 'to be caught, as in rabal-ən tada:-le:ŋ-ən pa-tulle; a-lo:ŋ-ən pa-mne:-ten pereŋ, the boy fell in the tank, perhaps he is caught inside (*i.e.* stuck in the mire).

deriv., pe'nam-pa-m-en, pe'ram-pa-m-en, pa'ndra:m-en-ji, pa-m-jo:-, (*q.v.*).

[Mundari, Santali-, *jam*, 'get', 'find']

'*jam-en*, contr. of ə-*jam-en*, a name as in *go-jam-en*, a big name.

'*jamay*-, *v.i.*, to burn into a flame, to be inflamed.

deriv., *nammay*-, *v.t.*, to make a thing burn.

namay-tud-, *v.i.*, to be ablaze, to be excited, to be provoked.

[*tud*-, contracted form substituted for *t'o:ge:n*, 'fire' in compds.]

jam-dem-'dag-en, *n.*, a hand-stick.

'*jamer*-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be abundant, to swarm.

'*jamer-ga:m-le*, in abundance, in a crowd, used with ref. to men, birds and fish.

jamer-en, *n.*, a crowd, a swarm, abundance.

jam-'jo-, *v.t. (refl.)* to fish.

jam-jo-'mar-en, a fisherman.

jam-'jiŋ-, *v.t.*, to pull out weeds.
cf. pu-jig.

jam-'lu:d-, to hold the ear, as in *jam-lu:d-le oppuŋ-l-am*; *kare-da-do:ŋ-an-te*. 'lit. holding the ear I have told thee; do not forget'.

'*nammay*-, to blow fire, to cause to burn, to inflame (caus. of *jamay*, the caus. pref. *ab-* is converted into an infix.)

jam-'mar-en, *jam-'mar-en*, a hawk.

jam-'jam-, to eat (in children's language).

'*pa-na:n*, walking. (✓*pa:* with refl. *aug. -na:*.)

'*pa:na:r-en*, work assigned or set apart as in *pa:na:r-n-am gaŋ-gad-*

en, 'the work set apart for thee is reaping.'

pan(d)'rab-en, *var. of pamdram-en*, a tool, or weapon.

pan(d)'ram-en, *see above.*

paŋ-, *v.t. (1)* to obtain, to acquire.

Ex. əsu:n paŋte, '(he) gets fever'.

(2) To learn as in *km-ken-en paŋ tai*, 'I am learning songs'.

(3) To find out the solution of a riddle as in *pen bo' kata-ber bertenai, paŋa:* 'I shall tell (thee) a riddle, find out'.

deriv., *ap-paŋ*- (causative form), to teach, to incite, to abet.

'*paŋ-en*, contr. of *paŋa:n*, a bow, as in *dundu:ra:paŋ-en*, *pənar-paŋ-en*, *pəram-paŋ-en*.

'*paŋa:n*, a bow.

'*paŋ-ba:*-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be afflicted-; to get (ill).

paŋ-ba:'sum-, (to be subject to the spirits who cause illness, etc.); to be ill.

paŋ-'ber-, *v.i. (impl.)* 'lit. to get word'; to be censured.

paŋiŋ-'paŋiŋ-le, *adv.*, proudly, haughtily as in walking, etc.

paŋ-'paŋ-, *v.t. (redupl.)* to teach, to instruct, to abet, to admonish, to advise.

paŋ-'paŋ-ga:m, silent; without any movement (as in the night).

paŋ-paŋ-'ji-, *v.t.*, to grin, showing the teeth.

paŋ-'o:l-, to learn to read (*o:la:n*, a leaf, paper is incorporated).

paŋ-'o:n-, to be pregnant (*o'n-en*, child, cub, calf, etc., is incorporated.)

pa:r-, *v.i.*, to spread slowly as fire ; crouch, to prowl as wild beasts. *Ex.* t'o:ge:n pa:re ; kin:n, pa:re jirte.

'pa:ra:b-, *v.t.*, to tread with one's feet (to make stalks of the ganga-millet stand firm).

pa'ram'e:, *var.* pe'ram'e:, the day after to-morrow ; the next day.

pa:r-'pa:r-en, (?) voice.

'pa:ta:i-(lo:te), (?) it is scorching.

pe:n, *pron.*, I. (In genitive compds. pen is suffixed to the substantive as in o:n-pen, 'my child' ; in the objective case after verbs ip is suffixed as ti-ip, 'give me'.) [Analogous words of the kindred languages are noted under ip, *q.v.*]

pe:n-a:te, mine.

pe'pey-en, *n.*, a nerve, a vein, a tendon.

pe:r-, *v.i. (impl.)* to burn, to smoulder. *v.t.*, to burn as in crandij-en a jaq-ji, a jig-ji pe:rre-sitteji.

pe'rame, *var.* pa'rame, *q.v.*

kip-j-, two days hence.

perud-'perud-, *v.i.*, to grumble.

perul-le perul-le ber-dam-, *v.i. (refl.)* to speak grumbling.

pi:-, *v.t.*, to buy.

deriv. pəni:-, to buy. pəni:-pi:-n, purchases, expenses, pi-pi-mar-en, pəni-na:mar-en, buyer.

pi:-ba:-'ga:j-en, the time of buying mowha, February to April. (ga:j-en, contr of əgga:j-en, the moon.)

pid-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be exhausted, to be spent. Generally used with the pref. ə- as ə-pid-le as da:rə-j-en ə-pidle, the cooked rice is exhausted. er-pid, not-exhausted.

'pi:da:-, *var.* pi:dab-, *v.t.*, to pick up, to gather (as fruits that have fallen from the tree).

deriv. pəni:-dab-en.

'pi:da:m, *var.* pada'm, *adv.*, quickly, at once.

'pi:da:te:ji-'aramte:ji, tag-words, *expr.* 'they pick up'.

pid-pid-'ber-, *v.i. (refl.)* to stammer, to babble, to falter.

pid-pid-ber-mar-en, stammerer.

pidur-'padur-ge, (*onom.*) *adv.*, glittering (as the eyes of a cat during night).

pidur-'padur-ge, *var.* pidur-padur. (Like the ghost's eye. The ghost is said to have an eye in the nape and that it is very bright.)

'pi:le:b-en, *var.* 'pi:le:m-en, pi:le:m-en, a leech.

pi:le:m-kui-bo:j-en, a woman having a leech-like braid.

pil-'pil-en, *n.*, self-abuse, masturbation, (with ref. to both sexes).

pi:'lo:m-en, *var.* pi:le:b-en, *q.v.*

pim-, (*dial.*) for əpam-, 'a name'.

'pi:ŋ-en, *var.* i:ŋ-en, a season used in compounds. *Ex.* da:ga:-piŋ-en, hot season, summer ; uda:-piŋ-en, mango-season ; pür-pür-pi:ŋ-en, the time fixed for sacrifices.

'po:d-en, (contr. of pəno:d-en, an order of Sora diets) used in compounds like ədur-po:d-en, pür-pür-po:d-en, baru:-po:d-en. Some diseases are named after the spirit which is supposed to cause it, as kusalli-po:d-en, 'anaemia'.

pod-i-'pod-i-, (*onom.*) *expr.* patterning. podi-podi ber-, *v.t. (refl.)* to talk oneself out of breath, to chatter.

pod-podi-gam-le, *adv.*, like a chatter box.

p'o:i-'p'o:i-, (*onom.*) the bellowing of a buffalo.

'no:na:d-en, name of a Sora deity.

'no:na:ŋ-en, name of a Sora deity.

no:ŋ, *v.i. (refl.)* to stretch (one's body).

no:ŋgeŋg-'ra:j-en, *n.*, a kind of guitar.

no:ŋ-'no:j-en, buffalo (in children's language).

noŋ-'noŋ, *v.t.*, to sacrifice (in children's language).

noŋ-noŋ-'je:ŋ, *v.i.*, to stand on tip-toe, to be eager.

nu:, nu-'nu:, *v.t.*, to smell.

'jului-ga:m-le, suddenly.

'jum-en, contr. of ə-pum-en, urine.

jum-'jum-, to pass urine (in children's language).

puŋ-'no:ŋ, *v.i.*, to stretch oneself thro' weariness.

0

[o]- This phonetic symbol represents the back, half-close, short vowel sound heard in such Sora words as *✓or-*, 'to plough'. The length of the vowel sound is indicated by dots placed after the letter as, *e.g.*, *✓mo:-*, 'to swallow.' Half-length is marked by a single dot. This o- sound is like the o- sound in Telugu but not like the o- sound in Oriya; nor is it like the o- sound in southern-English which is said to be a diphthong. This vowel, like the others, is liable to be checked in some words, and the glottal check is indicated thus: o' o:n-en, a child, d'o:ŋ-en, 'body', b'o:b-en, 'head', b'o:-, 'hot'. In a considerable number of Sora words o- sound is slightly raised, when it is heard as [u]; this has given rise to variants in the language and to dialectic peculiarities.

o:-, a demonstrative root in *otte*, *onne*, *o:-tai*, etc.

o:-, *int.*, o:-na: ! o'o:-na: !

o:-, *v.t.*, to mix, as in *mipam-en do runku:n o:-le o:la-le:ŋ-en dakva:*, Imperative form is *o:da:*.

o:?, *var.* u'ʊ:, 'yes'.

o:-pa: ? o:-doŋ.

o'a:l-, *var.* u:a:l-, o:l- (*dial.*) *v.t.*, to enquire, to ask.

'oba-, *v.t.*, to appoint, to employ, as in *badi:- mar-en-ji oba'n-oba:le bərun lo:-tai*, 'having employed labourers I shall rake the clearing on the hill'.

ob'jo:ŋ, *v.t.*, to make appropriate gestures; to act, to play.

ob'kud-, *v.t.*, to roll out (as a stone or any other heavy object).

ob'la:i-, *var.* omla:i.

ob'la:ite-ob'sa:dte, tag-words *expr.* 'he removes'.

ob'leŋ, *v.t.*, to ask referring to something already said, to cross-examine, to reply.

'oburu, *n.*, mica (From Oriya).

'obsela:i-'kubsela:i-ge, *adv.*, roaringly.

ob'sa:d-, *var.* ossa:d-, *v.i.*, to transfer an object from one place to another, to alter, to undo, to avoid, to remove, to lay by, to store, to entrust.

ob'sa:dte-ob'la:ite, tag-words as in *kittuŋ-en ə-tənub-tub, ə-pənəŋ-paŋ bəten obsa:dte bəten obla:ite* 'God's doing—who will undo?'

ob'se'j-, *v.t.*, induce.

ob'se'ŋ, *var.* osse'ŋ-, *v.t.*, to turn over.

v.i. (refl.) to turn from one side to the other; to be situated on the wrong side, as in kulbun-ji ə-muka: obsejten gəmtə:ji, '(they) say (that) the ghost's face is turned behind'.

obsej-'ber-, *v.i. (refl.)* to speak ironically, to speak wittily.
obsej-ber-ən, *n.*, ironical speech.

ob'sej-le, *var. os'sej-le*, *adv.* side-wise; leaning; inclined towards the other side.

ob'sej-ob'la:i-, *adv.* in disorder, in confusion, helter-skelter.

ob'so:ŋ-, *var. osso:ŋ*, *v.t.*, to isintigate, to egg on.

ob'suŋ-, *var. ossuŋ*, *v.t.*, to fix (as a nail or peg) in the handle.

ob-'taŋ, *var. ottāŋ*, *v.t.*, to attach; to fix (*see* taŋ-).

'obuŋ-le-'ab-uŋ-le, tag-words, *expr.* turning this side and that side (on the bed) as in bəra: teḡ-təsa: teḡ; sandi-leŋ-ən obuŋ-le-ab-uŋ-le sette; 'no work: (he) remains tossing in the bed'

'ob-uŋ-ten-'ab-uŋ-ten, tag-words, *expr.* (he) rolls lazily.

o'da:-, *v.t.*, to moisten, to water.
Ex. ləbo:n o'dan- odle, pənpəle bod- boḡde-ji, 'having moistened earth and trodden, (they) smear'.
[Mundari, oda:; damp, moist.]

'oda:-n, *n.*, a channel.

[*cf.* Dravid., odu, a stream; Telugu, odu, to flow; Marathi, oḡha:, stream.]

o'da:j-ən, *var. ola:j-ən*, horse-gram. (*See* contr. form da:j-ən.)

'odake-r-('bud-)ən, *n.*, cockroach.

o'de:-, *v.t.*, to approve, to accept, to confess, to admit, to acknowledge, to affirm.

o'de:-, *int.*, yes.

o'de:-o'de:-, (1) all right! be it so!
(2) Take care! you shall suffer for it!

o'de'd-, *v.t.*, to twist (as a leaf or a string or a piece of cloth).

ode-d-ka:b-ən, a wick made of a rag.

ode:ri:-'ne:b-ən, a kind of tree called pulle:ru in Telugu.

'oder-r-'mar-ja:-, tag of jūmbur-'mar-ja:-.

'oder-ten-, tag of jūmbur-ten.

'odi'-, *v.t.*, to put on, to wear, to change dress. *Ex* ə-dada-ka:b-ən da:ga:-leŋ-ən je:r-a:; ə-sar-ka:b-ən odi'n-a:, 'dry the wet cloth in the sun and wear the dry cloth'.

'odi-, (an *adv.* used as a verb) *v.i. (refl.)* (to move) a little to one side as odi odinna:; gū-gu-mar-ən iraiten, 'move a little that side (and make way) a big man is coming'.

odit'ten, *adv.*, there.

od-'je:ŋ-, *see* o:j-je:ŋ.

o'do:d-, *v.t.* (1) to knead with the hands as in darəj-ən do: mərinda: kud-ub joa:b-le-be odo:d-a:, 'knead the cooked rice and the soup so that they may be properly mixed'; (2) to moisten (as a wick with lamp-oil).

o'do:l-, *var. udu:l-*, (1) to twit; to threaten or vow that he would take revenge, as in gəre:n-am aḡa:n aḡa:n kandatṭero:n aḡ-ga: ta:i gəmlə odol-le daku:ne:ten, '*lit.* thy liver at one time I shall make my knife eat, so vowing vengeance he remained' ('I shall cook and eat thy liver' is the expression used by the Soras when they are provoked).
(2) To cross-examine a witness.

od-'si:n, *var. ossi:-n* (*q.v.*).

'odugudu-'mar-en, (*dial.*) a physician.

o'du:l-, *var.* odo:l-, *q.v.*

'ogandi:-, *v.i.*, to think, to intend; to wish.

deriv., an-ogandi-n, thought, intention, wish, proposal, opinion, wisdom.

'ogandi:-n-, *n.*, *see* above, same as an-ogandi:-n.

'ogandi:-'mar-en, a wise man, a thoughtful man.

o'ge:m-, *v.t.*, to set fire to, to light.

əsar-ola:-n, ə-ji:n-en erandij-en aram-le-boram-le oge:mle, soile setteji, 'lit dry-leaves, weeds and all such things having gathered, (thy) set fire to them and burn (them)'. dippa:-təd-en oge:m-tai, 'I shall light the lamp'.

'ogud-lo-ge, tag of ote-loge (*q.v.*).

oi-, *int.*, 'here!' in response to a call; 'e: Sukku!', 'oi! iten, gai?' 'Oh Sukku!'; *reply* 'here I am! What is the matter sir?'

oi-, *v.i.*, to move forwards; *Ex.* əla:n-en kuda:-le:n-en o-iten, (he) pushes (dry) grass into the oven.

oi-, *var.* oĵ-vi-, *v.t.*, to throw water, etc.

v.i. (refl.) to throw water on oneself; to bathe.

oi-, *var.* oĵ-, to kindle, to excite, to urge. *Ex.* əbandra:b-en oĵ-ten, 'he excited his anger'. (*See* oĵ-aŋ-.)

oi-, *var.* oĵ- (*q.v.*).

'oi-da:-, *var.* ui-da:-, *v.t.*, to mix; *Ex.* abu-da:-le:n-en saju:-da:-n oida:-a-, 'mix hot water with cool water'.

oĵ-, *see* oi-.

oĵ-aŋ-, (oĵ- + aŋə), 'to make fuel burn'.

'oje:r-en, oĵje:r-en, *n.*, a van or winnowing basket. ruŋku:-n oje:r-en-batte gumən-gumle lakij-en sesse:te-ji, '(they) winnow, rice with a van and remove sand'.

oĵ'jed-, oĵjer-, *v.t.*, to bend, to fold.

Ex. j'e:n-pen oĵjed-dəm-te-na:i. '(1) shall bend my leg'.

'oĵo:bal, *adv.* hot as in oĵo:bal-oĵo bal qaləi, 'I ate hurriedly so that my mouth was scorched'.

'oĵo:le:-n, *n.*, a timber tree, *Ailanthus Roxb.*

o'jo:n-en, *var.* oju:n-en, uju:n-en, the sun.

oĵ-, *var.* oi-, to scrape, to pare.

o'je:n-lo-ge, tag of usi:-lo-ge.

oĵja.

oĵ'je:n-, *v.i.* (√od- + je:n) to spread one's legs wide apart. (*See* baŋoĵ-.)

'okij-, *var.* ukij-, a little more or again. It is used as a verb as okij-a-, 'take a little more', 'give a little more' okin-a- (*refl.*) 'take a little more for thyself' baŋ-okij, once more, again-again. okij-aĵəm, a little while.

'okkad-, *v.i.* (?) to settle the terms of a contract; to enter into an agreement, as in sarə:-n baŋu putti batte okkadle jaŋgi. taŋka ille-paŋnai, 'having agreed to give two *puttis* of paddy a rupee, I went and brought (a loan of) three rupees'.

okko:-'ja:n! *int.*, alas! Ah me!

ok'kud-, *v.i.*, to tilt, to fall sideways.

'o:l-en, *contr.* of ola:-n, 'a leaf' as in puŋa:-o:l-en, 'tobacco leaf; kinte-o:l-en, 'plantain leaf'.

A sheet of the paper, as in id-o:l-, 'to write on a leaf'; puḡ-o:l-, 'to learn to write, ken-o:l-, 'to read' (*lit.* to sing-leaf).

'o:l-ən, contr. of o:le:n-ən as in asəḡ-o:l-ən duḡtenai, 'bitter saliva' comes out (of my mouth).

'o:la:~, *v.i.*, to put forth leaves.

'o:la:-n, *n.*, leaf. (*See* contr. o:l-ən.) [Gutob, Pareng-, o:la:; Remo, -o:la:, ula:].

'o-la:-, *int.*, yes, indeed; yes, my dear.

olai'ja:~ḡ, (*dial.*) blue.

olai-ka:b-ən, a blue cloth.

olaij-ən, *var.* olo:j-ən (*q.v.*).

olaj:-, *v.t.*, to exchange.

'o:la:j-ən, *n.*, exchange; also an-o:la:j-ən.

o'la'j-ən, *var.* odaj-ən, horse-gram.

o'la:~'kid-ən, a kind of panther. (kid-ən, contr. of kinai:-n, tiger.)

o'laḡ-, *v.t.*, to accost, to enquire.

'o:le-n, part of a day, forenoon or afternoon; ba:ḡu-o:le, both morning and evening; tiki-o:le, evening.

[From Oriya; (?) Origin, Skt., vāla:].

'o:le:n-ən, *n.*, saliva. *Ex.* kuḡdu-n ḡij-ən-ḡille o:le n mo:te, '*lit.* seeing (the) food he swallows his saliva', *i.e.* 'his mouth waters at the sight of food'.

[Mundari, Santali, uli(-da:).]

olet'te, (*demon.*) that (at a distance).

o:l-'gob-, to sit on a narrow seat; to sit on the edge of a seat.

o:l-'i:m-ən, *var.* u'l-'i:m-ən, cock-crow.

[i:m-ən, contr. of kənsi:m-ən.]

olla:-n, olla:~'so:d-ən, olla:~'so:r-ən, a ban-dog in the forest; the hounds of the Sora deities.

'ollia:-n, a kind of cloth worn by the males.

oloi-'tir-ən, a medicinal plant called chittigara in Telugu.

o'lo:j-ən, there are two kinds of this tree oloj-jaḡ-ən, 'the cashew nut', *Anacardium Occidentale*, and oloj-gur-ən, 'the marking nut', *Semecarpus Anacardium*, the black sap of the latter is called ə-du-loj-ən. (*See* contr. lo:j-ən.)

'ombai-, (*redup.*) to feel sickening; to have a tendency to vomit; as in ombai-ombai de:t-iḡ=I feel sick, *i.e.* my stomach turns. (This is perhaps dialectal.)

'ombetta:~'ne'b-ən, a kind of tree.

ombog'tail-ən, ombuḡ'tail-ən, ombog'ta'j-ən, ombog'te:l-ən, ombuḡ'te:l-ən, *n.*, bandicoot, (contr. form tail-ən or te:l-ən).

'omda:-, *v.t.*, to leave, to set free, to give up, to desert. [*cf.* Gutob-, omtur-.]

'omda:-le~'sidd:-le, tag-words, *expr.* abandoning.

'omde:-, *v.i.*, to wait for, as in omde-iḡ, 'wait for me', omde:-t-am, '(I) shall wait for thee'.

'omde:-te- tur-'tur-te, tag-words, *expr.* he waits.

omkub-'ne'b-ən, *var.* oḡkum-ne'b-ən, *q.v.*

om'lai-, *var.* oblai-, as ə ta-luḡ-ən daḡḡu-n an-tənid omlai-ne:ten.

'omla:i-, tag of an-opuḡ-an-omlai.

om'rob, *v.t.*, lift.

'omtar, *adv.*, at the same time, also, as in pen itte-uma:nai, bar itte-kinad-ba:nai omtar=I am going-to-bathe and at the same I am going to catch crabs (kinad-, 'crab' is here used as a denomi-

native verb). amən i-dip-dip-na; omtar ba:ŋun le:n ə-ga:e-te:n=go and cook, both of us shall eat at the same time, (ə-ga:e-te:n is first pers. dual, imperative).

omtar-'kalla-le, omtar-'mam-mo-le, are used in the same way as, omtar.

om-'tub-, (om- + tub-), *v.t.*, to complete, to finish.

om-'tug-, *var.* am-tug-, aŋ-tug-, to do any work completely, as in orro:n om-tug-n-ai-ba:='let us do the ploughing completely', *i.e.*, let us plough the whole field.

o:n-, a particle prefixed to verbs to indicate desire or habit, as in baja-mar-ən-ji o:n-ram-lo:teji=mad-people are prone to bite; anin o:n-kap-lo:te=he is in the habit of scolding.

o:n-ən, contr. of o'o:n-ən (o'ŋ-ən, (*dial.*) a child; used in compds in the diminutive sense (as 'baby' in English) as

ə-o:n-'ar-ən, '*lit.* child-stone', *i.e.*, pestle.

ə-o:n-'bur-ən, '*lit.* child-hill', *i.e.*, the spur of a hill.

ə-o:n-'daŋ-ən, '*lit.* child-pot', *i.e.*, a small cup.

ə-o:n-'im-ən, '*lit.* child-hen', *i.e.*, a chick.

ə-o:n-'jum-ən, '*lit.* child-axe', *i.e.*, a small axe.

ə-o:n-'ked-ən, '*lit.* child sickle', *i.e.*, a small-sickle.

ə-o:n-'kib-ən, '*lit.* child-knife', *i.e.*, a small knife.

ə-o:n-'sar-ən, '*lit.* child-crop', *i.e.*, a light crop.

ə-o:n-'suŋ-ən, '*lit.* child-house', *i.e.* a hut.

ə-o:n-'tal-ən, '*lit.* child-wall', *i.e.* parapet *cf.* hon in Santali and Mundari (only contr. forms are used in such compds.).

'bar-n-o:n-sə'lo:, 'a woman of two children', er-n-o:n- səle:, a woman of three children; min-o:n-bo:ŋ-ən, a woman who gave birth only to one child.

o:ner'mar-ən, *n.*, a capitalist.

'ona:-n, *n.*, an anna (from Oriya).

ondene:b-'la:ŋ-ən, *n.*, a hammer(?), anvil(?). (la:ŋ-ən, contr. of lua:ŋ-ən, iron)

o:n-'de:, a particle *expr.* urgency, exhortation as in ja:bo:n-de:!
come, you, please!

ondeŋ-'ne:b-ən, *n.*, a variety of the Indian date or toddy-tree.

on'de:r-ən, *n.*, an off-shoot (as of a plantain or bamboo, hand or foot).

onder-'ja:ŋ-ən, *n.*, a toe (ja:ŋ-ən, contr. j'e:ŋ-ən, leg).

onder-'si:-n, *n.*, a finger, (si:-n, contr. of s'i:-n, hand).

[*cf.* Gutob, Pareng-, oŋ-ti; Remo, on-ti. See s'i:-n.]

ondoi-malli-'ne:b-ən, a kind of tree called tammi or bommala mari in Telugu.

on'do:-le, *adv.*, backwards; behind; upwards.

ondo:r-'ne:b-ən, a kind of tree called soropatri in Oriya.

on'do:-ta:, *adv.*, forwards, to the front, downwards.

ond'raŋ, *v.i. (impl.) var.* ombray-.

ond'raŋ-ən, *var.* ombray-ən, what is across; obstacle.

ondraŋ-dar-ən, cooked rice served at first to appease hunger(?), as in gu-gu:mar-ən ija:ten ondraŋ-dar ti-a:=a big man has come give him(?)—cooked rice.

on(d)'re:ŋ-ən, a kind of small rat; generally used in the phrase ontig-teŋ- on(d)reŋ-teŋ=a lonely place, (where there is neither a little bird nor a little rat). These

two words are used in various ways as tags—on(d)reŋ-ja: ontid-ja:, etc.

on(d)reŋ-'kum-en, a species of rat; (kum-en, contr. of kumbul-en, 'a rat').

on(d)reŋ-'ma:di-n, *n.*, oleander, hawk moth.

on(d)'rij-en, on(d)'rij-en, on(d)'rij-en, *n.*, a wooden pestle, a husking rod.

on(d)roi-'ja:ŋ-en, *var.* an(d)roi-ja:ŋ-en, *n.*, a rib.

oneŋ-'ba:n (?), a kind of vegetable (Tel. tōta-kūra).

o'n-'ga'j-en, e-o'n-'ga'j-en, a fresh shoot of a tuber. (*See* o'n-en.)

'onid-, *var.* onil-, *v.i.*, to trace an animal or a person as in onna:di-bo:ŋ-en onnille illa:=(1) have come tracing the footsteps of the buffalo.

'onil-, *see* onid-.

onjer-'ne:b-en, *n.*, the fig-tree, *Ficus religiosa*.

on'loida:-n, *var.* onlaida:-n, *n.*, the entrails. (*See* contr. lo'j-.)

on'lud-, *var.* umlud-, to put to sleep (this is a caus. form of lud-, to lie down).

'onnin-, (*dial.*) *adv.*, no, not; not wanted; as in pen onnin, 'I do not want (it)'.

'ono:l-en, *n.* (wooden) mortar.

'ono:ŋ-en, *n.* (wooden) mortar, (*dial.*); threshold.

on're:ŋ-en, *see* on(d)reŋ-en.

onse'lo:-n, *var.* enselo:-n.

on'sir-, *v.t.*, to help one another in cultivation and in building or repairing houses

[*cf.* Mundari word pasir = to work as a ploughman in return for loan of plough cattle.]

on'sir-en, mutual service.

on'sir-mar-en, a man who serves in return for the service rendered to him.

ontemeŋ-'ka:ŋ-en, *var.* onte mek-ka:ŋ-en, kuntuməd-en, tuŋku-med-en, kuntume:-n, a scorpion.

on'tid-en, *n.*, a bird. (*See* contr. tid-en.)

[Korwa, titi; Kurku, titit; Kharia, konted, Juang, konter.]

on'tid-ja:-on(d)reŋ-ja:, tag-words *see* the latter.

on'tub-en, *n.*, white swallow wort (contr. form tub-en). This is used as medicine to restore to his original form a man turned into a tiger.

o:ŋ-, *v.t.*, to place, to keep, to arrange to set, to put in, to dispose anything in its place; as in adur-i:ŋ-en sonum-dag-ba:n da rej-en oŋ-teji = at the time of the harvest festival, they place cooked rice near the pot dedicated to the deity; əjo:n-əmme:le jolla:n oŋ-teji = they set a snare for the fish.

'oŋ-teji-, tag of toi-teji; *expr.* they arrange.

'oŋel-en, *var.* oŋol-en, dusk.

o:ŋa:-, *inter. pron.*, where?

o:ŋa:-dele:ja:, wherever, where-soever (he may be).

oŋij-ja:, anywhere (used with a negative verb). *Ex.* onne-ŋo:ŋ-en ə-mandra: oŋij-ja: pen er-ŋenij = I have not seen anywhere a man like this (one).

oŋa-'do: ! *int.*, what! I wonder! Where! I wonder!

'oŋge:r-, *adj.*, male.

(In compds. with oŋge:r only contracted forms are to be used as oŋge:r-tid-en, 'a male bird', oŋge:r-kid-en, 'a male tiger'.)

'ogger-en, *n.* (1) a male being, (2) husband, (3) male bamboo-rafter (ogger-ur-en), (4) the stick held in the hand while drilling to produce fire. (ogger-en ə-təndə deg-tad-dag.) (ogger-ənsəlo. = man and woman, husband and wife.)

[Pareng, igger.]

'oggug-loge, *adv.*, languidly, drooping.

'ogjer-'ne'b-en, *var.* onjer-'ne'b-en,

'ogkum-'ne'b-en, a species of cotton plant which grows wild on the hills.

og'o'l-en, *n.*, dusk.

og'o:l-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to become evening.

og-'jub-, *var.* upub-, *v.i.*, to stretch one's hand to reach.

o'o:n-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to have a child as in o'o:n-l-am pa: səlo: 'have you children, woman'?

o'o:n-en, *n.*, a child (*see* contr. form, o:n-en-), ogger-en, 'a male child'; ənsəlo:-o:n, 'a female child'; the young of animals and birds, ə-o:n-təg-en, 'a calf'; ə-o:n-im-en, 'a chicken'; a reduced form of anything is spoken of as its child, *see* o:n-en.

o'o:n-le:n-ji-gam-tun-le:n-ji,

tag-words *expr.* 'our children.'

[Mundari, ha:n, ho:n; Santali, ha:n, hapən, hopən; Mahle, hapən; Birhor, hapən; Dhangar, ha:n; Ho, ho:n, han; Korwa, hopən; Kurku, kon-; Juang, koni kon-da; Gutob, o:n; Remo, o:p; Pareng, aqo:n; Monkhmer, khon, kon, hon, khun, kun, hun.]

o'o:n'rab-, *v.t.*, to drink.

'opug-, *var.* oppug-, apug-, appug-, *v.t.*, to tell, to ask, to acquaint, to inform, to report, to order.

or-, *v.t.*, to plough. *See* or-ro:-.

er-an-or-en ə gud-əp, the dry field that has not been ploughed. ro:g-uvor-lo:-n, arable land, easy to plough kan ə ləbo: ro:g-ə nor ted, this land is not easy to cultivate.

[Mundari, ur].

'oram-, as in oram-le-boram-le= having gathered.

'or-da:-n, *n.*, a farrow.

or'gal-en, *var.* argal-en, thirst.

'orja:-, *see* anurja.

'oroboro-ge, *adv.* in disorder (Oriya horoboro + sora suff. ge.)

or'o:l-, *v.t.*, to watch (crops, fruit trees, etc.).

oro:l-'boj-en, the girl set to watch crops, etc.

oro:l-'mar-en, the man set to watch crops, etc.

or'o:l-en, *n.* watching (crops, etc.). [Mundari, horo.]

or-'ro:-, (or-+lo:) *v.t.*, to plough land; to cultivate.

or-ro:-'mar-en, a ploughman.

or-ro:-'təg-en, an ox.

or-ro:-'tuj-en—the stars in the fifth lunar mansion (tuj-en, contr. of tuj-tuj-en.)

or-'ro:-n, *n.* ploughing; cultivation, agriculture.

or-'ro:-n-pa:-lo:-n, tag-words, *expr.* ploughing.

or-'rub-, orub-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to become evening.

or-'rub-en, orub-en, evening.

[*cf.* Mundari, a:jub-].

orrub-'tuj-en, the evening star.

(tuj-en, contr. of tuj-tuj-en, a star.)

'osek'a:l-, *see* oskai-.

'osa-a'dur-, one of the harvest festivals performed before reaping *raggee* millet.

osa:j-'lo:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be curious as in unten-ate item do:, ə-gib-ben osa:j-lo:-t-i-p = what is that, I wonder? I have a curiosity to look at it.

o'sej-, *var. ob'sej-, v.t.*, to induce.

o'se:ŋ-, *v.i. (refl.)* as in ose:ŋ-n-a: = look at that side.

'osino:-'ga:j-ən, (*dial.*) the name of the month corresponding to October.

[osino- from Oriya + ga:j-ən, contr. of aŋ-ga:j-ən, 'the moon, month.]

'oska:i-, *v.i.*, to get ready, to begin.

'oska:i-le:-n, *adv.*, readily. (This is a participle form.)

osoi-'mar-ən, *n.*, a tale-bearer, flatterer.

os'sa:d-, *v.t. (compd. verb, ob-sa:d)* to lay by, reserve.

os'sed-, *v.t. (compd. verb, ob-sed-)* to sprinkle, to throw away.

os'se:ŋ-, *v.t. (compd. ob-se:ŋ-)* to turn-.

os'si:n-, *v.i.*, see od-sim-.

os'soi-, *v.t. (obsoi)*, to excite hatred, to produce enmity.

os'soj-, *v.t. (obsoj)* to offer food or clothes to the deity, as in so-numən-ji amme:le sindri:n ossojete:n.

os'su'-le, tag of 'tiki-le *expr.* 'afterwards'.

os'su:n, *adv.*, already; a while ago.

o'suŋ-, *var. usuŋ-, v.i. (impl.)* to fall, to trip. *syn.* galo:-, jalo:-.

'o:-ta:-, *adv.*, this side, forwards (towards the person speaking).

'otat-'te, *adv.*, farther away, further up.

'oted-da:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to stumble as in oted-da:-t-am-pa: ? da:- is an aux. verb.

'oted-loge, *adv.*, in a reeling manner, stumbling on account of intoxication as in tada-i-mar-ge oted-loge pa:-len.

'ote'd-loge-'na:-, *v.i.*, to toddle, to reel (*see above*).

ote'd-'ote'd-(ga:mle), *adj.*, *adv.*, tipsy.

'ote-loge-'ogud-loge-, tag-words, *expr.* haste.

'otte'-n, *adv.*, there.

p

[p]- this phonetic symbol represents the voiceless bilabial stop heard in such Sora words as pupur-, 'old' and pəpə:n-, 'a cake'. It is like the p- sound in Oriya, Telugu and the other Indian languages; but differs from the English sound, which is followed by a slight puff of breath. When [b] loses its voice on account of the influence of the adjacent voiceless sounds, it is practically [p] as in gob+ta:i = goptai, 'I shall sit'. It is sometimes assimilated with the sound which follows it. Checked [b] is

heard as a voiceless sound and is sometimes lost in some words; but when a suffix with a vowel is added to it, it is voiced, *e.g.* tərūp-tərūb-ən.

pe'de:-, *var. pade:-, v.t.*, to nourish (as a child).

pe'de:-l-am-, tag of kul-l-am (*q.v.*).

pe'laŋ-, *var. palaŋ- (q.v.)*.

pe'le'd-, *adj.*, *adv.*, light, not dark.

pe'le:d-dəm-, *adj.*, light; kindling.

pe'le'd-, *var. pale'd-, v.i. (impl.)* as in pəllele, 'it is light' (*see pulled-*).

pe'le'd-en, *n.*, light.

pele'd-'tud-en, light of fire ; kindling fire. (tud-en, contr. form used in compds. instead of t'or'ge-n, fire.)

pe'lu:-, *adj.*, white.

pe'lu:-artəna, a kind of timber tree.

pe'lu:-boj-en, a white woman.

pe'lu:-go'd-en, white sweet potato.

pe'lu:-mar-en, a white man, European.

pe'lu:-sa:j-en, white sahib, European officer.

pe'lu:-ta:ŋ-en, a white ox or cow. (Only contracted forms of words are used in such compounds.)

pe'lu:-n, *n.*, whiteness.

pe'lu:-dēm-pe'lu:-ga:m-le, *adj.*, white. (In some parts of the Sora country as Ramagiri, t'ar-t'ar-, t'ar-dēm are used instead of pe'lu:-.)

pe'lu:n ə-bubuda:, 'white heads'.

pe'lu:n-an(ə)su:da:, garlic.

pene'sij-en, *n.*, childhood (pəsiŋ with inf. -ən-).

pen(ə)ti'kui, *var.* per(ə)ti'kui, a particle *expr.* 'soon after', 'as soon as'. *Ex.* unte:n pəretikui, 'soon after that'. anin ə-gij-ij-ten pəretikui m'a:ŋeten, 'as soon as he saw me. he laughed'. diŋa: pəretikui diŋ-tə-be-n = I shall drag you (all) one after another (without any interval). anin j'a:d-en ə-gij-eten pəretikui kədib-en puŋen-puile baŋa rai-rai absə:ten = as soon as he saw the snake, he drew the knife (from the sheath) and cut (it) in two.

In one dialect this particle is used in the sense of 'till then', 'by that time' as in anin ə-illa:i pənətikui, 'till he comes', amən irai-pənətikui tennen-na: daku tenai, 'till you come I shall stay here only'.

(-ən- and -ər- in these words are probably infixes ; but pati-kui is not known to be now current.)

pe'na'-n, contr. of pəna:d-en, *q.v.* as əra:pəna-n, a wooden latch.

pe'na'd-en, *n.* (1) (✓pad- with inf. -ən-) stitching as in sa-ta:di-n ə-pəna'd, the stitching of the leaf-platter.

(2) (*dial.*) latch, (contr. pəna'-n).

(3) Crossing a stream, etc.

penadaŋ-, bag of leaves stitched together to carry. *Ex.* p-je:l-

pəna'de:ŋ-en, (pad'e:ŋ- with inf. -ən-) sexual excitement, heat.

pəna'do:n, *n.* (pədo:- with inf. -ən-) a mistake, a fault, offence.

pe'na:du'-n, (pa:du- with inf. -ən-) acting for another ; a substitute. *Ex.* pen ə-asu:liŋ-ən-əsən on-pen pəna:du:-n ɛre:ten = as I was ill, my son went (as my) substitute (to do my work).

pəna:'gal-, (pa:gal with inf. -ən-) *v.t.*, to split (a bamboo, etc.) and fix in it something ; slivering, etc. *Ex.* a'm-en udad-daŋ-en ə-pa:gal-təben ə-ba:le:d, ampəna:gal be:d-, the feathered part of the arrow.

pənai-'po:ŋ-, (pai-, with inf. -ən-) tobacco hoe.

pəna:jup-'ne:b-en, (pajup with inf. -ən-) a rotten and withered tree.

pəna:-'je:ŋ-en, *n.* (paŋ-je:ŋ-, with inf. -ən-) a stride, a step, as in unji-molloi pəna:je:ŋ amən ə-irre sikkui, pen irtai = by the time you go four or five steps, I shall come.

pəna:l-'tam-en, *n.* (pa:l-tam-, with inf. -ən-) opening the mouth. (tam-, the contr. form used in compds. instead of t'o:d-en.)

penaŋ, a particle used in various senses, as 'believe me', 'perhaps', 'indeed', 'you see', 'you know', in these circumstances, etc. It is used before the word which it modifies, between a verb and the suf. -de:n. *Ex.* anin ə-op-ŋ-iŋ-ten penaŋ a:sən pen paŋ-til-l-am = As he told me, you see, I have brought and given it to you. bar baŋ-aggai de:le:n penaŋ de:n sarə:n g'urte, if two months more pass away, you know, the paddy will become ripe. pen penaŋ itte = for my part, I shall go. pen takkud-t-am penaŋ = believe me I shall pay you. (-ən in this word as well as -ər in pəreŋ seems to be an infix; but paŋ is not current in this sense.)

pe'naŋ-ən, (✓paŋ- with inf. -ən-) bringing, taking.

penaŋ-ja:ŋ-ən, bringing the bones from the cremation ground for burial.

penaŋ-paŋ-ən, *n.*, baggage, luggage, taking.

penaŋ-'si:-, (paŋ-si:-), to take a cock or a goat, or a pig or a buffalo as one's contribution to the sacrifice given at the time of performing the funeral ceremonies of one's relatives in another village. *Ex.* kimmed-ja: kən-si:m-ja: penaŋ-si:-n paŋta:ji (used as cog. obj.).

penaŋ-si:-mar-ən, the man who brings the offering.

penaŋ-si:-me:d-ən, the goat that is brought (as an offering).

pena'jid-ən, *n.* (paŋid with inf. -ən-) extinguishing.

pe'nar-ən, *n.* (✓par- with inf. -ən-) the bow-string. **penar-de:ŋ-ən**, the bow-string made of the fibres of the sago-palm; slip-knot.

penar-'duj-ən, *n.* (✓par- with inf. -ən- + duj-) snapping or cracking of fingers.

penar'ma:da:n, *n.*, an oath. [par(ə)ma:da:- (from Skt. pramā, ga, thro' Oriya) with inf. -ən-.]

pena'r-uj-ən (pa:r-uj-ən with inf. -ən-) the relationship of the father of one's daughter-in-law or son-in-law.

pena'r-'u:l, *var.* pəra'nul.

pena:-'tam-kur-'la:ŋ-ən, *n.*, the bit of the bridle. [pa:- + tam-, contr. of t'o:d-ən, mouth + kur-, contr. of kur-ta:n, horse + la:ŋ-, contr. of lu:ŋ-, iron.]

pe'ne'd-ən, (✓pe'd- with inf. -ən-) *n.*, a flute.

pe'nediŋ-ən, (pediŋ with inf. -ən-) the act of lifting a load off the head and setting it down.

pene'me:ŋ-ən, (peme:ŋ-ən with inf. -ən-) notoriety, general talk, commendation.

pe'ne'r-ən, (per-ən with inf. -ən-)

pene'r-'ie:ŋ-ən, **pe'nir-ən**, **penir-'reŋ-ən**.

peni'jur-na:-n, *n.* (pijur- with inf. -ən-) a merry-go-round.

pe'nij-ən, *n.* (✓pij- with inf. -ən-) a pinch.

pe'node:-n, *n.* (pode:-n with inf. -ən-) the act of wresting anything from another's hand.

pe'noj-ən, *n.* (✓poj- with inf. -ən-) the act of extracting forcibly.

pe'nud-ən, *n.* (pud- with inf. -ən-) to be loosened, to be untied, to get free.

penu'dur-ən, (pudur-ən with inf. -ən-) the act of stirring.

pe'nugo:-n, *n.* (pugo:-n with inf. -ən-) a scar.

pe'nuj-en, *n.* (✓puj- with inf. -ən-) weeding as in əjiŋ-en ə-pənuj de:le.

pənuj-'jeŋ-en, *n.* (puijeŋ- with inf. -ən-) winnowing grain, etc. by exposing it to the wind.

pə'nuŋ-'deb-en, *n.* (pug-deb-, with inf. -ən-) the bursting of the seed that has been planted.

pənuŋ-'puŋ-en, *n.* (✓pug-, redup. with inf. -ən-) the act of swelling; to be swollen, inflammation.

pənuŋ-'tid-en, *n.* (*der. from* pug-tid, *q.v.*) opening out as an ear of corn.

pənu:-'sə:n, *n.* (puse:- with inf. -ən-) baiting, exciting, inciting.

pə'ni'd-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be extinguished (as fire).

pə'ni:(ŋ)-'ga:j-en, *n.*, the new moon.

(ga:j-en, *contr. of* aŋ-ga:j-en, the moon.)

pə'jum-, quiet, still, undisturbed, comfortable; snug; lukewarm as ə-pəjum-da:n = warm water.

pə'jum-le, pə'jum-ga:m-le, *adj.*, *adv.*, comfortably.

pə'siŋ-en, *n.*, childhood (pəsiŋ with inf. -ər-).

pəreti-'kui-, *var. penetikui* (*q.v.*).

pə'rad-, *n.i.* (*impl.*) to be taught a lesson, to be admonished as in ansoi-pən boi-boi asu:l-iŋ: nam pərad-liŋ = alone, I suffered much, it served me well; (I repent and am now the wiser for it). *Caus.*, pərrad-, *q.v.*

pəra-da:-'dub-en, *n.*, the lower part of a broken pot used as a frying pan.

pə'radda:-n, *n.*, an instalment.

pərad-'pad-en, (1) (pad-, redup. with inf. -ər-) a means of crossing a stream; a boat or raft.

(2) A means of sticking meat, as in ampənd-ur-en oi-le, ə-jelu:-boŋ, ən pad-pad-le, unte ə pərad-pad ʃerte:ʃi = they sharpen bamboo pieces and stick the flesh of the buffalo and dry them. Such infixed forms may also be used as verbs; *Ex.* kan. uruŋ-en-ji jo-da:-n pərad-pad-te:ʃi = those bamboos (they) use-as-a-means of crossing the river.

pə'ra:ga:-n, *n.*, a heap of corn, etc.

pə'rane, *n.*, the lid of a small pill-case.

pə'raŋ, *var. pənaŋ*, perhaps.

pə'reŋ, *var. pəraŋ*.

pə're:ŋa:, (*dial.*) *var. pəraŋ*.

pərib'ju:r-en, *n.* (piɓju:r- with inf. -ər-) the hinge (of the door); *lit.* a means of swinging.

pə'ruŋ-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to become dry (as a tank, river or well or throat or tongue, or a sore); to be cooled as cooked rice or porridge; as in ʃa:u:-sa:n-en pəruŋ-len-de:n da-da:-dəm de:te = if the red-gram porridge cools, it forms into a hard mass.

-pə'se:-ge, tag of pose:-ge.

pə'sei-loge-pə'sui-lo-ge, tag-words, *expr.* 'loudly' as in p.-e:da:te:ʃi, they are crying (sobbing) loudly, with a hissing sound.

pə'siŋ-en, *n.*, a child, a young one.

pə'siŋ-gu-'la:ŋ, tag-words, *expr.* children.

Ex. ku'd-ub-be:n, pəsiŋ-gu-la:ŋ baŋsa: pa: = are you all well, you and children? anin pəsiŋteŋ-gu-la:ŋteŋ = he has no children.

pə'soi, (*onom.*)! *expr.* the sound of hissing, snorting, or farting.

pe'ta:-pe'ta:-, generally used with the pref. ə-, blistered; with pustules, with cracks.

pe'tud-, var. pa'tud-, *v.i. (impl.)* to form a hole.

pe'tud-en, var. patud-en, *n.*, a hole.

pe'tud-lud-en, the hole pierced in the ear for wearing an ear-ring; ear-passage.

pe'tud-mu:-n, the hole in the nose for rings.

pe'tud-ul-en, a hallow in a mango tree.

pa:, an inter. particle, (*see* po:ŋ). placed after the word modified; as in anin suk'u:-n pa: ə-dukəri? buda:-n ə dukəri appade:lai = Is she Suk'u's wife? I thought she was Buda's wife. anin suk'u:-n ə dukəri pa: suk'u:-n ə-a: jiŋ appade:lai = Is she Suk'u's wife? I thought she was Suk'u's sister.

pa: is used to emphasise imperative forms as jera- pa:; jera:, do go! tadai-tadai ə-id-do:ŋ-ga:ə pa: = do not go and drink so as to become intoxicated.

pa:- is repeated when used as a conjunction introducing alternatives, *Ex.* kudu- pa:, ua:b pa: = food or curry. gi:ja:-pa: gi:ja:-pa: = while seeing, *cf.* the use of ta:-ta:.

pa: is also used to denote caution as in usuŋ-tam pa:, dɾɪga:, le:sa: jɪra: = go quietly and carefully lest you should stumble.

[In Mesaretese near New Guinea -apa is used interrogatively as a verb, aŋ-apa = to do what?]

pa:-, *v.t.*, to split, as a bamboo; to rend. (*See* pa:-lo:-.)

'pab-en, contr. of pap-pa:du:-n, as rənub-pab-en, solapam-pab-en.

'pab-ba:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be hurt as in pabba:-je:ŋ-l-iŋ = I hurt my leg.

'pabjab-, caus. of pajab-, *v.t.*, to hit, to smite. ə-kəndadi:-si:-n-ba:tte pab-jab-bo:b-t-am = I shall strike thy head with the knuckles of the hand.

pad-, *v.t. (1)* to stitch leaves into cups or platters as kudən-en kuppal patte = the priest stitches leaf-cups. (*Redup.* as pad-pad-kal = pappakkal-.)

(2) To stick meat, as jelu:-n, pad-kalle titte-ji = they distribute meat by sticking small pieces to sticks.

(3) To bore a hole as in the ear or the nose; *Ex.* mu:-le:ŋ-en padən-palle kəduppi:-n tolteji = making a hole in the nose (they) wear a nose-ring.

(4) To bolt the door; *Ex.* sənəŋ-en pad-a:-.

(5) To cross a river, to go past, to go beyond. *Ex.* joda:-n pallo jire:tem; tulab-en palle ija:-ten.

deriv., ab-pad-de:sa:-, to banish (a man) from the country; pərad-pad-en, means of crossing a river, etc.

(6) To ply as a boat; as duŋa:-n patte-ji.

(7) To cast a net.

pa:d-, *v.i. (impl.)* to resemble, to take after, as in ja:ŋ-n-am ə-muka: pad-t-am = you take after your mother.

pa:d-, *v.t.*, to kick (as a cow, etc.) taŋ-liŋ-en pa:d-t-am, ə-adam-ba:-n id-do:ŋ = the cow may kick you, do not go near her.

(Redup. as in kurta:n pad-pa:d-lag-ten = the horse (habitually) kicks.)

[Mundari, Birhor, -pa:da, to kick in the air].

pa:d-, *v.i.*, to become tall as in raba:l-en pad:eten = the boy has grown tall.

'pad-en, contr. of pattilli:-n or, padag-en, 'a pot', as in gundi-pad-en, mando:ra:-pad-en, sonum-pad-en, etc.

'pad-en, contr. of pēnad-en, 'a bolt'; as in tamme-pad-en, 'a new bolt'; an-akkad-pad-en, 'a latch'.

'padem:-ne:b-en, *n.*, a kind of tree *Butea Frondosa*.

'padem-'padem-le, used with pa:-, 'to walk' = to amble.

'padesa:-'ne:b-en, *n.*, jack tree (thro' Telugu).

'pada:-, pada:-ga:mle, *adv* (1) as in pada:- ga:mle baile-sitte = he vomits gushingly.

(2) Smack- (as of a whip).

pa'dab-, *var.* pad-dab, *v.i. (impl.)* to burst (as the seed before sprouting) *Ex.* jammol-en paddable, bijo budag-te = the seed has burst; it will sprout tomorrow.

deriv., pēnad-dab-en; a-pad-ab-jab-en (jab-en, contr. of jammol-en = seed).

a-paddab-ten-ga:j-en, the sprouting season, *i.e.* August. (See ga:j-en.)

'padano:-n, an officer subordinate to *Dolapati*.

'padag-en, *n.*, a pot.

'padag-, *var.* padig-, padeg-, paddeg-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be sexually excited in the breeding season.

adj., in compds. as padag-kad-, = erect-male-organ, padag-tij-en

= excited female organ; padag-ti'-bo:j-en = a woman sexually excited; padag-kad-mar-en = a man sexually excited. padag-kad-, padag-tij- may be used as impersonal verbs.

'pada:-'pada:, *adv.*, smack (as of whipping).

pa'dar-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be cracked as a bamboo, or wooden plank.

pa'dar-en, a crack on the ground, in a plank, or a wall.

pa'dar-pa'dar, (*onom.*) the sound produced by the fluttering of the wings of a bird when it is hit; *Ex.* p.-p.-ga:mle ontid-en jaitan galole = ... fell down.

'padda:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to disappear, to be missing, as in tapli-pen padda:-le, my cow is missing.

'padda:-n, tag of sanda:-n.

'padda:-a'jam-, a nick-name.

'padda:-ba:-n, *n.*, a vacant site in the street or village, or outside the village.

'padde, *var.* pade, *adv.*, probably, possibly.

pad-'ded-, *v.i.*, quarrel as in al-pad-ded-le'ji.

- 'padded-te-, tag of mode:te, (*q.v.*).

- 'paddedten, tag of podded ten (*q.v.*).

'paddig-, *v.i.*, to strut, to stand erect, to become full-, (generally applied to the sexual organs of animals).

'paddo:-, *v.t.*, to roast, to grill as fish, chillies.

'paddoi-, *v.t.*, to fry, to roast, to bake.

'pade:-, *adv*, perhaps.

deriv., ab-pade-, appade = to think, to suppose, to guess.

'pade:-, *v.t.*, to nourish.

'pade:l-am, tag of pusi:l-am =
'I have nourished-thee'.

'pade:ŋ-, *see* padəŋ.

'pade:r-en, (?) entanglement.

'pa:di:-, *v.i.*, to fix a boundary-
mark (as a heap of stones, etc.).

'padi:-, *adj.* (in compds.) the first,
Ex.

padi-mar-en, the first man, the
eldest boy.

padi-sij-en, the first child, (sij-en,
contr. of pəsij-en).

ə-padi-rug-en, clean rice, (rug-en,
contr. of ruŋku:n, rice).

'pa:di:-n, *n.* (1) a small measure as
in bo: padi ə-ruŋku: ti-iŋ, 'give
me a small measure of rice'.
(2) A section of a bunch of fruits
as plantains.

'padi:-n, a pivot or socket as in
padi-saŋ-en, the socket in which
the lower projection of the door
turns. (The hill-people do not use
hinges).

'pa:di:-n, bank, bund, ridge of a
field, as in saro:ba:n-ə-pa:di;
ə-pa:di:-jo:l-en.

'pa:di:-n, jabjab, -pa:diŋjoŋjoŋ.

'padia:-, *adj.*, vacant ground,
fallow field, common uncultivated
ground. (Oriya?).

'pa:dia:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to remain
undone or unfinished; to be
suspended (as work).
[From Oriya.]

'padia:-n, *n.*, sirloin, a quarter, as
padia:-je:l-en.

'padid-ba:-n, *n.*, a glen, a narrow
valley, dingle.

'padid-ba:-'bur-en, *n.*, a ledge on
the hill (*see* bur-en).

'padid-'bur-en, *n.*, a valley in the
hills (*see* bur-en).

'padid-'tid-en, *n.*, a kind of spar-
row (*see* tid-en). [From Oriya.]

'padimad-'ne:b-en, a timber tree.

'padiŋ-'kad-en' (*see* padəŋ).

pa:di-'saŋ-en, the socket in which
the door is made to turn instead
of on the hinges.

paditsa:-'ne:b-en, a kind of tree
called jiddu munaka in Telugu.

pad-'kad-, as in jelu:bo:ŋ-en pad-
kad-le ti-'ti' -te:ji = (they, distri-
bute the flesh of the buffalo by
inserting a small stick in a lump
of flesh.

'pado:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to err, to stray,
to be mistaken, to fail, to prove
false. *Ex.* amən pado:l-am, you
are wrong. tago:r-en pado:l-am =
you have missed the way. an-
pənado:n ə-ogandi = a misconcep-
tion.

deriv., pənado:n, a mistake,
failure.

adj., as pado:-go:d, a wrong way.

pado:-'go:d-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to go
astray; to miss the way.

'padra:-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to be subjected
to misfortune; to be exposed to
calamity.

'padra:-, *v.i.*, to become depopu-
lated; to be deserted (as a
village).

'padra:-, *adj.* (in compds.) desert-
ed.

'padra:-n, *n.*, a deserted village,
or hamlet.

'pattelli:-n, *var.* pattill:-n, a pot
(*see* pad-en).

'padu:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be prickly;
to be itchy.

gənulti-le:ŋ jən rten do padu:-te
= what is it itching on my
nape?

'pa:du-, *v.t.*, to be a substitute for another, to take one's turn in doing service, to work alternately.

'pa:du:~, *adj.*, as in pa:du-mar-ən.

'pa:du:n, *n.*, as in pa:du:n-am o:n-n-am jə:ɛtə, let your son go on your behalf.

'padum-ga:m-le, (*onom.*) *adv.*, suddenly, with a thud, thump or splash.

'padum-'padam, (*onom.*) *expr.* the sound produced by blows.

'paduŋ-'gum-ən, *n.*, heavy rain with thunder (*see* gum-ən).

'padur-'bur-ən, *n.*, a ravine, a gorge (*see* bur-ən).

pa:-'gad-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be cracked; to be split.

'pa:ga:-'ka:b-ən, *n.*, the turband-cloth (Hind.).

pa:-'gal-, (*a comp. verb.*) *v.t.*, to sliver and tie feathers to the staff of the arrow as in udad-dag-ən ə-pə:gal-tə-ben ə-bəle'd

pa:-'gal-ən, as in ə-pa:gal-sar-ən, after crop of paddy (?).

'pəger-ən, *n.* (*dial.*) the father of one's daughter-in-law or son-in-law, or his brother.

'pəgo:da:-'ja:ŋ-ən, *n.*, collar-bone.

pa'i-, *v.t.* (1) to surround, to invade on all sides.

(2) To patrol as in turka:n-ji gorza: ŋ-ən pa:j-ən-pa-i-le gupteji; the police-constables stand round the village and patrol.

(3) To hoe round plants.

pa:i-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to form a halo round the disc of the sun or the moon, as paj-juŋ-ən, pai-ga:ŋ-ən. (*See* juŋ-ən, and ga:ŋ-ən.)

pəile-'tid-, to assault, to attack.

pa:ld-, *v.t.*, to hoe.

'pa:i-da:~, *v.t.* (also *refl.*) to hoe round a plant, as pa:i-da:po:d-te-ji = they are hoeing the tobacco-plants. (da: is an aux.v.)

deriv., pənai-da:po:d-ən, *n.*, hoeing the tobacco-(plants).

pa:i-'ga:ŋ-ən, *n.*, the halo round the moon.

pa:i-juŋ-ən, *n.*, the halo round the sun *Ex.* pa:i-juŋ-len-dən lam-tiŋ-te, pai-ga:ŋ-len-dən da:ga:te ga:ule ga:m-dəm-ten-ji so:ra:n-ji = if the sun has a halo it drizzles, if the moon has a halo, there will be sun-shine; so think the Soras.

pa:i-'mad-, *v.i.*, to have the eyes open. (*See* mad-ən) anin pai-malle daku = he is awake.

pa:j-, *v.t.*, to make a hole; as in jum-bur-mar-ən-ji kinta:l-ən pa-jən pai-le s'uŋ-ən ga:n-le-ji = the thieves, making a hole in the wall, entered the house.

pa:j-, pa:j-da:~, *v.t.*, to drain.

'pajar-loge-, *adv.*, as in pajar-loge saileji = they searched thoroughly.

'pajeb-, *var.* pajab (*see* pajab-) *v.t.*, to smite, to strike.

paj'ja-ŋ-, *v.t.*, to cut a piece in---

paj'ja-ŋ-ən, *n.*, a chip, a piece, a lump as in sakru:n ə-pajjaŋ = a lump of jaggery.

pa'jud-pa'jud-, (*onom.*) *expr.* smack of whipping.

pa:je:ŋ, *var.* paj-jeŋ-, *q.v.*

pa:-'ji:~, *v.t.*, to split the end and tie as in

sara:kad-ən pa:ji-ən-pa:ŋile q'ol-lud-ən ba:tte a:mən-ba:tte to ba:d-a: = splitting the end of the staff, tie the blade with thin slices of the cocoon of the silk-worm. (*See* lud-ən.)

paj-'je:ŋ-, (pad-je:ŋ-) *v.i.*, to walk, to stride; to step.

paj-'je:ŋ-en, *bo:* paj-'je:ŋ = one foot.

paj-'je:ŋ-te, tag of na:'je:ŋte.

pa-'ju:-, tag of ruju:, as in ruju:-te ji-pa:ju:te:ji = they rob and plunder.

'pa:kətori:-n, a factory (English).

pak-'kad-, *see* pad-kad as in jelu:-n pakkadde ti'-ti'-te:ji.

pa:'kub-, *v.t.*, to hold firmly with the teeth, as in rame'ŋ-on kum-bul-ən-ə-do:ŋ pa:'kub-lo pa:ŋete:n = the cat, holding firmly in her mouth carried away the rat.

pa'ku:ŋ-, *adj.*, soft (as boiled tubers), etc., used with the aux. *v.* lo:-, as pakū-ŋ-lo-te.

pa'kuŋ-pa'keŋ-ge, *adv.*, in a rage, furiously.

pa:l-, *v.t.* (1) to sever by cutting, to break off, to snap, as pa:l-boŋ-le ji = they cut off the buffaloes (*i.e.* its head) enjum-ən-batte ane'b-ən pa:l-a: = cut the tree with the axe.

(2) To open the pods of the red gram as in ro-go:-n palle pagai. *deriv.*, anpənal-sam-ən, split-red-gram.

(3) To stretch one's body.

pa:l-, *see* pa:l-pa:l-ən.

'pal-ən, *n.*, contr. of pa:di:-n, 'bank' as in an-omraŋ-jol-pa:l-ən, an embankment across a stream. *See* sab-pa:l-, gad-pa:l-.

'paləŋ, *adj.* (in compds.) broken, cracked as in paləŋ-daŋ-ən, a broken pot. paləŋ-tir-ən, scattered clouds; paləŋ-o:n, *q.v.*

'paləŋ, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be broken, to be cracked, to be split, to be dissolved, to be dispersed, to miscarry, as in

daŋki:-n paləŋle = the pot is broken.

kampuŋ-paləŋle = *lit.* belly is broken; *i.e.* had abortion.

baza:r-ən paləŋle = the market is dissolved.

'paləŋ-'o:n-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to miscarry (*lit.* break-child) as in kun ənsəlo: paləŋ-o:n-le = that woman miscarried.

'paləŋ-o:n-'re:-n, medicine to produce abortion (*see* re:-n).

'pala:-, *v.i.*, to fall drop by drop as rain water from the eaves. *E.g.* ɣəno:nroŋ-a:l-ən sitəle d'a:-n pa:la:-te

'pa:la:na:-n, *var.* palla:-n, (*dial.*) *n.*, a song.

pa:l-'dub-, *v.t.*, to cut off with an axe.

'palla:-, (*dial.*) *v.t.*, to sing.

'palla:-n, (*dial.*) *n.*, a song.

'palled-, (pabled, causative of paled, the pref. ab- is here used as an infix) *v.t.*, to kindle; to produce light; to light (as a lamp); to show light.

'palled-ən, *n.*, light.

'pa'lli:-n, *var.* pa'lle-n, a week (*dial.*) as in bo-pa'lli de:le.

'palli:-n, *n.*, a hamlet as in jiraŋ-ə-palli-ə so:ra = A Sora of a hamlet of Jirang. (Skt.).

'pallo:-, *v.t.*, to build (as a temporary shed with green leaves and twigs.)

pallo:-ə-ka:b-ən, *n.*, awning; open tent.

pallo:-n, *n.*, a temporary shed of green leaves, etc.

'pa:lo:-, (✓pa:-+lo:-, contr. of ləbo:-n) *lit.* to break the ground; to plough.

'pa:lo:-n, *n.*, ploughing; agriculture.

-'pa:lo:-n, tag of orro:-n, *expr.* cultivation.

'pa:lɔ:d-, *var.* pa:lɔ:d-, to slip and fall.

pa:lɔ:'j-ja:ŋ-ən, (pa:l + lo:j + ja:ŋ-ən) cutting or removing the shell of the cashew nuts. (lo:j-, contr. of o:lo:j-ən.)

pa:l-'pa:l-ən, *n.*, half a rupee (money).

pa:l-'saŋ-ən, *n.*, the planks of a door. (saŋ-ən, contr. of sənaŋ-ən.)

pa:l-'tam-, *v.t. (refl)* to open one's mouth as in pa:l-tam-lən mo:je:ten = having opened his mouth (he) swallowed (it), *see* tam-ən, substitute of t'o:d-ən.)

pa:lud-, *var.* pa:lɔ:d-, *v.i.*, to drop or fall, or slip thro' a narrow passage. *Ex.* ja:nu:m-ju:m-ən t'o:d-le:ŋ-n-am pa:lud-le = the eatable (pudding) has fallen into your mouth. kəmpu:ŋ-le:ŋ-pen ku-du:ja: d'a:ja: q-pa:lud-ad = neither food nor water has fallen into my belly. gidra:-le:ŋ-ən si:təle ro:go:-n pa:ludle = red gram (seeds) have dropped down from the bundle.

deriv., pallud-, (pablud from ab-palud) causative form of palud.

pam-, (sometimes reduplicated). *v.t.* (1) to strike with a hammer, to shape by hammering; to knock (as the door). (2) To stroke gently (*dial.*), *see* pam-pam-.

pam'le:ŋ-ən, an expression of abuse (?).

pam'pid-, *var.* papid-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be extinguished.

pam-'pam-, *v.i.*, as in ə-meme:-n pam-pam-le = milk flowed from (her) breast.

'pampame:-'ne:b-ən, plant (the root is used as medicine for stomach ache).

'pan-ən, contr. of pande:r-ən, a hare; as in benta:-pan-ən, hunted-hare. ə-je:lu-pan-ən = flesh of the hare; pəram-pan-ən = means of catching a hare, a trap.

'pan-ən, contr. of panad-ən, *n.*, door-latch, as in an-akkad-pan-ən

'panad-ən, *n.*, door-latch.

'pander-, *adj.*, as in pandar dinna (= fifteen days) and pandar taṅka: (= fifteen rupees). [From Oriya.]

'pandei-'ar-ən, *n.*, a wooden sandal, (the first part is from Oriya).

'pande:j-ən, *n.*, a shoe (Or.).

'pande:r-ən, *n.*, a hare. Contr. pan-ən.

'pande:r-do:si:-'ja:d-ən, a kind of snake.

Ex. pande:r-ən ganluile ə-jire:ten əmbriṅ gan-luile ə-jire:ten ə-gərum-gam.

pan'dub-, (?) *var.* paŋ-dum- = dog-si:-.

'pan'ji:-n, *n.*, a heap of corn.

'panji:-n, 'panji:-'o:l-ən, an almanac, an account book, any book of reference.

(Soras are illiterate; such words referring to books, etc., are borrowed from the Oriya schoolmasters and the clerks employed by the Hill-Chiefs.)

'panjiri:-n, *n.*, a pendal (from Telugu pandiri).

pannan'u:l-ən, *var.* parra:nu:l-, *n.*, a short cloth worn by women.

panna:u-a:l-ten, (*dial.*) =? pam-pam-ne:ten, milk flowed from the breast (as at the sight of the baby).

'pannu:-n, *n.*, a tax, a cess (from Telugu).

'pansa:di:n, unsightliness, what is repulsive to the senses, particularly, of sight and smell

pansa:di-ge-, *adj.*, *adv.*, abominable, unsightly.

sora:-gorjaŋ-en

pansa:di-ge

duku-ten=The Sora village is loathsome. u:n-am pujeŋte pansa:di-ge; sar-sar-na:=thy hair is dishevelled, it is untidy, do comb (it).

'pansi:n, *n.*, split wood, as in pansin papalle koppal-en pad-a:=stitch leaf cups with pieces of split wood.

'pansi:sar-'ruŋ-en, *n.*, fine rice. (See sar-en and ruŋ-en.)

'panta:'go:d-en, *n.*, a foot-path (the first part is from Oriya).

pa'ŋ-, a particle (1) denoting facility, susceptibility, as in ə-pa'ŋ-ənd-en, easy to trace (or write);

ə-pa'ŋ-bənukka:i-mar, a man that can be easily deceived.

ə-pa'ŋ-gəno:d-en, an easy path.

ə-pa'ŋ-kənu:d-en, easy to roll.

ə-pa'ŋ pənəŋ-en, easy to get, ordinary.

ə-pa'ŋ-pəndil-en, easy to split.

ə-pa'ŋ-pəna:lo:n, arable land.

(Note that the words added to ə-pa'ŋ have the infix -ən-.)

paŋ-ə'pam, *n.*, a common designation or title.

(2) As in pa'ŋ-gur-sar-en, a variety of paddy that ripens early; pa'ŋ-gur-ul-en, a variety of mango that ripens early.

paŋ-, *v.t.* (a verb of motion) to carry, to lead, to take, accept. paŋ-ai-, to bring.

deriv., pənəŋ-paŋ-en; pəraŋ-paŋ-en, an-pənəŋ-, er-pənəŋ-.

pa'ŋ-da:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be carried away by water (*i.e.* by a stream, etc.).

pa'ŋ-kur-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be carried away by the horse. (See kur-en.)

pa'ŋ-rig-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be blown away by the wind. (See rig-en.)

'paŋgidi:n, *n.*, deceit. (It is also used in Telugu).

pa'ŋ-'go:d-, *v.t.*, to carry away as in kind: pa: pa'ŋ-go:d-am-ten=Is it a tiger that carried thee away?

pa'ŋ-gur-'o:n-, (denom. verb) to be pregnant (*see* o:n-) əb-paŋ-gur-on-, to cause pregnancy.

paŋ-gur-'o:n-en, *n.*, pregnancy.

paŋ-gur-'sar-en, a variety of paddy that ripens early.

paŋ-gur-sar-'ga:j-en, the month when it is ripe (about November, *see* ga:j-en).

pa'ŋ-'ja:ŋ-en, the ceremony of taking the bones of a deceased person from the cremation ground to the place of burial.

paŋ-'kui-, *v.t.*, to marry. (See kui-, koj-en)

paŋ-kui-'ruŋ-en, *n.*, rice taken for the bride.

paŋ-'kur-, *see* paŋ-.

paŋ-'riŋ-, *see* paŋ-.

paŋ-'sa:l-, *v.t.* (✓paŋ+sa:l-, obj. incorporated.) *lit.* to take liquor; to propose marriage, (when a man asks for his son the daughter of another man, he should take some pots of liquor to his house).

paŋ-'sa:l-en, the ceremony of proposing marriage.

paŋ-sa:l-'mar-ənji, *n. pl.*, bridegroom's party.

paŋ-'si:-, *v.t.*, to carry some offering in one's hand.

paŋ-si-'sa:n-ən, red-gram offered to the spirits.

paŋ-'sir-, *v.t.*, to blow away easily
ə-paŋ-sir-mo-, *adv. phrase?* (See mo-.)

paŋ-'ti, (compd. verb, ✓ paŋ- + ✓ ti-) to take to give, as in paŋ-ti'-t-am = (I) shall bring and give (it) to thee.

pa'pad-pa'pad-ga:m-le, *adv.* (used with e-da-, to cry, to weep) in a whining manner.

pe-ga:m-le, *adv.* (used with toŋ-je-m, to breathe) in a wheezing manner.

pa'pid-, *v.i.*, to be extinguished, to go out as a lamp or flame.

pa'pid-ga:j-ən, the dark fortnight, dark-night, (*lit.* extinguished-moon).

'pappid-, *v.t.* (caus. of pa'pid-) to extinguish, to put out fire, etc.

(The caus. pref. ab- is converted into an infix in this word ab-papid = papid = pa'pid.)

paŋ'jum-(dəm-), *adj.*, warm, comfortable.

pa'jub-, *v.i.*, to groan.

pa'jum-, *see* pu'p-jum-, lukewarm as (water or congee).

pa:'or-ən, first ploughing (*see* or-).

pa:-'pa:- (redupl. ✓ pa:-) *v.t.*, to comb the hair; to part the hair with a comb.

pa:'pa:ra:-n, *n.*, a pigeon.

pa:-p'a:-tam-, to open the mouth by force. (*See* tam-ən.)

pa:-'pa:-u:-'bo:j-ən, a woman that has combed and parted her hair (on the forehead).

pa:-pa:-'ur-ən, *n.*, split-bamboo. (*See* ur-ən.)

'pa:pi:-n, private parts (female) in children's language.

pa:pi:-'ka:b-ən, *n.*, a piece of cloth which little children wear just covering the private parts.

pa:pi:-'si:n-ən, *n.* same as above (si-n-ən, contr of sindri:-n.)

pap'pa:di:-n, *n.*, the coat or skin covering the upper part of a palm tree, particularly of the liquor-yielding tree called sola-pam-ne-b-ən

pappa:di-'ta:r-ən, the covering of the clusters of flowers in a bunch of plantains; covering of the flower.

pap'pa:du:-n, *n.*, the same as above but larger; the wider part of a stem of the palm-tree

pappa:l-'saŋ-ən, *n.*, the wooden planks forming a door.

pappa:'lu:d-ən, *n.*, the holes bored in the ear for inserting rings, etc. (*See* lu:d-ən.)

pappa:'mu:-n, *n.*, the holes in the nose for inserting rings.

pap'pa:r-ən, *n.*, a grasshopper.

'pappu:-n, *var.* kappu:-n, (*dial.*) *n.*, split pulse (from Telugu).

'pa:ppur-, *adj.*, in compds. old, antiquated; as pa:ppur-ka:b-ən, an old cloth pa:ppur-daŋ-ən, an old pot.

'pa:ppur-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to become old, as in kan ə dagki: pa:ppurre; tammen-a-te tan-a:-=this pot has become old; have a new one in its place.

par-, *v.t.*, to tie a string to the bow; as dende:ŋ-ən-batte paŋar-ən par-tai=I shall tie the bow-string with the fibres of the 'sola-pam' tree. *deriv.*, paŋar-ən.

par-, (*redupl.*) *v.i.*, to crackle as fire.

par-, *v.i.*, to hold as in *si-par-te*, *ti-par-te*.

par-, *v.*, *see* *par-par-*.

par-en, the loop of the bow-string into which the end (or horn) of the bow is inserted.

par-en, *contr.* of *pənar-en*, as *urug-par-en*; *dende:g-par-en*.

par-en, *contr.* of *pappara:n*, a grass-hopper.

par-en, *contr.* of *paraqedab-en*, as in *ə-on-par-en*. (In some dialects this contracted form is not used.)

'paredu:-n, *n.*, a ladder.

'paraqedab-en, *n.*, a deer, antelope. *Contr.* *par-en*.

'parega:-n, a heap, a rick as in *paraqa:sar-en*, *paraqa:sid-en* (*see* *sar-en* and *sid-en*).

'pareja:-n, (1) an ordinary Sora, one of the tribe, who is distinguished from the members of the families of the *gamaj*, 'the great man' and of the *bujaj*, 'the head priest'. Generally used in the plural number *para:jan-ji* in the phrase *para:ja; g-ji-patin-ji*.

(2) Cultivator, tenant.

[The word occurs in almost all the languages of the hill tribes in India; from *Skt. praja:*.]

'parejadda:-n, a kind of anklet.

'pareka:-n, half an *anna*, (from *Telugu*).

'parema:da:-n, an oath (from *Skt. pramāṇa*).

'par(e)satta:-n, *n.*, ability, efficiency.

para:satta-bo:j-en, a competent woman.

para:satta-mar-en, a competent man.

'para:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be hurt, to be wounded; to slip. *Ex. iten gai para:l-am* ? why are you wounded?

'para:-n, *n.*, a wound, injury, abrasion.

[*Birhor-*, *para*, to split; *Gutob-*, *paro:*; *Remo-*, *re:*;]

pa'ra:-'bo:j-en, a foreign woman, a stranger not related.

pa'ra:-'ji:-n, *n.*, flat, large tooth.

para:ji-, may be used as an *adj.* in compds. as *para:ji-mar-en*, and also as a verb. *v.i. (impl.)* as *amen para:ji:-l-am* = you have flat, large teeth.

pa'ra:-'mar-en, *n.*, a foreigner, a stranger; one that is not related

pana:'nu:l, **pa'ra:'nu:l-**, *var. pena:'ru:l-*, a kind of cloth worn by women.

paratik-kui, *var. penatik'ui*, *adv.*, soon after; in succession; as in *tida:paratik'kui tittam-ji* = (they) will beat thee repeatedly—blow after blow without intermission

'par-dai-, (a compd. verb) *v.i. (impl.)* to be scattered.

'pardal-'tu:d-en, *n.*, a spark of fire, blown by the wind, (*see* *tud-en*).

'pardo:j, *v.t.*, to fling (as with the nail of the finger).

'par-duj, *var. par-di-duj-*, (1) *v.i. (impl.)* to rebound; to skip.

(2) To crack or snap as fingers.

par-'dug-en-ə'ne:b-, a kind of tree, *Pentaptera Arjuna*.

'parken-, *n.*, a coconut shell; (from *Telugu barike*).

'parama:da:-n, *var. parema:da:-n*,

'paro:do:-'ne:b-en, *n.*, a kind of tree called *nalla giduguru* in *Telugu*.

paro:-'ga'-j-en, *n.*, a kind of tuber that grows wild.

par-'par-, *n.*, sacrifice in children's language, for pūr-pur.

par-'par, *v.i.*, to blaze, as ə-rədī-tud-en par-par-ten.

adj., blazing; very hot, as in par-par-da-ga:n, taŋgo:r-en pa:l-en-ben-de:n ʒ'e:ŋ-en taŋe-taŋe-laŋ-ten; h'o:b-en-ja: taŋe-taŋe-laŋ-ten. If we walk along the way in the blazing sun, (our) feet burn, and (our) head also burns.

par-'par-de-, *v.i. (impl.)* to sparkle, to send out sparks. aŋələn baŋsa: teŋ; kan soile-bende:n t'o:grn par-par-dete = the fuel is not good; if we burn it, the fire crackles and sends out sparks.

par-'par-loge, *adv.*, (1) scorchingly; (2) crackling.

par-par-'ne-b-en, a kind of tree called gōlugu in Telugu.

par-'par-tud-'ne:b-en, *n.*, a kind of tree of which the wood crackles when burnt (*see* par-par-de-above).

'parrad-, (caus. of pərad with -ab-infix) *v.t.*, to punish in order to rectify conduct, to teach a lesson; to retaliate. *Ex.* the mother says to her naughty son--ku'du: ʒa er-ru:le-be par-rad-t-am, galam-a: amən anəm-le:n daku-n-a: tamba:toŋal = without serving any food, I shall make you feel the pain of punishment, thou shalt fast day and night.

parra:'nu:l-en, *var. panna:nu:l*, a kind of cloth worn by women.

'parranjada:-n, *n.*, (?) the membrane lining the cavity of the abdomen.

'parringatta:-n, *n.*, a kind of winged ant.

'parruŋ, *v.t.*, caus. of paruŋ-, (the caus. pref. ab- is infixed in this word; ab-paruŋ = pabruŋ = parruŋ-); to set to dry; to expose to the air, to remove moisture.

'parsa:m-en, *n.*, messenger, a servant, a peon of the Bisoyi or the chief.

'parta:d-'ne:b-en, a plant called ragabhedhi in Telugu; the tender shoots of this plant are used as medicine for dysentery.

par-'ta:ŋ-en, *n.*, dragon fly, gad fly.

[*cf.* taŋken, tiŋken.]

'parti:-n, a faction; complainant, or defendant.

[*Eng. party*; such words are used by the Soras who frequent Government offices and courts of justice.]

'partig-en, *var. pattig-en, n.*, small axe.

'pa:ruj-, 'pa:ruj-en, *n.* (1) son's or daughter's father-in-law; (2) elder sister's husband; (3) any distant relation or a friend. (Even non-Soras who are friends are addressed-'e: ! pa: ruj !' a polite form.)

pa:ruj-'bo:j-en, *n.* (1) son's or daughter's mother-in-law; any female relations or friends may be addressed ! 'e: ! pa:ruj-boj !'

pa:ruj-'dag-en, *n.*, the hand-stick of the relative who is received as a guest; according to the Sora custom, it is taken from the visitors' hands by the host and kept in a corner of his house. (*See* dag-en.)

'parrug-, *adj.*, dry, arid, free from wet. parug-dar-en, cooked rice exposed to the air. (See dar-en.)

'parug-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be dried up as a tank, river or well; to have moisture absorbed. The word is used in connection with tears, cooked rice and moisture of the hair. It is to be discriminated from asar-, jər-, etc. (See parrug-, causative form.)

parupud-'bud-en, *n.*, a variety of honey bee.

'pasa-l-, 'pasalla-, *v.i. (impl. or refl.)* to fall down rolling as a block of weather worn stone from the top of the hill.

'pa:sa:-n, substitute for padasa:-n, jack-fruit (in the language of children).

pa'se:r-, (comp. verb, see ✓se:r) *v.t.*, to insert, pass.

v.i. (refl.) to insert, to stick as in kui-kur-u-len tarba:-n pase:r ten-ji so:ra:-boj-en-ji = the Sora women fold their tresses into a chignon and insert flowers (in it).

'pasla:-n, *n.*, quick-silver as in pasla:-kub-en, a silvered nose ring. (See kub-en.)

pa'sij-en, *see* pasij-en.

pa'si:r-, *v.i.*, to be scattered as in ə-pasir-rup-en, rice scattered on the floor; figuratively as in pasir-rup-le = the thieves have fled in different directions.

[cf. Mundari, -pa:sir-, to be scattered.]

'pasiri-'te:l-en, *n.*, kinte:da:-te:l-en, oil extracted from small castor oil-seeds.

pa'soi-(pasoi)-, *var.* pa'sui-, (*q.v.*).

'passadem-en, *n.*, a blanket (from Telugu).

pas'sa:j-, (a compd. verb. ✓pa'd- + ✓sa:j-) as saro:-n passa:j-a: =

spread out the grain (set in the sun). There is some difference between (1) a sa:j-a: and (2) passa:j-a:.

'pasalla-, *v.t.*, to roll down, to tumble down.

pas'se:r-, *v.t.*, to cause a thing go through a narrow passage.

pa:s-'sin, *n.*, a span (measurement) as in bo-passin ə-lən'a:ŋ. = one span (in) width.

pa'sui-, *var.* pa:soi- (sometimes reduplicated).

v.i., to puff, to whizz, to hiss, to snort as in breathing or farting. *Ex.* j'a:d-en pasui ga:mte = the snake hisses; bandra:b-en amme le anin passui-loge de:te = he is snorting on account of indignation. pasij-en pasui-loge e:da:-ten = the child is sobbing. amən ite:n jum-le gai, enne:le pasui-ga:m-le etə:ite = what have you eaten friend, you fart audibly in this way.

[cf. Mundari, -pa:sur-pusur, whisper.]

pa'sui-'taj-en = breaking wind slowly.

pata:-, *adj.*, bald-headed, (masculine). (See pati:- feminine.)

v.i., to become bald-headed (*mas.*).

'pata:-bo:b-'mar-en, a bald-headed man.

pa'tad-, *var.* patid-, (*impl.*) (1) to burst, to break as the pods of cotton, etc., *Ex.* ədi:-n ə monna:-n patad-te; (2) as a boil; əmbasu:-n patid-le.

pa'ta:l-, *v.i.*, to crack, to burst; to be smashed as an egg or a glass bottle.

pata:-'mar-en, *see* pata:-.

pata:-'mu-, *adj.*, snub-nosed (*mas.*), as in pata:-mu:-mar-en.

pata:-'pata:-, (*onom.*) *adv.*, as in burning.

pata:-'pate-, *v.i.*, to become blistered, to be inflamed as in ə-go:-mid-ən-ə-sən usa:l-tam-pen ə-pata:-pate, owing to too much of chillies, my lips are smarting.

pata:-'te:l-ən-ə-ne:b, a kind of croton.

pata:-'so:l-ən, (patad + so:l-) *n.*, cracks in the ground.

'pati:-, *adj.*, bald-headed (*fem.*) *see* pata:- (*mas.*).

v.i., to become bald (*fem.*).

'patia:-n, *n.*, deceit (from Oriya).

'pati:-bo:b-'bo:j-ən, *n.*, a bald-headed woman.

'pati:-, *prop. n.*, (*fem.*) as in c: pati: (vocative case).

pa'tid-, *var.* pa'tad-, *v.i.*, to burst, as a boil.

pati:-'mu:-, *adj.*, snub-nosed (*fem.*).

pati:-mu:-bo:j-ən, a snub-nosed man.

'patingu:-n, *var.* partinggen, a small axe.

patig-'u:l-ən, *n.*, a variety of mango which is curved in shape. (*See* u:l-ən.)

pato:-si:-'ba:l-ən, *n.*, a kind of gun (*see* ba:l-ən).

pato:-sa:-'ne:b-ən, a kind of tree called manga in Telugu, *Vangueria Spinosia*.

patra:-'je:ŋ-, *v.i.*, to sit with crossed and folded legs.

'pattali:-n, *var.* pattill:-n, a pot (*see* pad-ən).

'pa:ttaro:-n, *n.*, designation of the chief of a circle (from Oriya).

pattaro:-'o:l-ən, *n.*, a stamp, a document (from Oriya).

pattid-'lu:d-ən, *n.*, ear-ring, etc. (*see* lu:d-ən).

'pattika:-n, *n.*, alum (from Telugu).

pattika:-'ne:b-ən, a kind of tree called anemu in Telugu.

'pattili:-n, *var.* pattali:-n, a pot (*see* pad-ən).

pattili-pad-ən, a kind of pot.

'patoisa:-'ne:b-ən, *var.* pato:sa:-ne:b-ən, *q.v.*

pat'tub-, (pad-tub ?), *v.i.*, to explode.

pat'tub-ga:m-le, *adv.*, with a crackling sound.

pa'tud-, *v.i.*, to form a hole.

pa'tud-ən, *n.*, (1) a hole bored in the lobes of the ear or the nose or in a wooden plank.

(2) A hollow as in patud-u:l-ən (*see* u:l-ən); patud-lu:d-ən (*see* lu:d-ən).

pa:tu-'pu:-n, *n.*, a pudding of millet-flour prepared over steam, which is steeped in water and fermented; beer is made of it.

pe:-, (1) *v.i.*, to leak, to trickle as water, *Ex.* saleŋ-ən ə-palaŋlen-ə-sən d'a:n pe:-te = as the pot is cracked, water leaks.

(2) (*fig.*) to speak thro' the nose as in ber-na:-n ə-mu:-sitəle pe:-te = *lit.* words leak thro' his nose. pe:-mu:-ber-ən = nasal twang.

pe:j-, *var.* pi:j-, (1) to tear (as a cloth); to break (as a cord); to separate the leaflets.

(2) (*fig.*) to swear, to affirm solemnly (by breaking or tearing a leaf according to the Sora custom).

In this sense it has a variant pŭj-.

pe'd-, *v.t.* (1) to pinch.

(2) To lift a load off the head of another person, as saleg-ən ped-iŋ-ba:-. (Note the force of iŋ = me.)

v.n. (refl.) to lift a burden off one's head and set it down.

pe'd-, *v.t.*, to play on a flute.

deriv., pəne'd-pe'd-ən.

um-pe'd-, to blow with the breath or a hollow bamboo tube

[*cf.* Gutob, ped-.]

ped-, to go to stools in the language of children.

'pe'd-ən, *contr.* of pəne'd-ən, a flute as in ted-te'd-u-pe'd-ən.

pe:-dəm-'sa:d-, *v.i.*, to flow freely as pus, etc., from a wound! *Ex.* ambəsu:- le ɣ-ən sitəle gurda:-n pe:-dəm-sa:d-te.

'pe:-da:-, *v.t.* (?) to pull out; to pluck out.

'pe:-da:-n, *n.*, the name of a Sora deity.

'pe:-dəm-ən, pede:'mu:-n, *n.*, a kind of sickle.

pe-'diŋ-, *v.t.*, to set down a load, etc.

v.i., to set down one's load.

deriv., pəne'diŋ-ən.

pe-ŋ-'saŋ-, *var.* pe'd-'se:ŋ-, *v.t.*, to play on the flute.

ped-saŋ-mar-ən, (1) flute-player,

(2) (*fig.*) flatterer.

ped'saŋ-, } *var.* pedsaŋ, pesse:ŋ-,
ped-'se:ŋ-, } to play on the flute.

pe:'te:-n- re-'de'te:-n, tag-words, *ex/pr.* he tore.

(3) To remove, to pull out (as a post or weeds from the ground).

'pe:ga:-n, name of a man, (as he cried it is said, like a peafowl when he was a child).

'pe:kaŋ-, *var.* pe:kaŋ-, (*dial.*) (?) a kind of swine or goat.

pe'koŋ-pe'koŋ, (*onom.*) the cry of a pea-hen.

[*cf.* Gutob, -gukug; Remo, kəkəŋ.]

'pe:ku:-n, 'pe:kuj-ən, 'pe:kuj-ən, 'pe:kur-ən, *n.*, a donkey.

'pe:kui-, (*dial.*) a ceremony performed by the Soras of some villages at the foot of the hills before ploughing; the people bury their hoes and other tools in the bed of a tank or a stream for a night and take them out the next morning and carry them ceremoniously.

pe:l-, *v.i.*, to swell, to grow in bulk as seeds, etc., steeped or boiled in water.

'pe:l-ən, *n.*, *contr.* of pe:l-a:-n, a box; as in laŋin-pe:l-ən, a heavy box.

'pe:l-a:-n, *n.*, a box. (?) from Oriya).

'pe:l-a:-, *v.i.* (pe:+la:, 'a tail') to get up the back of a buffalo by holding the tail (?).

'pe:l-a:d-, (*redupl.*), *adj.*, dim.

pe:l-a:d-pe:l-a:d-de:-, to become dim.

pe'me:ŋ, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to become notorious, (famous or infamous); used also refl. as peme:ŋ-n-e'te:-n.

pe'me:ŋ-ən, *n.*, fame, notoriety.

deriv., pəneme:ŋ-ən; ab-peme:ŋ-

pe:'mo:r-, to look steadily; to observe carefully.

pem'peŋ-, *adj.*, dark as in pempeŋ-kədukk-a:-n, very dark.

pem'peŋ-en, *n.*, darkness.

pempeŋ-'bud-en, a variety of dragon fly. (See bud-en.)

pe:-mu:-'he-r-en, (see pe:-) speaking thro' the nose; inelegant speech.

'penta:i-, *v.i.*, to be contracted as stomach when a man is hungry.

penta:-puŋ-, *v.i.* (*impl.*), see puŋ.

'penta:i-ga:m-le, *adv.*, in a contracted condition.

peŋ-kə'da:r-, peŋpeŋ-kə'da:r-, *v.i.*, as in peŋkədarre goble kudu'n ga:teji = they eat food, squatting with the heels down.

peŋ-'peŋ-en, *var.* 'piŋ-'piŋ-en, crevice, chink, fissure; crack, gap.

pe:-'oi-l-en, as in pe:-oi-l-en ə-dinna: is used for a holiday by children. It literally means 'pluck out horse-gram'.

pe'pen-na:-, substitute for əso:ŋ-en, 'faeces evacuated' in the language of children. (See ped.)

pe:r-, *v.i.*, to prosper, to be abundant as in pe:rreji (used in songs). *deriv.*, ab-per-pe:r-, to enlighten (?)

pe:r-, *var.* pri:r-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to disappear as pe:rne: ten.

pe:r-'per-lo-ge-, *adv.*, abundantly.

pe:r-'re:ŋ-, *var.* pri:r-re:ŋ-, (compd. verb) to cease almost as rain-e! ɡənur-boi pe:r-re:ŋ-na: = O rain. god! cease (to rain).

pe:r(r)-e:ŋ-, (compd. verb) to float. It is used reflexively as in ʒo-da:-le:ŋ-en mo:du:n pe:r-re:ŋ-ne:ten, the dead body was floating in the brook.

pe-'sar-, (√pe:- + sarə:n, paddy) *v.t.*, to pull out paddy seedlings for transplantation.

pe-'so:ŋ-, to drop faeces.

'pesse:-, *v.t.*, to investigate, to exhort, to warn.

pe'se:ŋ-, *var.* pe-'saŋ-, *v.i.*, to play on the flute.

pe'si:-, *v.i.* (√ped- + si:-, 'hand') to produce a shrieking whistle with the knuckle of the forefinger in the mouth.

pe'si:-, *v.i.*, to be curved like the bill of a parrot; as in əbə:ŋ-en pe'si:- bundle = the seed became curved and sprouted.

petaka:-'ga:ŋ-en, *n.*, a variety of tuber which is not edible.

petta:-n, petta:-'puŋ-en, *n.*, a glutton.

pette:-'rub-en, the lid of a box.

pi:-n, contr. of pitta:-n, a thin cake as in sar-sar-'pi:-n.

'pra:ŋ-, *adj.*, clear, right.

pi:b-, as in pijjur- (pi:b- + jur-).

pid-, *v.t.*, to put or to cast any object into an open vessel or pit or in a room.

pid-pid- = pippid- to cast frequently in small quantities.

Ex. ɖaŋki:-le:ŋ-en ruŋku:-n pid-a: = put rice into the pot. ʒumbur-mar-en ʒe:li:-si:ŋ- le:ŋ-en piljeji = (they) put the thief in the prison.

[cf. Santali, *bid.*]

'pidero:-n, *n.*, pleader. (English).

'pi:da:-n, *n.*, a seat. (From Skt. pitha).

pid-'de:r-, *v.t.*, (√piŋ- + de:re:ŋ-en = a horn), to break or to remove the horn.

pid-'lud-, *v.t.* (pid- + l'u:d-en, 'ear') to listen with interest.

ə pid-lu'd-n-en ə kata: = an interesting story.

pidkur-'padur-, *n.*, *adj.*, *adv*, *v.i.*
expr. glow.

pi'e:b-pi'e:b-, (*onom.*) *expr.* the
cry of birds, especially of pad-
pad- rapo:l- da:-tid-ən.

'pigidi-'si:ŋ-ən, **'pigidi-'su:ŋ-ən**.
n. a pig-sty, generally built near
the wall of the house.

'pija:l-ge, *adv.*, very hot as in
da:ga:-n undrud-pija:l-ge dakʷ=
the sun is very hot.

pija:m-, *adj.*, empty, vacant.
pijam -gamle, *adv.*

pi'ja:ŋ-pi'ja:ŋ, *int.* (*onom.*) peep!
peep!

pi'je'b-pi'je'b-, *int.* (*onom.*) peep!
peep! generally represents the
cry of chickens.

pij-'ju:r-, *v.t.* (✓*pib*-ju:r-) to turn,
to whirl.

v.i. (refl.) to dance in a circle; to
turn from one direction to
another.

deriv., pərib-ju:r-ən with the
inf. -ər-, the hinge of the door.

Ex. gassar-ən ammag-a:iten saro:
ba:-n kondra:bdi:-si:- ba:-n u'a:n-
u:den, tiki jandr'um- si:-ba:n
pijju:ren gadle pa:pa:-ba:.

[*cf.* Mundari, biur.]

pij(j)u:r-'be:r-ən, distorted words
used for fun.

pi'ju:l, tag of umrud (*q.v.*).

pij(j)u:r-'bo:b-, *v.i.* (*lit.* turn
head), to feel giddy in the head,
to reel.

pij(j)u:r-'bo:b-ən, *n.*, vertigo.

pij(j)u:r-'mad-, *v.i.* (*lit.* turn eye)
to faint.

pij(j)u:r-'mad-ən, *n.*, fainting.

pij-, *v.t.*, to pinch, to take a pinch.
deriv., pəni:ŋ-ən, a pinch, a part

as in sakkara:-n bo- pəni:ŋ-ən sible
pij-a: = take a pinch of sugar.

pij-ən, (*dial.*) contr. of pəsi:ŋ-ən.

pijul-'pijul (ga:m-le), *adv.*, in a
sparkling manner

'pika:-n, *n.*, a leaf rolled into a
tube (from Oriya).

pika:-mo:d-ən, a tobacco pipe
made of a leaf. (*See* mo:d-ən.)

'pika:si:-n, *n.*, a pick-axe,
(English).

pi'kub-, (*onom.*) *expr.* the sound
of snapping or cracking.

'pi-l-ən, contr. of pi:da:-n as in
əra:- pi-l-ən, ə-gerob-gob-pi-l-
'wooden seat'.

pim-'mad-, *v.i.* (*lit.* close eye) to
close one's eyes. *See* kimmad,
(kib-mad-).

pi'm-pi'duŋ-pi'm-pi'duŋ, (*onom.*)
expr. the cry of the hawk, onsə-
ne-ba:l-ən.

pim'pig-, *v.t.*, *v.i.*, to produce
sounds like the tinkling of bells.

pim'pig-ən, *n.*, a small tinkling
bell.

pim'pig-da:-, *v.i.*, to sparkle.

pim'pig-da:-n, a bubble of water.

pim'pig-ge, *adv.*, in a tinkling
manner.

'pin-ən, *n.*, contr. of pi:da:-n, a
pial, as in bad-pin-tenji = (they)
are plastering the pial.

'pinda:-n, *n.*, a pial or raised floor
adjoining the main wall of the
house. (Oriya).

'pinta:-, *var.* **pintu-**, *v.i. (impl.)* to
be closed, to be blocked, to be
compressed.

pinta:-lu:d-, *v.i. (lit.* close ear).
to become deaf. as in pinta:-lu:d-
lam pa ? = are you deaf ?

pinta:- lūd-mar-ən, a deaf man.
pinta:-mu:-, *var.* pitta:-mu:- (*dial.*)
v.i., to have compressed nostrils.

pinta:- mu:-boj-ən, a woman with
a distorted nose.

pinta:-mu:-mar-ən, a man with a
distorted nose.

'pinta:-'mar-'dusa:-'mar-, tag-
words *expr.* a guilty man.

'pinti:-n, *n.*, the young of animals
(like goats) or of birds (like the
fowls) as in ə-pinta-me:d-ən, a
'kid' (*see* me:d-ən).

'pinto:-, *var.* 'pintu:-, as in
ə-kəmpuŋ-ən ə-pinto-dəm; boi-
boi duloj dæte = his belly is quite
contracted; he is very hungry.

'pintu:-, *var.* pinto-, to be com-
pressed or contracted as pintu:-
puŋ-

pintu:-dəm-, *adj.*, as in kəmpuŋ-
nən ə-pintu:-dəm = my belly is
contracted. pintu:-puŋ-, to have
one's belly contracted. pintu:-
puŋ-am-te = may you have your
belly contracted, *i.e.* starve (a
curse).

piŋ-'piŋ-, *var.* peŋ-'peŋ-, *v.i.* (*impl.*)
to be cracked (as the ground); to
have chinks (as the door).

piŋ-'piŋ-paŋ-'paŋ-, *v.i.*, to be sun-
ken (as the eyes of a very old
person).

piŋ-'puŋ-, *v.i.*, 'lit. crevice-stomach;
to stint; to be niggardly; to
spend a little and save the rest.
[*see* puŋ-ən.]

'piŋ-sera:-n-, *n.*, a quill, a tube
made of a quill (generally of the
peafowl). *Ex.* maru:-n ə-bələ'd-
le:ŋ-ən piŋsəra:-n daku:-te, unte ə
piŋsəra:-le:ŋ kambu:-o:l-ən boloŋ
te:ji.
(*dial.*) *var.* piŋ-sid-, pissid-.

piŋ-'sid-, *v.t.*, to pluck or gather
(the ears of raggi (crop). piŋ-sid-

ən, piŋ-sid-ən, pissid-ən, reaping
the raggi. (*See* sid-ən.)

piŋ-, as in əla:-piŋ-, tuft of hairs
in the tail.

pi:pa:-n, *n.*, a barrel of liquor
(from Telugu).

piŋ'pid- pid-'pid- (*q.v.*).

piŋ'pirroge, *adv.*, piŋ + piŋ + loge
(assimilation) bright.

piŋ-, *v.i.*, to shine, to be bright, as
in tənə:-gaŋ-ən piŋte, 'moonlight
is bright'.

piŋ-, (*onom.*) *expr.* the sound of
the fluttering of birds.

piŋ-, *var.* peŋ-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to dis-
appear as in ŋumbur-mar-ən-ji piŋ-
re-ji.

(*refl.*) as in piŋ-n-eten.

'piŋja:di:-n, *n.*, complainant
(Hind.).

'piŋja:du:-n, *n.*, complaint (Hind.).

piŋ-'piŋ-roge, *see* pippirroge.

'piŋseka:tti:-n, *n.*, (?) vexation, dis-
gust.

pi'sa:ŋ-, *var.* piŋs-ŋ-, *adj.*, astring-
ent, as in piŋs-ŋ-kur-ən.

pi'siŋ-, *var.* piŋs-ŋ-, (*q.v.*).

piŋ'sid-ən, (piŋ + sid-ən) gathering
the ears of the raggi crop.

pi'tar-, *v.t.*, to press or twist gently
with the thumb and forefinger;
as in paŋiŋ-ən meme:-n piŋtar-ən
piŋtarre bedte = the baby sucks
the breast pressing (it) gently.

'pitten, 'pitta:-n, *n.*, a thin cake.
(*See* pi-n.) [From Oriya.]

pitta:-'mu:-u, *var.* pinta-mu:-n
(*q.v.*)

piug-si'ug-siug-nol-'noi, (*onom.*)
expr. the cry of a bird, idaggo:-r-
ən, a kind of mina.

'pli:dero:n, *var.* pli:dero:n, (Eng. pleader.)

po:-, *v.t.*, to pierce, to stab, to thrust. po:-kib-puṅ-t-am = (I) shall stab you in the stomach with a knife.

v.i., (*refl.*) to stab oneself.

po:, *var.* poṅ, a particle *expr.* doubt, question.

po:n, (*diat.*) contr. of pogai:n as in opənai-poi:n = hoeing the tobacco plants. (See po:ḡ.)

po:'am-, *v.i.*, (?) to abound.

po:'a:ṅ-, *v.i.*, to go astray and be lost (as a cow).

pob-'pob-, *v.i.*, to corrode.

po:ḡ-, contr. of pogai:n, tobacco, as in o:la-po:ḡ-, 'tobacco-leaf', sun(d)ru-po:ḡ-, tobacco-snuff, ə-jaiṅ-po:ḡ-, the central vein of the tobacco leaf; (the first and the last phrases are used to denote a female and a male baby, facetiously as in ə-o:la-po:ḡ ode ə-jaiṅ-po:ḡ de: ?)

'po:d-əm-, (*refl.* form of po:-) to stab oneself.

'podeme-'tai:r-ən, a kind of creeper called tivva konda tamara in Telugu.

'po:-da:-, (✓po:- with the aux. verb, da:-) to pierce, to stab.

poda:i-'a:ṅ-le-, *conj.* (a participle used as adv.) askance as in podai:ṅle qitte = he looks askance.

poda:i-'mu:n, *n.*, a kind of sickle; (*lit.* curved uose).

poda:r-'ja:d-ən, *var.* poda:d-'ja:d-ən, a kind of snake; (?) whip snake).

pod'ded-ten-pad'ded-ten, tag-words, *expr.* (the evil spirit) twists (the neck and kills).

'porde:, *var.* 'podre:-, *v.t.*, to wrest something held by another by twisting his hand.

'pode:, a particle, *expr.* perhaps, most likely.

Added to verbs it expresses 'desire' as in (1) ali-ne:b-ən qilla: pen-de:n, ga: -pode de:tiṅ=if I see the liquor tree, I long to drink. (2) bar-əkij tənid-ən juma:-pode de:te poṅ monnai-n-am?=lit. does thy mind desire to eat a blow once more? (3) ruga:-boj-ən ə-paḡba:ten ə-mandra: 'taḡli-jed juma:-pode de:te purada:-pen' gaṁte = the man who has small-pox says 'my heart desires to eat beef'.

po'ded-, *v.i.*, to become crooked, or bent.

adj., as in ə poded-jo:l=the bend of a river (see jo:l-ən).

po'ded-dəm-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to wriggle.

poded'jeg-, *v.i.*, to be knock-kneed, to be bandy-legged.

adj., as in poded-jeg mar-ən

po'ded-tam-'rud-ən, *lit.* crooked-mouth-spirit, a disease which affects the jaws. (See tam-ən and rud-ən.)

po'de:le-mo'de:le-'sid-, to twist and bend, *i.e.*, to kill.

po'del-la:-, *adj.*, as in podel-la: mar-ən, a man with a folded tail, a coward.

po'de:-'mad-, *v.t.*, to look obliquely. *adj.*, as in pade-mad-boj-ən.

po'de:ṅ-, *adv.*, perhaps; most likely as in ossun-na: po:deṅ badiṅ adu:su:ṅ-te = (I) would have most likely reached-house before.

po'de-pa'de-ge, *adj.*, *adv.*, in coils, in folds.

'podotsa:-n, *var.* podossa:-n, (*dial.*) a relative, a ghost; the spirit of the deceased is addressed, if male, podossa: mar! if female, podossa-boi in some villages. (See porassa:-n.)

'poga:-n, tobacco (from Telugu).

poga:-'jɪŋ-ən, a weed called kukka-poakku in Telugu.

poi-, *var.* pai-, *v.t.*, to hoe round a plant.

'poida:-n, (*dial.* especially in Jirang) a cloud, mist.

[Perhaps this is a variant of mo:da:-n, moida:-n.]

poi-'poi-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to curl as in tamme tar-ən d'a:-n jab-lenden poi-poi-ten = new thread, if it touches water, curls.

adj., as in poi-poi-lənam-ən, a spiry or curled tendril.

poi-poi-u:-sij-ən, a child with curly hair.

poi-'poi-loge, *adv.*, effusively, vigorously freely as in poi-poi-loge umud-ən dugten, poi-poi-loge jam-mol-ən bitte:-ji.

po:ŋ-, a particle, *expr.*

(1) Doubt: kinə po:ŋ kəmbud po:ŋ.

(2) Interrogation: anin po:ŋ-ə-sən nən ije? Am I to go on account of him? amən itte po:ŋ = are you going?

(3) Indefiniteness: bote po:ŋ bo:ten; itte po:ŋ iten.

(4) Either—or: nam po:ŋ bijo: po:ŋ now or tomorrow.

N.B.—In some dialects the interrogative particle is po:ŋ and not pa: as in the Gumma dialect.

'po:ŋgəld:-, (*dial.*) *adj.*, foolish, lazy, foppish.

poŋ-, *v.t.*, to rind.

po:'pa:-loge, *adv.*, noisily as in po:pa:-loge jerre:-ji.

po:-'po:-, *v.t.* (redupl. of √poi-, 'to stab', to pierce, to gore.

adj., as in po:po:-taŋ-ən, a cow or ox that (habitually) gores (people).

po-'po:-n, *var.* pupu:-n, a cake, pudding loaf.

pop'po:-daŋ-'ne:b-ən, *n.*, a kind of tree called va si- karra in Telugu; the musical instrument, tiruduj-ən, is made of the wood of this tree.

po-'po:-'mu:-, *adj.*, having sunken nose.

pop-'pop-, *adj.* dirty.

'pora:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be folded.

'porassa:-n, as in 'mamə:-ben-ji ə porassa:-ə n-ji kaku-n-ən-ji kaj jed-ai-le-ji'. qameten sitta boj-ən (see podotsa:-n and puressa:-).

pordam-'ne:b-ən, *var.* padam-'ne:b-ən, *Butea frondosa*.

pori:-, *var.* puri-, used in compds. to denote 'helpless', 'poor'

pori:-bo-ŋ-ən, helpless woman

pori:-ri-ŋ-ən, helpless orphan.

pori:-si-ŋ-ən, helpless child.

v.i. (*impl.*) to become helpless.

'poro:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to become smoky as in boru:n ja:n-tud-len-den poru:te = if the hill (*i.e.* the wood) is burnt, it becomes smoky.

'poru:-, *v.t.*, to exercise evil influence by casting an evil eye, as in jən ə-jəmle:pen əkidi anin gille poru-l-i-ŋ; unten-ə-sən əsu-pu-ŋ-l-i-ŋ = while I was eating he looked at me with an evil eye, therefore I had stomach ache.

po'se:ge-pe'se:-ge, tag- words, *expr.* in whispers.

'poteka-'ne:b-en, a kind of tree (from Telugu).

'potel-'je:g-en, *var.* puttēl-'je:g-en, *n.*, calf (of the leg).

'potta:-'o:l-en, a document called patta in official language; (from Oriya).

'potti:-n, a book (from Oriya).

'potti:-o:l-en, an account, a book.

'potti-'potti-, *adj.*, *adv.*, very short (from Telugu).

pu-, *var.* pua:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to become pale.

pu:-n, contr. of pupu:-n, a cake-pudding, as in sar-sar-pu:-n, sak, kara:-pun; an-udid-pu:-n; teter-pu:-n; a-ride-ja:g-pu:-n; a-ridi-rug-pu:-n; a-ridi-sid-pu:-n; a-mana:-pu:-n; a-sojo:-pu:-n. di:p-pu-, 'to prepare pudding'.

pu:-, *var.* po'-, *v.t.*, to stab.

pua:-, *adj.*, white, pale.

pua:-sai-mar-en = white skinned man; albino. (This is generally used to designate Europeans).

pua:-'ku:-n, pua:-'la:j-en, *n.*, an ash-coloured gourd; (*see* la:j-en).

'pua:g-, *adj.*, *adv.*, plenty, abundant.

v.i. (*impl.*) to abound- (as fish, mango, etc., paddy, singing, rioting).

pub-, *v.t.*, to sift.

pud-, *v.i.* (1) to become loose, to be untied; as the hair-knot, the loin-cloth, thatch, etc.; to unfold.

It is added to ur-, as in ur-pud-u: len-endaṅte = (she) wanders with dishevelled hair.

(2) To become proud.

v.t., to untie, to loosen, to separate the parts, as in pa:pur-su:g-en pud-leji = (they) have dismantled the old house.

[*cf.* Santali, phoṅ-, to burst; Skt., sphuṅ; Prakṛt-, phud, phod-].

'pud-en, the word used as the second part in compds. as a substitute of bati-n, 'a mushroom', as in the varieties of it named below: əlaṅ-pud-en, amboi-pud-en, dasara:-pud-en, j'a:d-pud-en, ja:tə ra:-pud-en, kurgad-pud-en, kursai-pud-en, lakiḅ-pud-en, roḡoda:-pud-en, sarḡai-pud-en, tarrob-pud-en, uḡa:-pud-en, uruṅ-pud-en.

[*cf.* Mundari, uḡ- as in daka-uḡ, daru-uḡ; Santali, oḡ; Turi, ut, 'a mushroom'. pud- must have been once common to all these languages.]

'pudər-'j'a:d-en, a kind of snake.

'puda:-, *v.t.*, to stir (water, etc.), to to disturb.

'puda:-, *v.i.* (*var.* 'pui-da:-?) to ache, as, puda:-ja:g-tiṅ = my leg is aching; (impersonal construction = 'I am leg-aching'); puda:-tam-tam = thy mouth will ache; (impersonal construction = 'thou wilt mouth-ache').

'puda:l-en, *n.*, a scar, cicatrice, blotch.

pu'da:r-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) (to be split or cracked as a bottle of gourd); *Ex.* k'u:-n pudar-ren-de:n deṅ-deṅ-en batte sitarteji = if the gourd-bottle be cracked, (they) stitch with the fibres of the liquor tree.

pud'daṅ-en, *n.*, the lower part of the abdomen.

'pu:di:-n, *n.*, navel. (*See* pul-en.)
pu:di:-ten, the central part of a plantain.

[Mundari, Ho, buti; Santali, Birhor, buka; Telugu, boddu; Tamil, Kanarese, Telugu, pokkils.]

pudi:-'puŋ-en, *lit.*, navel-belly, *i.e.*, the belly below the navel.

pudiŋ-en, *n.*, the entrails, intestines. [*cf.* Skt., purītaḥ.]

'pudo:-'ne:b-en, a kind of tree.

pud-'sa:d-en, hernia.

pud-sa:d-'mar-en, one who has hernia.

'pudsu:-, *var.* **'pusse:-**, *v.t.* (1) to persuade, to incite, to abet, (2) to sound another's mind.

'pudvi-'gur-en, a kind of fig.

'pudur-, *var.* **budur-** (?) *v.t.*, to stir, to mix with a liquid.

'pugo:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be coloured, to be scarred, to be spotted, to be covered with dust, as in a-jō-ten jadag-lede:n pugō-dəm dēte = if the plantain fruit matures, it is spotted.

'pugo:-n, *n.* (1) a spot, as in pugō-kid-en, the spots of the panther; pugō-tid-en, spots on the feathers of birds; (2) dust.

'pugo:-dēm-, *adj.*, covered with dust.

pui-, (*onom.*) *expr.* the sound of whistling as in pui-gamle pessi:te ji. (*See* pessi:-)

pui-, *var.* **puj**, **pūi-**, *v.t.*, to pull out; to pluck out as weeds *v.i. (impl.)* to fall or drop or shed as the feathers of a bird.

pui-da:-, *v.i.*, to peel off in thin layers as in pui-da:je:-g-le, owing to work in miry paddy fields.

pui-da:-'jiŋ-, *v.t.*, to pull out weeds.

pui-'jiŋ-, *var.* **paj-jīŋ-**, *v.t.*, to pull out weeds.

pui-jūŋ-ga:j-en, the month corresponding to June (*see* ga:j-en).

pui-'e:ŋ-, *var.* **puije:ŋ-**, **puije:ŋ-**, *v.t.*, to winnow, grain, etc., by exposing it to the wind.

deriv., pənuj-e:ŋ-en, ap-puije:ŋ.

pui-pui-'pus-tat'ta:d-, (*onom.*) exclamation of hunters to incite dogs to pursue hares, etc.

pui-'ra:b-, *v.i. (impl.)* to put forth a new sprout or shoot (as a palm-tree)

puijēŋ-'je:ŋ-, *see* pui-da:-je:ŋ-

pui'jo:ŋ-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be detached; to fall and to fly off; to be blown away as the dry leaves of a tree.

puijo:ŋ-'u:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to have dishevelled hair (*see* u:-n).

pūj-'ju:r-, *var.* **pij-ju:r**, *q.v.*

puj-, *v.t.*, (1) to draw (as a sword from its sheath); (2) to remove.

puj'jiŋ-, *see* pui-jūŋ-

'pukui-'pukui-, (in Jirang dialect) *v.t. (impl.)* to put forth buds (as the sal tree) *Ex.* sargia:-n pukui-pukulle (in songs).

pul-, *v.t.* (1) to dash, to put a small quantity with the hand or thumb and fingers as salt or chilli-powder in curries; (2) to dust with ashes, or rice-flour, etc.

v.i. (refl.) to fall, to be blown as in lakij en mal-le:g-pen pulne:te: n = sand has fallen into my eyes.

'pul-en, *contr.* of **pudi:-n**, 'navel', as in dug-pul-en, 'one having a protuberant navel'.

pul-, *see* pur-, pud-, 'to untie'.

'pulla:-n, *var.* **punla:-n**, *n.*, chaff.

'pulla:-, *int., expr.* surprise as in kina: pulla: ! pam-kitt-iŋ != tiger, o! ho! the tiger-will seize-me!

'pulla:, *adv.* (pud+la:?) even, as in amən pulla annie=even you did not go.

'pulli-a:i-, *adv.*, reduced to chaff, as in sarəba-n pulli ai sette=the paddy field will be reduced to chaff, *i.e.*, ruined.

pul-'mad-, (*see* pummad).

pul-'pul-, *vt.*, to sprinkle frequently.

v.i., to be sprinkled or blown as dust.

pum-'mad-, (pul+mad) *vt.*, to open one's eyes.

pun'deb-, (pug+deb) *v.i.* (*impl.*) to shoot forth, to sprout as seeds.

'pun-ja:-n, *see* pu, pja:-n.

'punla:-n, (1) *var.* pulla: = chaff, (2) as in punla-sar-ən, a variety of paddy.

'punnia:-n, (*dial.*) full-moon (from Telugu).

'pug-ən, *contr.* of kəmpug-ən, abdomen, belly; asu-pug-ən, stomach ache; ə-barij-pug-, stomach-full; dagki-pug-, pot-bellied; kina:-pug-ən, *lit.* tiger-bellied, *i.e.* voracious, kəmbud-pug-ən, *lit.* bear-bellied, *i.e.*, voracious; paləp-pug-ən, abortion; pəde:-pug-ən, gripes; piḡ-pug-? səda:-pug-ən, big-bellied; sɛjəl-pug-ən, severe colic; ə-tarba:-pug-ən, placenta.

pug-, (*redupl.*) *v.i.*, to be swollen.

pug-'le-b-, as in pugəb-sar-ən = undeveloped ear of paddy; pugəb-sidən, etc.

pug-lar-, *v.i.*, to form a hūbo or boil or bump.

pug-'lar-ən, a contusion, a bump, a boil.

deriv., ampənuḡ-lar-ən, to be bloated; kimpug-pen pug-pugle,

ku-du-n al-l'em-ad=my stomach is bloated, the food is not digested.

pug-'pug-, *v.i.*, (1) to be swollen, to be bloated; to form blisters; (2) to form spikes, or ears or heads as in pug-sid-, pug-sar-, etc.

pug-'pug-sa-'red-, *v.i.*, to be swollen hard as in kimpug-pen əpug-pug sarelle; taileji; toneileji = my stomach is swollen hard; (they) have put a spell on me. (It is due to witchcraft.)

pug-'tar-, to shine. ə-tənar-tar-ən

pug-'tid-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to open out as an ear of corn.

deriv., pənuḡ-tid-ən.

-pu'pug-ge, tag of upul-ge, *q.v.*

'pupja:-(n), four (from Telugu).

jaḡji-pupja: = *lit.* three fours, *i.e.* twelve (leba) which is four annas.

tiḡji-pupja: = *lit.* nine fours, *i.e.* thirty-six (leba) which is twelve annas.

'pupji:-n, *n.*, a heap of corn.

'pupa:-loge-'pullem-loge, *adv.*, tag-words, *crpr.* a rustling sound as of dry leaves, etc.

pup'pud-, (pud + pud-) *vt.*, to winnow so as to separate the things mixed up.

pup'pud-da:-, *vt.*, to stir water.

v.i., to rinse in water as u'u:-n am puppud-da:-na: = wash your hair in water.

pū'pū:-n, *n.*, a cake, a loaf, pud-ding, etc.

'pur-ən, *contr.* of uppur-ən, 'hair,' down; as in ə-le:de:ḡ-pur- = tender down.

pūr-, (*redupl.*) *vt.*, to worship, to sacrifice.

deriv., pənūr-pūr-ən, pūr-pūr-ən.

'pūr-ən, contr. of pūr-pūr-ən as in (1) ə-mə-g-pūr-ən, (2) ə-sin-pur-ən-, (3) kind:-pur-ən, etc. (*qv*).

'pura:da:-n, *var.* pudara:-n, life, heart, intimacy, friendship

'purastan, the name of the famous place of pilgrimage in Orissa, Purushottama, mispronounced by the Oriyas.

'pūrba:-n, *adv.* formerly, long ago (from Oriya).

'pūrba:-te, *adv.* in future, hereafter.

'pūrba:-te-jakka:-te, tag-words, *expr.* in future.

puressa:-n, *adj.* (?) stern, severe, hard-hearted (See porassa.-n.)

'purgō:-n, *var.* pugo:-n, a spot.

'puri:-, *var.* pori:- (*qv*).

puri:-ri:-, tag of kun(d)ra:-ri:-.

pūr-'kid-, *v.t.* to worship or sacrifice to the tiger (See kid-ən)

pūr-'kid-ən, *n.*, sacrifice to the tiger.

pur-par-pur-lam-ge, *adv.* in commotion, ragingly.

pūr-'pūr-ən, *n.*, worship, sacrifice. See pur-

pūr-pū:-ri:-n, *n.*, a variety of grass which grows on a rocky soil.

pūr-ra:i-'tuṅ-ən, *n.*, a variety of the long gourd, *Curumbita lagenarius*. (See tuṅ-ən).

pur-'re-d-, *v.t.*, to worship or sacrifice to the small variety of parrots which destroy dry crops. (This custom prevails in Udayagiri.)

'purri:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to corrode.

'purri:-n, *n.*, mildew, mould, fungus which attacks plants.

'pursa:l-'ta:ṅ-ən, *n.*, brown, bay ox.

'pūrte-ji-'kūbte-ji, tag-words *expr.* they are sacrificing.

'purti:-n, *n.*, the earth, native place [? from Sanskrit pṛthvi:-]

pu'rud-lo-ge, *adv.* like smoke.

pu:-'sa:d-ən, *n.*, the scrotum. (See pud-'sa:d-ən)

pu:-sa:d-'mar-ən, *n.* (See pud-sa:d-'mar-ən.)

'pusa:-'ga:j-ən, (*dial.*) the month corresponding to January (from Oriya).

'puse:-, *v.t.* (1) to bait; to egg on; to instigate; (2) to protect (from Oriya).

'pusi:-, *v.t.*, to enquire, to find out.

'pusi:-n, a cat (in the language of children).

[*cf.* Mundari, Bihor, pusi:-]

'pusi:-n, bail, security (from Telugu pūchī).

'pusiṅ, *var.* posiṅ, *adv. expr.* 'rather', 'had better' as in sindi-sa:ḷen agga:wi; əba:-sa:l i posiṅ garta i = I will not drink toddy; I would rather drink mohwa liquor.

'pusi-t-am-'pade-tam, tag-words, *expr.* (I) shall protect thee.

'pussi:-, (pudse:-), *v.t.* (1) to importune, to swagger, (2) to persuade; (3) to sound another's views, to enquire. (Oriya?)

pussi-boi-sa:l-ən, the liquor presented to the father of the bride-elect.

pus'suṅ-, (pud + s'uṅ-) to dismantle a house.

pu'su:-n, *n.*, a boil, abscess (in the language of children)

'putekalla:-daṅ-ən, *var.* putto-kolla:-daṅ-ən, dumb-bells, a heavy rod. (See daṅ-ən)

pu'ta:r-ən, see putta:r-ən.

pute:j-'je:ŋ-ən, (pute:l + je:ŋ-ən)
calf of the leg; measurement of
depth as in bo putejje:ŋ ə-jəru.

putes-'si:-n, *n.*, the forearm.
(See si:-n.)

putika:-'ne:b-ən, a kind of tree
called tummika in Telugu, *Dios-*
pyrus glutinosa.

'putta:-, *adj. adv.*, isolated;
separate, apart as in putta:sig-, the
name of village putta:-bur-ən, an
isolated hill.

'puttar-, *v.i.*, to form a hole, or
hollow.

'puttar-ən, *var. puta:r-ən, n.*, a
hole.

'puttarā:-'b'o:b-ən, *n.*, dandruff.

'puttar-'u:l-ən, a hollow in a
mango tree or a mango tree con-
taining a hollow (see u:l-ən).
syn. patud-ən.

'putti:-, *v.i.*, (1) to be born (from
Telugu); (2) to explode (from
Oriya).

'putti:-n, *n.*, twenty measures
(from Telugu).

'puttokolla:-'dag-ən, *var. puta-*
kolla:dag-ən, dumb-bells (used
in the Sora schools).

'puttul-ən, *n.*, contusion.

R

[ɾ]—This phonetic symbol re-
presents the trilled, fricative,
voiced sound heard in such Sora
words as rigge:-n, 'wind', r'a:-n,
'elephant', saro:-n, 'paddy', sora:-
mar-, 'a man of the Sora tribe',
g'u r-, 'to ripen', kurta:-n, 'horse'.
It is dental when it is preceded or
followed by a dental like [t] or [n]
as in intre! 'lo!', jer-te, 'I go';
and alveolar when it is preceded
or followed by an alveolar like
[d] as in gidra:-n, 'a bundle',
qarda:-n, 'pus'. It is somewhat
like the [ɾ] of the Scots English
and not like the liquid spirant of
Southern English. Telugu, Oriya
and all the other Indian languages
have this sound; Telugu cacuminal
-r, however, is not heard in Sora.
Final [ɾ] of the Sora words assim-
ilates to itself [l] when it is the
initial sound of the words or
suffixes following it, as e.g., ber +
len = berren, 'having spoken'. In
some words [d] is assimilated to
[ɾ] when it follows it as in gudrab-
= gurra:-b, 'to scratch'. When [ɾ]

occurs after [n] as in manra:-n,
'man', a transitional sound [d] is
frequently heard as in mandra:-n,
and such forms are to be treated
as variants.

[ɾ]—This phonetic symbol re-
presents the voiced spirant heard
in some Sora words like kinsor-ɾ,
'a dog', tudur-ɾ, 'a basket', which
resembles the sound heard in
ghar, 'a house', ghora, 'a horse'
words in the neo-Aryan languages,
Hindi, Bengali, etc. There is no
such sound in Telugu or English.
Except in some remote parts of
the Sora country, this sound is
liable to be heard sometimes as
[d] and sometimes as [ɾ] in one
and the same word, giving rise to
variants. It is rare to find a Sora
who pronounces turru, 'six', sig-
guɾ, 'marriage' correctly; the
former is heard as turru, or tudru
and the latter as sirruɾ, or sindruɾ
or sinruɾ or sindruɾ.

[ɾ]—This phonetic symbol repre-
sents the check, generally ignored.

rēba:-, voc. of rebai-en (*q.v.*).

rēba:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to have leisure for as in bijo: rēba:-tip; nam ar-rēba:-ip = I have leisure tomorrow; now I have no leisure.

rēba:-n, *n.*, leisure.

rēba:l-en, *n.*, child.

The vocative case is e: ! rēba: ! in the sing., e: ! rēba:-ji: ! in the pl. A young woman addresses her lover, e: ! rēba: !

rēba:-rij-en, *var.* rēba:-ri:-n, dim. of rēba:-.

rēba:-sij-en, a young child; (*see* sij-en).

rēbaṅ, *v.t.*, to see or meet any one casually, on the way; to happen to see. *Ex* anin tapōrēn jira:ta:-jira:ta:-n əboi kinā; n rēbaṅ:te:n = while going along the way he happened to see a tiger.

v.i., to appear, as in bō-mandra:

rēbaṅlip; bō-mandra: rēbaṅleji = a man met them (-ji, the pron. suf. pl. 'them' is incorporated).

rē'baṅ-dem-, *v.i. (refl.)* to appear before another, to show oneself to another; as in bijo: rēbaṅ-dē-m-na: *cf.* gid-dē-m-na: = show thyself tomorrow; *i.e.* come and see me tomorrow.

rēba:'ri:-n, rēba:'rij-en, rēba:'sij-en, *see* rēba:l-en.

rē'bōd-, *v.i. (impl.)* to wither, to fade, to become thin or lean, used with ref. to men, animals and vegetables.

rē'di:-n, *n.*, powder, lower coin, change. ə- is generally prefixed.

rē'diṅ-logē, tag of uai-logē (*q.v.*).

rē'dub-rē'dō'b, (*onom.*) *expr.* the sound produced by crunching.

rē'dui-, *var.* rē'du:, rā'qui-, *adj.*, strong; rude- unyielding as in rēdu-mar.

v.i., to be strong, to be rude, to prevail over others.

rē'duiten, tag of korā:ten (*q.v.*).

rē'ja:-, *v.t.*, to borrow for a short time without interest.

rē'ja:-n, *n.*, hand-loan *cf.* ja:ja:-n.

rē'jab-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be reduced to dust; to be dead, to be crushed, to be ruined, as in anin rājable.

n., adj., as in ə-rəjab-dag-en = pot shred ə-rəjab-o:l-en = crushed leaf.

rē'jad-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be spent, to be exhausted, as in poga:n rəjalle.

rē'jam-en, *n.* (1) a loan for a short time. *cf.* rəja:-n.

(2) Son-in-law; younger sister's husband (*dial.*).

rē'je:l, *var.* ri'e:l, ri'je:l, ri:l, *adv.*, soon, quickly, ri:l irai = come soon.

rē'je:l-en, *n. (dial.)* speed.

rē'juh-rē'jab-ge, *adj.*, *adv.*, crispy.

rē'moi-, *var.* rē-mui-, *v.i.*, to drop down, as in ə-olā:po-d-en rəmoile. (*cf.* ə-mui-.)

rēn, *var.* rā:n (*q.v.*).

rē'nā:-n, *var.* rānnā:-n, as in rānān-rupā:-n (gold and silver). [*? From ratna Skt. (vēda), rānnā. Prakrit. cf. Cannarese.*]

rānā'-on, golden-baby! rānā:-kūb-en, cloth with gold lace.

rānā:-sānābja-mar-en, *n.*, gold-smith.

rē'nā'b, *adj.*, folded, clever, ambiguous as in rānāb-ber-en. (✓rab, 'fold' with inf. -en-.)

rē'nā'b-en, a fold of cloth, leaf, paper, etc.

deriv., an-rānāb-kāb-en, 'a folded cloth'.

rē'n'a:-'daiju:-, name of a Sora deity.

rən'a:'doi-, (ra-doi with inf. -ən-) & Sora deity.

rən'aida:-, *adj.* as in rənaida:bud-ən, 'dissolved salt' (see bud-ən); an-rənaida-ja-y-, 'dissolving of bones' (it is said that certain drugs are given as medicine to dissolve pieces of bone that are swallowed.)

rənai-'dug-ja-, tag of bəner-'dug-ja-, *expr.* speaking behind, (✓rai- with inf. -ən- + ✓ber- with inf. -ən-).

rən'aj-ən, *n.*, a stringed musical instrument. See raj-ən. (✓raj- with inf. -ən-)

rənaj-'tum-ən, *vtr.* rənaj-'tug-ən, the belly of the lute made of a round gourd
(tum-, tug-, contr. of tumba:-n.)

rən'napka:-n, *n* (napka:-n with inf. -ən-) scarcity.

rənəp'ta:l-ən, *n.* (rapta:l-ən with inf. -ən-) a temporary scaffolding.

rən'apati:-n, *n.* (rapti- with inf. -ən-) ability, aptitude. rənapati-ən ba.ra.ta.i.

rənəp'tub-ən, *n* (rattub- with inf. -ən-) a snap or crack of fingers

rən'a:ud-ən, *n.* (ra:ud-ən with inf. -ən-) suffering, agony.

rən'e:-n, *n.*, colour, dye.

rən'e'd-ən, (re'd- with inf. -ən-) that which is worn or wrapped as head cloth.

rən'e'd-'si:-n, what is worn on the hand as a bangle; or an armlet.

rən'neḡ, rənəḡ-'reḡ, *v.i.* (reḡ- with inf. -ən-) to come to a close; to be finished.

rən'id-(rid)-ən, *n.*, (1) (✓rid- with inf. -ən-) powder, flour. *Ex.* an-rən'id-bud-ən, powdered salt; an-rən'id-sa:n-ən, split pulse (red-gram).

(2) A cotton-gin. See ranid-ən.

rən'o:-n, *n.* (✓ro:- with inf. -ən-) penetration, piercing. rə-ba:-n rən'o: de:le, 'a thorn ran in'.

rən'o:b-ən, *n.*, the bar or beam of the wooden gate or the door-frame.

rən'o'bə:d-ən, *n.* (robə:d- with inf. -ən-) languour, drooping state.

rən'o:j-ən, *n.* (✓roj- with inf. -ən-)

A kind of comb with which hair is parted. as rənəḡ-ən-ba'tte pa:pa:-u-tə:n-ji.

rən'o:'kib-ən, *n* (ro:kib- with inf. -ən-) the sheath of a sword (see kib-ən)

rən'o:'tud-ən, *n.* (ro:tud- with inf. -ən-) something like a coat, or a robe.

rən'nu:-n, rənū:-'ru:-n, *n.* (✓ru:- with inf. -ən-). (1) an ornament worn; (2) serving food.

rən'nub-ən, *n.* (✓rub- with inf. -ən-) a cover, a lid.

rənub-'mad-ən, *rənūm-mad-ən*, eyelid (see mad-ən).

rən'nuju:-n, *n* (ruju:-n with inf. -ən-) plunder.

rənū:-'jum-, (ru:jum- with inf. -ən-) serving (food) to eat.

rən'nukku:-n, *n.* (rukku:-n with inf. -ən-) a gathering of the people, multitude, a crowd, a flock, a herd.

rənūn'dəḡ-ən, *n.* (rundəḡ-, with inf. -ən-) pushing away, a push.

rən'pa:d, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to break (as a stick).

rərəp-rəp-'ji:-n, *n.* (✓ram-, redup.; with inf. -ər- + ji:-n. The final m of the verb is palatalized before j of ji:n.) The lessor molar teeth.

rərə:du:-'ka:b-ən, *n.* (✓red- with inf. -ər- + u:-ka:b-ən) the cloth

wrapped round the hair-knot like a turban.

rərɪj-ən, ? *var.* rərɪj-ən.

rəro:-jɪ-'dag-ən, *n* (✓ro:- with inf. -ər + jɪ; (tooth) + dag-ən) a tooth-pick.

rərub-'i:m-ən, *n.* (✓rub-, with inf. -ər + i:m-ən) a coop (or basket) for fowls.

rə'tud-, *vi.* (*impl.*) to break or burst, or yield (as a beam, a bridge, or bank).

[If this is derived from ✓rud-, -ət- is to be regarded as an infix. *see* Manual, II, S. 151.]

r^oɑ:-, *vi.* (*impl.*) to blossom, to be in bloom as the mango; *Ex.* uɖɑ:-n r^oɑ:le. (*cf.* tarba:-)

r^oɑ:-, *vi.* (?) to become envious as in r^oɑ:ten-ji ə-mad-ənji, *lit.* their eyes blossom.

r^oɑ:-n, *n.*, the elephant.
[Gutob, r^oɑ:-.]

-ra:-n, *suf.* denoting quality as in suda:-ra:-n, large, big; laŋka:-ra:-n, tall, tuja:-ra:-n, near, jaɾu:-ra:-n, deep.

suda:-ra:-n ə-ji: ə-manra: is contracted into a compound as sudara:-ji:-mar.

ra:-n, *n.*, *contr.* of ɛra:-n, as in tənag-ra:-n, a wooden handle; sundag ra:-n, wooden post.

ra:-n, *n*, *contr.* of r^oɑ:-n, as ə-o:n-ra:-, the young of the elephant.

ra-a:l-'di:-, *v.t.*, to spin cotton (*see* di:-n).

rab-, *adj.*, double, as in rab-tən-ən, a double plantain fruit; rab-tam-ba:l-ən, a double barrelled gun (*see* tam-ən and ba:l-ən). rab-o:n-ən- (?) twins.

rah, *aux. v.*, *expr.* ability added to the principal verb as in rabti-ba:ra: ta:i = (I) can-work. anin rabti-dipte = he can cook. (There is no uniformity in the

structure of the negative forms. *See* Manual II, S. 98, 99.)

rab-, *v.t.*, to be able (used as a principal verb, *e.g.* pen-ja: di-p-di-p-na:-n rab-tittai = *lit.* I also cooking am-able-to do; *i.e.* I can also cook.

'rabti-, to be possible; as in kuɖu:-n taqe-dəm-ən-aŋən rabti ə-ɡa:be:-n ad-de: = *lit.* food hot-on-account-of possibility-to-drink would-not-be, *i.e.* as the food is hot it is not possible to eat it.

deriv. rənabti-n, ability, possibility.

rab-, *v.t.* (1) to prevent, to obstruct; to defend, to aid; (2) to fold (as a cloth or a leaf); (3) to unite, to mix (as persons).

'raba:-, *vi.* (*impl.*) to find time to do anything; to find it convenient to do anything. *cf.* saba: *Ex.* bi:jo arraba:-i:p = I cannot find time to-morrow; nam-in-nen raba:-t-i:p = only now it would be convenient for me (to do it).

ra'ba:-, *see* ra'ba:l-ən.

ra'baŋ-, *var.* rebaŋ, *v.t.*, to see, to meet.

'rabda:-n, *n*, flood, fresh or rush of water in the hill-streams during the rains.

(Is the Oriya word rabuda:- pa:ni a loan from Sora?)

-'rabda:-ja:, tag of ɣənur-ja: *Expr.* though it is raining and and though there is a rush of water in every stream, *i.e.* tho' the weather is bad

'rab-kud-, *var.* ra'k-kud-, *see* below.

'rab-kud-'sid-ən, a variety of ragi-millet which ripens in November.

ra'bo:d-, *var.* rebo:d-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to fade, to droop.

rabsa:d-'o:l-ən, *var.* rassad o:l-ən, dry leaves that have dropped down from the tree.

rab-tam-'ba:l-en, *var.* rattam-ba:l-en, *n.*, a double-barrelled gun, [rab = double + tam- + ba:l-en, *q.v.*]

'raptij, *var.* 'rapti-, *q.v.*

rad-, *v.t.* (1) to milk, as in taplip-ən adub-ən rad-a; (2) to pounce, to swoop (like a kite); (3) to crush; (4) to shear, to crop; (5) to chop, to cut into small pieces with a knife as vegetables (reduplicated, rad-rad = rarra'd-) as radrad-a-b-ən; (6) to wring.

rad-, *v.i.*, (*impl.*) to be crushed, to be squeezed, to be pressed.

'rad-ən, *contr.* of ratam-, a car for idols as in dig-rad-gaj-ən, the month during which cars are drawn.

r'a'd-, *see* r'a'd-ne:b-ən.

'radeggo:n, *n.*, a wooden bell tied to the neck of an ox or a cow; clapper. (*See* dupu:n).

[Mundari, taku, a piece of wood hung on the neck of cattle so that they may not stray.]

'radəŋ, *var.* radəŋ, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to become weak or lean as in anin radəŋle kəjelle, 'he became weak and died'.

ra'daj-, *var.* radai-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be broken or cracked, to burst (as a pot or a bone).

radaj-'si:n-radaj-'je:ŋ-ən, the trunk with the hands and legs lopped off.

radaj-'tud-ən, *n.*, live coal burning charcoal (*see* tud-ən).

radaj-'tud-mad-'sum-ən, the deity with eyes like live coal *see* tud-ən, mad-ən and sum-ən).

ra'dəŋ, *see* radəŋ.

-ra'dəŋlen'de:n, tag of ə'su:le-n-'de:n.

'raddu', *adj.*, strong.

'raddu', *v.i.* (*refl.*) to make an effort, to work vigorously.

rad'du:b-, *var.* raddeb-, laddo:b-, *v.t.* (*refl.*) to snap, as in raddub-si:n-a-, raddub-je:ŋ-n-a-.

radeb-ga:m-le, *adv.*, with a crashing sound, as in rad(d')eb-ga:mle ram-da:-ji:-ten= (he) gnaws-teeth crashingly.

ra:de:-'ne:b-ən, a kind of creeping plant which yields fibre.

ra'di:-n, *var.* rə'di:-n, *n.*, used with *pref. ə-*. (1) powder, flour; (2) smaller coin, change.

'radi:-'mun, (*dial.*), *var.* (ə-) -ridi:-mun, *n.*, a brass vessel (*see* mu:n).

r'a:d-'lu:d-ən, the fibre of the tree (*see* lud-ən).

'r'a:d-'ne:b-ən, *n.*, a tree called *adda* in Telugu, *Bauhinia vhlui* W. & A. the leaves of which are stitched and used as platters by all classes of people. It is also called *l'ci-ne:b-ən* by the Soras.

r'a:d-'o:l-ən, the leaf of the tree.

rad-'moj-, *v.t.*, to wring out (the seeds of maize)

'rado:-, *v.i.*, (1) to become loose as a strap or wrapper; (2) to be overpowered.

ra:'do:j-, **ra:'do:i-**, *v.t.*, to extend, to stretch out (as legs, etc.) *rado:* i-je:ŋ-len gobte-ji.

(Note the use of *ab-* with this word in *pen rapti an-ab-ra:do:-je:ŋ-a-i.*)

rad-'pui-, *var.* rap'pui-, rap'ui-, *q.v. v.i.* (*impl.*) to fall off.

rad-'ra'd-, (*onom.*), *expr.* the sound produced by the wheels of a country cart.

ra'd-ra:d-, (*redupl.*) *v.t.*, to chop, *see* ra:d.

rad-ra'd-'mad-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to have red eyes, as in rar-ram-mal-len gitte.

ra'du:-, *var.* re'du:, *q.v.*, *adj.*, *v.i.*

ra'duḥ-, *v.i. (impl.)* to die
adj., dead as in radub-mar-ən.

ra'dub-dəm-, *adj.*, dead.

radub-dəm-len, *adv.*, motionlessly,
firm.

radu:-'do:ḡ-ən, *adj.*, strong-bodied.

ra'du:-ga:mle, *adv.*, firmly, hard.

ra'du:-r-, (*onom.*) snoring, *see*
kado:-r-.

'ragede:-'ne:b-ən, a tree called
konda pa:piḡi in Telugu; combs
are made of the wood of this tree.

'ragedi:-'ar-ən, *n.*, gravel (*see* ar-
ən).

[Mundari, ruḡd].

'ragedi:-'lo:-n, *see* lo:-n.

-'raged-'ta:-ge, tag of 'ragədu: ge.

ragədu:-ber-boj-ən, *n.*, a talkative
woman.

'ragədu-ge, *adv.*, obstinately. Tag
of ragə-ta:-ge; stubbornly.

'ragədu- me'n'a:ḡ-, *adj.*, laughing
incessantly (as an immodest girl)

'ragadəm-'ragadəm-loge, *adv.*, rat-
tlingly (as the beating of a drum).

'ragai-dem-, 'ragai-ga:mle, *adj.*,
bright-red as a live coal.

'ragai-'ne:b-ən, *n.*, thorny plant,
called *ko:ruṇṭam* in Telugu.

'raga:l-, *adj.*, sweet, tasty.

-'ragal-da:-tip, tag of urgal-da:-
t-ip.

'ra:gi-n, *n. (dial.)* copper (from
Telugu).

'ragoi-ən, *n.*, gulp.

'ragoi-ga:mle, *adv.*, gulpingly (used
with the verb *✓* moi-, to swallow.

'ragu:h-, *var.* ragu:, *adv. (onom.)* the
sound produced when a heavy
object is dragged.

'ragudo:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to delay, to be
late.

'ragu:-'ragu:-ga:mle, *adv.*, rat-
tlingly. (*See* ragu:h above.)

rai-, *v.i. (refl.)* to bend one's limbs
(as some people do while sleep-
ing).

rai-, tag of (1) ken-, to sing,
(2) ber-, to speak as in berten-raiten-,
berna-n-rai-na:-n. This word is
not used separately; it is preserved
in Sora merely as a tag.
[*cf.* Kachari, rai-, to speak; Santali,
lai-, to speak; Mundari, rai-,
cry, call.]

'rai-da:-, *v.i. (impl.)* (1) to be curd-
led; to become a clot.

(2) To be dissolved as salt in
water.

(3) To be digested.

rai-'kuḡ-, *vt.*, to cut off.

'railo:-n, rail-, railway (loan word,
English).

'raina:-n, *n.*, speech, tag of berna:-
n.

rai-'rai-, *n.*, piece as in kadib-ən
poj-ən pui-le, j'a:d-ən ba:ḡu rai-
rai abse-eten = (he) taking out
the sword made (*i.e.* cut) the snake
in two pieces.

rai-'rai-len, tag of ken-'ken-len,
expr. singing.

rai-'tuḡ-, *see* rəṇaj-tum-ən.

'rajəb-, *v.i. (impl.)* (1) to be crump-
led; to be pulverized, to be trou-
bled, to be fatigued, (2) to die.

adj., used with the pref. ə-, ə-raj-
əb-ol-ən, ə-rajəb-daḡ-ən (*see* ol-
ən, daḡ-ən).

'rajəb-ga:mle, *adv.*, suddenly, flut-
tering (as birds).

ra'jad-, *v.i. (impl)* to be exhausted as saro-n rajalle.

ra'jam-en, *var. rejam-en, n.*, younger sister's husband, son-in-law, (he is called by his parents-in-law o'o:n! = 'son'!)
[Mundari, ara:hon; Gutob, arijo; Remo, arju]

ra'ja:n, a loan for a short time.

'rajana:-'ne:b-en, a tree called *palla* in Telugu.

'rajjob-, *caus* of rajob. (The *caus. pref. ab-* is infixed in this word)

'rajji-'mad-en, a glancing eye; piercing eye.

'rajjo-, *vt.* to rap with the knuckles.

'rajjo:-n, *n.*, rapping with the knuckles.

'raj-, *vt.* to play on a stringed musical instrument; to speak (*see rai.*)

raj-, *vt. (redupl)* to cut into small pieces as wood as in apol-en rai-raj-a.

raj-, *v.i. (impl)* to be exhausted.

'ra-j-en, *contr.* of rəna-j-en as in damtug-ra-j-en, dup-dup-ra-j-en, sarukud-ra-j-en, goggo-ra-j-en, varieties of musical instruments

ra'jad-, *var. ra'jad-*.

'ra:ja:-n, *n.*, king, rajah. (Hind.)

'ra:ja:-'gur-en, *n.*, a variety of jujube

'ra:ja:-'mid-en, *var. 'ra:ji:-'mid-en*, a species of capsicum with short red fruits, very pungent and sharp (*see mid-en*)

'ra:ja:-'tar-en, the flower of the temple tree.

r'a:-'ji:-n, *var. e-ji-ra:-n, n.*, the tusk of an elephant.

'ra:ji:-'bo:j-en, the queen; a woman of the Gaudu caste.

'ra:ji:-'mid-en, *see* ra:ja:-mid-en.

'ra:ji:-'na:ma:-n, *n.*, an agreement (Hind in official usage).

'ra:ji:-'o:n, used in addressing children, an expression of endearment as in a:ji pa:ij! na:-pen-d'o:ŋ! na:na:-pen d'o:ŋ! ruŋku:-o:n-pen-d'o:ŋ! ra:ji:-o-n-pen! ba:ba: tittam, jum-a:!

'ra:joi-, *vt.*, to be completed.

ra'jo-ra'jo, (*onom*) the sound of pattering drops of water, etc.

'ra:ka:si:-'bo:j-en, a female demon (Skt thro' Tel. ra'kasi).

ra'kib-ra'kib, (*onom.*) *expr.* the sound of crashing or crunching.

'rakin-e-le'bo:-, *n.*, the abode of a ghost that pushes huge blocks of stone from the hill.

'rakkib-ge-'rakkab-ge, *adv., expr.* the sound produced by biting.

'rakkib-'rakkib-ga:mle, rakkub-'rakkub-ga:mle, *adv.*, the same as above.

'rakkud-, *vt.*, *caus.* of rakud- (the *caus. pref. ab-* is used as an infix in this word) to make narrow and contracted.

'rakkud-'sid-en, *var. ra'ku:-sid-en*, a variety of *ragi*-millet which ripens in November.

ra'ko:b-a:j-, *vt.*, to bite off (rak-küb + a:j-).

ra'kud-, ra'kud-dəm, *adj.*, narrow, as in rakud-go:d-en, a narrow path.

'ra:ku:-'sid-en, *see* rakkud-sid-en.

r'a:m-, *vt. (?)* to search.

ram-, *vt.*, to bite, to snap with the teeth, to gnaw.

'ram-en, contr. of rameṅ-en, 'cat'
as in oggeṛ-ram-en, 'tom cat'.

[Gutob, girem; Remo, 'grem;
Pareng, rumag; Rangkhoh, meṅ.]

i'a:-mad-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be
envious.

'ram-da:-'ji-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to grind or
gnash the teeth.

'rameṅ-en, *n.*, cat.

[*cf.* Kuki-chin group-, Rangkhoh,
meṅ. See ramon.]

'rameṅ-mad-'mar-en, *n.*, cat-eyed
man; wall-eyed man.

'rami:-'tid-en, *n.*, a species of
singing bird (?) maina- (*see* tid-
en.)

'ram(m)a:-n, name of a Sora deity.

'rammoj-, caus. of ramoj-, *c q. r t*,
to crush and separate seeds from
the ear (The caus. pref. ab is
used as an infix.)

'rammoj-, caus. of ramoj-, (1) to
drop; (2) to wring; to break open
and remove.

ra'mo(j)-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to fall and be
crushed.

'rampedi:-n, *n.*, a small dry stick.

ram-'ram-, (*onom.*) *expr.* the cry
of rami-tid-en.

'ramte-'kūb-te, tags. *expr.* 'he
bites'.

ran-, *v.i.*, to be (or become) tight,
firm.

Ex. (1) rarre'd-u: ranle, (2) jəni-
dub-en ranle; (3) sundan-en
ranete gumle dagan-batte taṅ
taṅ-teji. caus. ar-ran-ran-, *var.*
adran ran- = to make tight, firm,
etc.

'ran:a:-n, *var.* rəna:-n, gold, wealth.
[Skt. ratna, Prakṛt, Can, ranna].

r-'ka:b-en, cloth with gold lace;
r-'o:n, golden baby.

'ran'a:-'mad-en, *n.*, eye-ball. (*lit.* ?
gem of the eye.)

'ran'a:-sənbja:-'mar-en, gold-
smith.

'randedi:-n, *var.* rondedi:-n, the
open space in front of a house.

'ra'nda:-n, 'randaṅ-en, 'raṅda:-n,
a small loft-like bamboo-frame
above the oven or fire place, on
which grain, etc. is set to dry in
a shallow basket, when the sun
is not shining.

rand'run, (✓ran with double inf.
-ən (ə)r-).

rand'ru-n, (✓ru-, with double inf.
ən(ə)r-) ornament, decoration

rand'rum-, as in raṅ-dəṅ-na-i-ba:-
la !, randrum-na-i-ba:-la ! = let us
form a crowd or a band.

ra'nid-en, *var.* rə'nid-en, cotton-
gin for separating the seeds.

'ranjəm-en, *n.*, a small dry stick.

'ranja:-, *v.t.*, to put a prop or sup-
port for creepers.

'ranja:-n, *n.*, a prop for creepers.

'ranna:-n, gold.

ranna:-ka:b-en, -ranna:-sin-en,
tags cloth with gold lace, the
dress of gods.

ran-ran-, *var.* randran-, *v.i.* (*impl.*)
to be tight

ransadui-, (*refl.*) to glance.

ran-ta:l-en, *var.* raṅta:l-en, a tem-
porary scaffolding, awning,
canopy.

-raṅ, occurs as the second element
in some compounds as in bar-
raṅ, 'twice', erraṅ, 'thrice'.

raṅ-, *v.t.*, to put across (as a beam
on the walls)

raṅ-, *v.t.*, to prevent, to be in one's
way.

raṅ-, *v.t.*, (1) to save, to defend, (2)
to watch as in sarə:ba: peṅ g'u:re
do, raṅta:i = my paddy crop is
ripe, therefore (I) shall watch
(it).

raŋ-, v.i. (refl.) to hesitate to do anything through fear.

raŋ-, v.i. (refl.) to be entangled as u^u:-ŋen kunda:ra:-le:ŋ-en raŋne: ten = my hair was entangled in the branches.

'raŋ-en, var. riŋ-en, contr. of raŋge:-n, *var.* riŋge:-n, as in tərīd-riŋ-en ə-s'e:ŋ = windward; raŋa:-riŋ-en = cold wind.

'raŋ-en, contr. of ra:(ŋ)oŋ-en, a yoke, as in bə raŋ-taŋ-en = one yoke of oxen. ur-raŋ-, *v.t.*, to unyoke (✓ur-, to untie).

'raŋ-en, contr. of raŋa:-n (?) as in ʒo:-raŋ-en, *q.v.*

'raŋa:-, adj., cold.

'raŋa:-n, n., cold. *E.g.* boi-boi amboi-loge de:t-iŋ əssa:ca:i, ʒo:-raŋ-tiŋ.

[Gutob, ruo:ŋ; Remo, ruo:ŋ = cold; Mundari, Birhor, ra:baŋ, to feel cold.]

'raŋ(a)-da:-, v.i. (impl.) to be frightened, to hesitate, to be afraid as in (?) ar-raŋ-da:lam po:ŋ? = were you not afraid?

'raŋda:-'ne:b-en, a variety of long pepper, roots of which are used as medicine by the Soras.

'raŋga:-, adj., cold as in raŋga:i-ŋ-en, 'winter'; raŋga:-riŋ-en, 'cold breeze'.

'raŋga:-n, n., cold, chill.

raŋga:-n ɲaŋba:-l-am po:ŋ? = have you caught cold?

[Mundari, Birhor, ra:baŋ.]

-'raŋga:-n, tag of əsu:-n.

'raŋge:-, v.i. (impl.) to be blown away (as dry leaves).

'raŋge:-n, var. riŋge:-n, air, wind.

'raŋge:-'gadu:-n, (raŋgen ə-sogaɖu) *lit.* wind-cart, -motor-car.

'raŋo:-n, n., colour (Oriya).

'raŋka:-, adj., adv., n., want, wanting, scarcity.

(This word is generally followed by the interrogative particles, po:ŋ or pa:, or the negative particle teɖ; *e.g.*, da:ŋiŋ ʒumte do, ʒum-a:, ru:-t-am; raŋka:- teɖ = eat as much as you wish to eat; I shall serve you; there is no want (of food).

'raŋka:-, v.t. (refl.) to violate custom, to do evil, to commit sin.

'raŋka:-'bo:ʒ-en, a woman that violates custom, and misbehaves. A young woman that eats anything without the permission of her mother-in-law.

raŋka:-'mar-en, a miser, a glutton, a selfish fellow.

raŋka:-'ra:ud-, tag-words *expr.* evil, misery, ruin.

'raŋka:te:ʒi- 'ra:uɖte:ʒi, tag-words, expr. they are ruining.

'ra:ŋki:-n, n., a grain of boiled rice; as in bə raŋki:-soi attije: ʒi = (they) will not give even a single grain of cooked rice.

ra:ŋki:-'bo:ʒ-en, a miserly woman.

raŋ'kud-, v.t., to cover.

v.t. (refl.) to wear the upper cloth gracefully covering the neck and shoulders.

ra:ŋ-'oŋ-en, var. ra:o:ŋ-en, n., a yoke (of cattle); two beasts.

raŋ'ta:l-en, var. reŋanta:l-en, reŋanta:l-en, ranta:l-en, (q.v.).

raŋ, v.t., to chew; to bite off. *Syn.*, ɖa:ŋ.

'raŋ da:-'ne:b-en, a kind of tree called *tella pa:la* in Telugu.

'raŋja:-, var. 'raŋja:-, v.t., to put a prop or trellis for a creeper.

'rapja:n, *var.* ranja:n, (1) *n.*, a prop or trellis for creepers, (2) a tree of which all the leaves have fallen down.

'rapjam-, *v.i. (impl.)* to become dry or withered.

'rapjam-en, *n.*, a thin dry stick.

ra:'oŋ, *var.* ra:ŋ-o:ŋ, (✓rag-) *v.t.*, to yoke (cattle to the plough).

ra:'oŋ-en, *var.* ra:ŋ-o:ŋ-en, *n.*, a yoke, a pair, (of cattle).

[Gutob, nino:ŋ, ino:ŋ; Remo, ino:ŋ; Pareng, inag-ra:ŋ.]

ra'p'a:d-, *v.i. (impl.)* to break (as a stick or bone).

[Mundari-, Santali, Bihor, ra: pud-, to break.]

ra'pe:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be torn or broken, to be leaky. *See* r'e:-.

ra'pe:-, *adj.*, torn, leaky; *e.g.* ə-rape-kui-en. *var.* rapu-j.

ra'pij-, *var.* rapuj, *v.i. (impl.)* to cast off; to fall off, as hairs, teeth.

'rappa:d-, *v.t.*, 'to straddle, to sprawl, to spread.

'rappe:-, *v.t.*, caus. of rape:-. (The caus. pref. ab- is used as an infix)

rap'ta:l-en, *var.* ratta:l-en, *n.*, a plate or dish; (earthenware or metal).

'raptij-, *v.i. (refl. and impl.)* to be able to do —; to be competent for. *Ex.* pen rap'tit tənai = I can do (it); amən arraptij-am, thou art incompetent; pen rapti assanu:nai, I cannot fight.

deriv. rənapti:n, ability, competence, effort, endeavour.

ra'puj-, *var.* rapij, (*q.v.*).

an-rapui-u:n, hairs that have fallen off.

ra'puj-sa:l-'ja:d-en, *n.*, the slough of a snake (*see* sa:l-en; ja:d-en).

rapuj-'mad-da:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to become covetous (*see* mad-).

ə-rapuj-mad-mar-, a covetous man.

'rarra:d-a:b-en, (rad-rad-), pot herbs, a mess of the leaves of hemp, etc.; poor man's food; (*see* a:b-en).

Ex. ja:ba:-qai rarra:da:b əjumnai = come, sirs, let us eat a mess of pot herbs—this is a polite way of inviting to dinner (even though it may be a sumptuous banquet given by a wealthy Gumanj.)

'rarra:d-a:b-'ku:l-en, *n.*, porridge of rice grains, pot herbs, etc. (ordinary food of the Soras).

'rarra:d-li:m-'ne:b-en, *n.*, a kind of weed, *Achyranthus aspera*; (used as medicine).

'rasede:-, *var.* 'rasedi-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be washed off (by rains). *Ex.* gailo:go:d-en rabda:n-a:sən rasədele.

'rasede:-n, *n.*, a torrent.

'rasedi-, *v.i.*, *var.* 'rasede-.

'rasedi:-n, *n.*, *var.* 'rasede:-n.

'rasa:-n, *n.*, mercury- (from Skt.).

'rasa:-n, *n.*, gun-powder.

'rasadi:-n, *var.* 'rasede:-n, flush; rush of rain water.

'rassad-'o:l-en, *n.* (rab-sa:d-o:l-en) dry leaves.

'rasum-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be exhausted; to be out of season; *e.g.*, uḍa:n rasumle = the mango (season) is over.

'ratəm-en, *n.*, a car for idols, (Skt. thro' Telugu).

ratəm-gaj-en, *var.* ratta:-gaj-en = the car month *i.e.*, when the cars of the idols are drawn (by the Hindus) which falls in July. *See* gaj-en.

ra'tad-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be over.

'rattam-'ba:l-ən, (rab + tam + ba:l-ən) a double-barrelled gun.

'rattob-, *var.* 'rattub-, raddob-, 'raddub- (*onom.*) *expr.* the sound produced by snapping fingers; cracking or breaking anything.

'rattub-tam-'ba:l-ən, *n.*, a kind of gun, a revolver. (Coinage?)

ra'tub-, *v.i.*, to snap.

ra'tud-, *v.i. (impl.)* to fall down, to give way (as a bridge or roof).

'ratume-'ne:b-ən, 'ratuṇ-'ne:b-ən, a kind of tree called *konda tamara* in Telugu.

'ra:tuṛ-ən, name of a Sora deity.

'ra:ud-, *v.i. (refl. and impl.)*; to faint, to be in agony; to be under the influence of the evil spirit, ra:ud-ən, or ra:uda:-n.

'ra:ud-, tag of rapka:-.

'ra:ud-ən, *n.* (1) catalepsy. (2) The spirit that produces catalepsy.

'ra:ud-a:-n, 'ra:udi:-n, same as ra:ud-ən.

'ra:ud-te-ji-jumburteji, 'ra:ud-te-ji-'rapka:te-ji, tag-words *expr.* they are plundering and running.

-re, *suf.*, see -le.

re:-, *v.t.* (1) to open (as a door), (2) to expose by removing the cover, (3) to let out.

re:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be coloured. *v.t.*, to colour as *e.g.* muṅka:n-am saṅ-saṅ-da:-n re:-t-am.

re:-, *v.t.*, to insert as in ənsəlo:-n ə-u'u-le:ṅən tarba:n re:te:te:n.

r'e:-, *v.i.*, to be torn.

re:-, *v.t.*, to tear.

re:-n, *contr.* of re:ḡəm-ən, medicine as in—ə su:-re:-n, *lit.* fever-medicine, quinine; ab-dimmaḍ-da:-re:-n = soporific; le:ṅ-le:ṅ-soṅ-re:-n =

an aperient; ti-re:-mar-ən, *lit.* give-medicine-man, *i.e.* the doctor.

[Mundari, Birhor, ramu; Santali, ran-, medicine.]

reḡ-, *v.t.*, to break (a stick or a loaf) with the hand.

cf. syn. al-, to break a stick or a bone.

reḡ-raḡ-b-, (*onom.*) the cracking sound produced by a tree or its branches falling down.

reḡ-d-, *v.t.* (1) to tie as a turban.

(2) To invest a person with the insignia of office (by tying a turban.)

v.i. (refl.) to tie turban round one's own head.

e.g. ə-muḍa:-u: reḡ-ne: te:-n.

r'eḡ-d-, *v.i.*, to become fat or stout.

r'eḡ-d-, *adj.*, fat, stout, as in r'eḡ-d-mar-ən = a fat man.

reḡ-d-, tag in pee:te:n-re:de:te:n.

reḡ-d-ən, *contr.* of ar:reḡ-d-ən as in pur-pur-reḡ-d-ən.

(This sacrifice is said to be performed by the Soras in the Udayagiri Agency.)

reḡ-d-, *var.* riḡ-d-, *v.t.*, to cut off, to tear off (as a cloth).

reḡ-d-'bo:b-, *v.i. (refl.)* as in pa:ḡa:n reḡ-d-bo:b-na: = tie a turban on thy head.

'rede:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be set on edge as teeth, *e.g.* rede-ji-l-iṅ = ji:-pen redele, 'my teeth are set on edge'.

rede:-'ji-, *v.i. (impl.)* see above.

'red-ne:b-ən, *var.* rereḡ-ne:b-ən, *n.*, rattan plant.

red-'red-, rer'reḡ-d-. *v.t. (refl.)* see red.

red-red-'u:-n, *cf.* koi-koi-u:-n; hair-knot.

reḡ-'si:-n, *n.*, wristlet, armlet; (si:-n = hand).

'regem-en, *n.*, medicine, antidote, remedy.

ə-jōd-tāben-ə-regem = the medicine that we smear, *i.e.* liniment; ə-bād-tāben-ə-r-, plaster; ə-mō-tāben-ə-r-, the medicine that we swallow; ə-gā:tāben-ə-r-, the medicine that we drink; ə-to-bād-tāben-ə-r-, the medicine that we bind, ə-pu-pu:-tāben-ə-r-, the medicine that we smell; ə-bed-bed-tāben-ə-r-, the medicine that we sip; duḡ-na-regem = laxative; bai bai-en-ə-regem = emetic. (*See* re:-n).

're:gam-bo:j-en, *n.*, a female physician.

're:gam-'bo:nāḡ, tag-words, *expr.* remedies, medicines, antidotes.

're:gam-ja:-ə'jōd-ja:-, tag-words, *expr.* medicinal drugs.

're:gam-'mar-en, *n.*, a male physician ti-re:-mar-en (*see* re:-n).

're:gam-'surrtam, tag-words, *expr.* antidotes.

're:l-en, contr. of drre:l-en.

'relli:-n, a person of the caste of that name.

re:ḡ, *vt.*, to put an end to, to finish.

v.i. (impl.) to come to an end; to be over (as work, marriage, feast, etc.)

re:ḡ-gā:-, (a compound verb) *vt.* (*refl.*) to finish eating and drinking.

re:ḡ-(en), *var.* rr:ḡ-(en), a word which occurs as the second element of compounds expressing the force of the English suffixes, -full, -y, etc.; *e.g.* areg-reg-en = əgā:b-reg-en, full of green grass; lakij-reg-en, sandy, əso:ḡ-rig-en, filled with dung.

're:ḡ-en, contr. of arəneḡ-en, bird's wing as in tam-pad-reg-teji = (they) flutter-the wings.

're:ḡ-en, contr. of kənreg-en = wooded hills, forest, as in bīdā-med-reg-en = the wood lands for flocks of sheep.

'reg-en, contr. of on(d)reg-en, a small rat.

're:ḡ-en, *see* leḡ-en, which becomes reg-en when added to words ending in r, as in taggor+le:ḡ-en = taggor-reg-en.

rerred-'bob-ten-rerred-u:-ten, tags, meaning 'he ties a cloth round the hair-knot'.

re:san-'ne:b-en, *var.* re:-'saḡ-en, re:-'soḡ-en, *chiretta*, *Justicia Paniculata*, *swertia* (a decoction of the leaves and roots is given as a remedy for worms, colic and other intestinal complaints).

rr:-, *var.* re:-, to open

ri-, *vt.*, to attack, to oppose.

'riā:di:-n, 'riā:di:-'jiḡ-en, a kind of grass.

'riā:di:-purpu:ri, tag-words, *expr.* grass and weeds.

'ribbid-en, *var.* rid-būd-en, (rid-bid-en), an-renid-bud-en, powdered salt. (*See* bud-en.)

rid-, *vt.*, to grind, to reduce to powder or paste on a stone.

[Mundari, Birhor, Santali, rid = to grind, to gin cotton.]

rid-, *var.* red-, *vt.*, to tear (cloth, skin, etc.).

rid-, *var.* red-, *vt.*, to wrap or tie (turban, flowers, etc.).

'ridā:-n, *n.*, debt. tag of jā:ja:-n. [? Skt.]

rid-'bid-en, *see* ribbid-en.

ri'deḡ-bo'deḡ, *adj.*, *adv.*, in a loose or rickety condition, limp, lame,

wanting in tone as si:-pen rided-
bodeq derte.

'ridi:-n, *n.*, (1) brass, bell-metal; as
ə-ridi-dap-en, a brass pot.

(2) ? ə-ridi-kum-en, a kind of rat.

ri'e'l-, *var.* re'jel, ri'je'l-.

'rige-'rige-, (*onom.*) the creaking
sound produced by the bamboo
yoke carried on the shoulder with
loads attached to either end of it.

'rige-'rige-, *adj.*, having streaks or
stripes of different colours (used
with the pref. ə-).

'rigidi:-'ar-en, *n.*, a small pebble
(*see* ar-en).

'ri(j)-en, *contr.* of on(d)ri(j)-en,
q.v. as kutumi-rij-en, a small
wooden pestle

'ri(j)ə:di:-n, *var.* reja:di:-, *n.*,
grass, rubbish, weeds.

ri'je:l-, *var.* rie:l-, rijel-, this word
is generally followed by taqəlda:-
n; *expr.* early in the morning, at
dawn.

'rijo-'rijo-, (*onom.*) *expr.* the sound
of clanking.

ri'jub-ra'jub-, (*onom.*) *expr.* the
sound of frying as in rijub-rijub-
camle qateji.

rij-, *v.t.* to dig up, to remove small
bits with a sharp stick or knife or
fingers out of the thing in which
one makes a hole. rij-tu:l-mar-en,
lit. break-wall-man *i.e.* a house-
breaker. (*See* tal-en.)

rij-en, *contr.* of on(d)rij-en. *var.*
of on(d)rij-en.

-rij-en, (j) is checked and inaudible

when it is not followed by -en) a
diminutive suffix *expr.* affection,
contempt. etc as in ubba:-rij-en,
the little brother; kundru: rij-en,
the little orphan; sirruq-rij-en,
(*dial.*) the bridegroom; gallo:g-

rij-en, baby camel; gamag-rij-en,
the Gamang's son.

rijəq-'tid-en, (*see* sari-juq-tid-en).

rija-'mad-, *adj.*, *v.t.*, *n.*, glancing
eye.

ri'je:l-, *var.* ri'je:l-, *q.v.*

rijo:-'ne:b-en, the name of 'the
fig tree, of various kinds, called
juvvi in Telugu.

ri'ke'q-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to creak, as a
heavy door, or cart.

ri'ke'd-en, *n.*, a picotta or water-
lift.

ri'keq-bo'keq-, (*onom.*) *expr.* the
creaking sound of doors, etc.

ri'ke'd-re'ke:d-, (*onom.*) the sound
produced by a heavy beam, etc.
falling down suddenly.

'rikil-'qa:mle, *adv.*, suddenly;
startlingly.

ri:l-, *var.* rije:l-, soon, at once.

rim'mid-, (√rid+mid-) *v.t.*, to
grind pepper or chillies into
powder (*see* mid-en).

rim'mid-en, *n.* (rid-mid-en)
powdered chillies.

rij-, *int.* Hush! be silent. rij-ga:
mle, 'silently'. *cf.* kədiq.

rij-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to rub, as in uruq-
ne:b-en-(ji) riqtenji = bamboos
rub against one another.

rij-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to cease to bubble
as in ə-ba:-n ə-s'ur ə-da'la riqlen-
de:n əba:-sai-en dipteji.

rrig-(en), *var.* re:q-(en) *q.v.*

'rij-en, *contr.* of 'rigge:-n, wind, as
in jiq-jiq-rij-en, gentle breeze;
ragga:-rij-en, cold wind; paq-rij-,
v.i. (*impl.*) to be blown or carried
away by the wind.

rige-'bo:j-en, *var.* rigge-, *n.*, the
goddess of small-pox.

'riḡ-ed-ga:m-le, *adv.*, silently.

'riḡ-ga:m-le, *adv.*, silently; quietly; without any sound, drearily, disconsolately.

'riḡge-n, *n.*, air, wind, weather, season, (used with *tid-*, to strike, to blow). (*e.g.*) *riḡge.n titte* = the wind blows (away from the person speaking); *riḡge:n tittai* = the wind blows (towards the person speaking).

'riḡge-n-ga'nur-en, tag-words
expr. storm, hurricane.

'riḡge-ja:-ganur-ja:, tag-words
expr. bad weather.

'riḡḡed-loge, *adv.*, quietly.

'riḡḡoj-, *v.t.*, to drink rapidly, to gulp, to drink so that the vessel does not touch the lips.
riḡḡoi-(le)ga:-, to swill, to swig.

'riḡḡoi-'ber-, *v.t. (refl.)* to speak drawlingly.

'riḡḡoi-'ber-en, *n.*, drawling speech.

'riḡoi-da:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to swash.

riḡ-'riḡ-, *adj., adv.*, silently (*see* *riḡ*).

ri-'pai-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be cracked as in *kinta:l-en ripaile*.

'riḡo:(r)tu:-'oi:-en, a report sheet sent to the Police officer by the Bissoi (English *report*).

ri-'ri: ! *int.*, a cry to call a dog.

ri-'ri:-, a diminutive pref. as in *ri-ri:- kum!* little rat! *i.e.* insignificant creature (*see* suf. *ri:-*, *riḡ-*).

riḡa:l-'tuj-en, *n.*, the planet Jupiter.

riḡ'sid-, (*rid-sid*), *v.t.*, to grind *ragee* millet.

riḡ'sid-en, *n.*, *ragee*-flour, the act of grinding *ragee*.

ro:-, *v.t. (refl.)* to pierce, to insert, to thrust, to penetrate, to pick, (sometimes reduplicated).

v.t., to insert into one's body, mouth, etc., to pick one's teeth.
see *rəro:-ji-dag-en*.

ro:-'si:-, *v.t.*, to point out with the hand.

roa-so:ḡ-'ne:b-en, a kind of tree called *Konda tamara* in Telugu.

ro'bo:d-, *var.* *ra'bo:d-*, *v.i. (impl.)* to fade, to droop, to pucker, to be wrinkled.

robog-'ga:ḡ-en, the month corresponding to September.

rob-'rab-, *v.i. (impl.)* to rustle.

rob-rab-loge, *rob-rab-'ro:lam*, *adv.*, with a rustling sound.

rob-'reb-, *v.i.*, to produce the sound of snapping or cracking.

'ro'dəmai-'ra'dəmai, *adv.*, in the form of pellets (as the droppings of goats).

'rod-en, *var.* *rud-en*, *contr.* of *rədob-en*, a Sora deity causing disease.

ro'daḡ-, *var.* *rudag (q.v.)*.

ro'daḡ-'ji-, (?), to lose-teeth as in *ro'daḡ-ji- mar-en*, toothless man.

ro'de:-, *v.i. (refl.)* to quarrel, to abuse, to fight, to dispute.

al-rode:-, to quarrel and fight with one another.

al-rode-teji, *al-mode-te-ji*, tag-words. [*Santali*, *ro:r* = to speak.]

ro'de:-dēm-, *adj.*, quarrelsome.

ro'de:-n, *n.*, a quarrel, affray, rioting.

ro'de:-n-'ba:de:-n, tag-words, *expr.* quarrel.

ro'de:-n-'baḡge:-n, tag-words, *expr.* quarrel.

-r'o:de-teḡ, tag of *t'o:ge-teḡ*.

ro'di-n, *n.*, quarrel.

'rodob-en, *var.* rudob-en, an order of Sora deities.

'rodob-, *var.* 'rud'ub-, *adj.*, round, globular.

rodoj-, *var.* ra:do:j- (*q.v.*).

rodog-gatid-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to roll on the ground like a coin or ring.

'ro-go:-n, red gram.

'rogo:-'tij-, *n.*, clitoris. (*See* tij-en and ə-mu:-tij-).

roi-, *var.* rui- (*q.v.*)

-roi, *suf.* generally added to verbal roots to express continuity of action, *e.g.* tog-roi kenteji, 'dancing (they) sing'.

roi, a particle added to verbal forms to express continuity, importunity, urgency and various other senses, *e.g.* qoba: roi, do sit (some time longer). aqol-bar roi baru:-n ə-je:=let us (two) look after the crops on the hill while we collect fuel. ali roi itte qale jerna:i =(I) shall just go and drink liquor and return dolej-da: te:llen; darəj-en ə-jumba: roi do:, tette sitəle tiki ə-ber-nəba:=we are hungry; let us first eat cooked rice; thereafter, let us talk.

roi-, *var.* roj-, *aux.* verb as in qob-roje: tem = he sat down at once; bara-le n ə-re:q-roi-lai = we soon finished our work.

roi-'a:b! *int.*, wait!

roi-'mad-, *v.t.*, to treat kindly.

roi-'ta:d-, *v.t.*, to insert and press, as in kəmbu:-n roitadle ta:qet:en. munta:-n ondersi: roitadle ba:qsa:-le qidda:-a:.

roi-'ta:d-, used with pref.-ə-, 'as soon as', *e.g.* amən tetten ə-jerre:-n ə-roi-ta:d pəsi:j-ən qij-a: = as soon as you go there see my child.

roj-en, *contr.* of ə-roj-en, a fly as in kum-roj.

'roj-al-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to go far and stay there for a long time as in gada. u rojalle = stayed in town.

roj-ai-, *v.i.*, to come and stay for a long time.

roj'jo:-, *var.* roje:-, *v.i.*, to be postponed, to be suspended. bar-ra:pen asəpən rojole, my work is unnecessarily put off.

roj'o:q-, *v.t.* (*impl.*) to find time; to have leisure. nam ad-rojəq-ij = I have no leisure now.

roj-, an *aux.* verb expressing urgency as in ir-roj-ai = come away without staying

roj'jo:l-le, *adv.* in a line (vertically or horizontally) ə-rojə:l-gərd-en, straight path, bee line.

roj-'ka:b-, *v.t.* to wash clothes. (*See* ka b-en).

roj-'kib-en, *n.*, sword-sheath (*See* kib-en)

rompa-ləq- } 'ne:b-en, a tree
'rompa-ləq:- } called pa:lagariqi
in Telugu.

'ron(d)redi:-n, *var.* ron(d)redi:-n, rondedi:-n, ron(d)rəda:-n, the open space in front of a house.

'ronda:-, *v.i.*, to be lazy.
adj., lazy.

roj-, a particle prefixed to verbs and adjectives to express (1) disposition, habit, liability, capability, as in roq-ul-di:q-en-a:te = liable to be soon broken; *i.e.*, brittle, unte ə-gur roq-u pub-teq = that fruit is not within reach.

(2) Recent completion (of any action) *e.g.* kan ə-su:q-roq-sabja: sabja:leji = that house has been recently built.

'roj-'dangada:-'mar-en, *n.*, a budding young man, one who has just attained maturity.

'roj-'dangadi:-'bo:j-en, *n.*, a budding young girl.

'roj-ga'ga:-na:-n, roj-gena:-'ga:-n, *n.*, a meal just finished

roj-'jaṅ-na:-'mar-en, one who has just begun to learn, a student of the primary class.

'roj-ul-i-m-en, *n.*, first cock-crow

roj-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be feeble; to become lean.

adj., in roj-doṅ-mar=lean-bodied man.

ro:'pad-, *v.t. (compd. verb)* to impale.

ro'ri-jaṅ-ne:b-en, a kind of tree, *Tridax procumbens*.

ro-ro:-ji:-'daṅ-en, *n.*, a tooth pick (*See* ji: n and daṅ-en).

ro-ro:-'ne:b-en, a tree called manja rapu chettu in Telugu

ro:'si:-, *see* ro:-.

'rosomo:-n, corruption of the word *rusum*, commission, fee, brokerage (thru' Oriya).

'roso:n-'ne:b-en, a tree called pulla-pūtika in Telugu, (the juice of the leaves is used as medicine for itch, etc., on the feet).

ro:-'sug-, *v.t.*, to thrust into a house.

ro:-'tam-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be rebuked (*lit.* to pierce into the mouth).

ro:-'tud-, *v.t.*, to put on as a coat. *deriv.*, rono: tud-en, a covering, a coat.

ru:-, *v.t.*, to wear as an ornament. *v.i.*, to decorate oneself. *deriv.*, rən(d)ru:-n, an ornament.

ru:-, *v.t.*, to serve food or liquor; as in ku'du:-n, ru-t-am; buṅ saṅ leṅ-en kəmbun-en-ji ammede kinam-en d'a-n, ru-a:-.

ru- is compounded with ṅem- as in ru-ṅem-, to serve food to eat; to feed; to offer oblation to the spirits [*Mundari, lu:-*]

ru:-, *v.t.*, to pluck (a fruit, etc.) to snatch.

rud:-'mar-en, *n.*, a partner, a companion as in rud-bara:-mar-, amrud:-mar-en.

'rud:-n, *adv.*, (1) together, along, (2) at one and the same time.

'rud:ṅ-en, *n.*, the sky
rud:ṅ-sagada-, *lit.* sky-cart, *i.e.*, aeroplane, (coined word).

rud:ṅ-'bud-en, *n.*, the cochineal insect

rub-, *v.t.*, to cover, to put the lid on-
deriv., rənub-en, *n.*, a cover.
[*Santali, harup*]

'rub-en, yesterday.

'rub-en-taṅ, day before yesterday.

rub-rub-'pura:da:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to have a palpitating heart, to be agitated in the mind; *n.*, heart

rud-, *v.t.* (also *redupl.*) to pluck (flowers, etc.)

'rud-en, contr. of raud-en, or, rədob-en, used as the ending in the names of the diseases caused by this spirit, *e.g.*, al-jəṅ-rud-en, (*lit.*, break-leg-); go-miṅ-rud-en, =haemorrhage (*lit.*, much-blood-); go-pum-rud-en, (*lit.* much urine-) diabetes; kurtab-tam-rud-en (?); poḍeḍ-tam-rud-en (blistered mouth), *i.e.* sore throat, etc.

'rud-en, contr. of umrud-(bud)-en as in ə-ləḍ-rud-en, the sting of the bee. (*See* ləḍ).

ru-'da:-, *v.t.*, to pour water, to irrigate.

'rudab-, *var.* rudub-, radub-,
rodb-, round, globular.

'rudagu-(dēm)-, *var.* rudugu, *adj.*,
circular; *cf.* te:der-(dēm).

ru'daŋ-te-to'se:te, tag-words, *expr.*
(he) pushes away.

ru'de:-, *var.* rode:-, to quarrel, to
dispute. (*See* al-rude:-).

ru'de:-n, *var.* ru'di:-n, *n.*, quarrel,
dispute, affray, riot.

'rudemai-'rademai-, *expr.* (?) the
the sound of cracking.

'rudob-ən, *see* rudab-.

'rudongge'tid-, *var.* ruduŋ-getid,
q.v.

rud-'rud-, *v.t.*, to pluck (flowers,
etc.).

rud-'rud-loge-'ber-, *v.t. (refl)* to
prattle.

'rudub-ən, husks, as in ə-rudub-
kur-ən- (*see* kur-ən).

'rudub-(dēm). *See* rudab-.

'rudugu-(dēm). *See* 'rudagu.

'ruduŋ-ge'tid-, *v.i. (impl.)* to
tumble down, to roll like a ball.

ru:'e:te:n-to:l-'e:te:n, tag-words
expr. (he or she) wore ornaments.

'ruga:-, *v.t.*, to scorch (as fish, etc.).

ruga:-'bo:j-ən, *n.*, (1) the goddess
of smallpox, (2) an expression
of abuse as in ruga:-boi-ta:ŋ-ən,
the cursed ox (*see* ta:ŋ-ən).

'rugam-, (the reduplicated form is
also used with ga:m-le).
adv., roaring terribly.

rugaŋ-'rugaŋ, (*onom.*) *expr.* the
roar of a tiger.

ruj'o:l-, *v.i. (impl.)* to shed leaves
(*see* o:l-ən) ə-rujo:l-i:ŋ-ən, the
season when the leaves of trees
fall down.

ruj-, *var.* rui-, roj-, roi-, *v.t.*, to
pluck, to pull out; to snatch, to

wrench; rui-sa:n-ən, pulling out
and gathering the dry pods of red
gram.

ruj-, *var.* roj, *v.t.*, to borrow, to
contract a debt, as in ja:ja:-n rui-
la:i.

ruja:-'mad-, *v.t. (?)* to look with
a piercing eye.

'ruju:-, *v.t.*, to plunder, to rob.

deriv. rənuju:-u, *n.*, plunder.
[Birhor, Santali, rej-].

ru'jum-, a compd. verb, ru:+jum,
(*see* ru-) to offer oblations to the
spirits, etc.

'ruju:-te-ji-'pa-ju:-te-ji, tag-
words, *expr.* (they) are plunder-
ing.

'rukab-, (?) wash.

'ruk(k)u:-, *v.i. (refl)* to gather, to
come together.

v.t., to bring together, to collect,
to assemble.

'rukku:-n, *n.*, a crowd, an assembly,
a multitude, a flock, a batch, a set,
deriv., rənukku:-n, collection; the
act of assembling together.

rukkul-'tuj-ən, *n.*, the third con-
stellation, the pleiades, (*see* tuj-ən).

'ru:-le-'la:-le, tag-words *expr.*
pouring out.

rule:ŋ-ən, (?) a term of abuse.

'rum-ən, contr. of kan(d)rum-ən,
as, ru-rum-ən, *q.v.*

'ruma:-, *v.t.*, to pour any liquid or
loose grains as rice into a recep-
tacle.

'rumaŋta:-n, *n.*, *var.* ruben-ta:n,
q.v.

'rumba:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to form into
a cluster.

'rumba:-n, *n.*, a cluster of trees,
flowers or fruits.

e.g., rumba:-ul-ən, a mango-grove,
a bunch of mangoes.

'rumma:-, *v.i.*, (1) to serve (food etc.); (2) to pour (water, grain etc.); (3) gobble, swallow.

v.i., to pour water on oneself, to wash = um'g:-n-a:

rum-'rum-, *v.i.*, to tread, to trot, to dance, to prance (as a horse).

rum-'rum-ga:mle, *adv.*, rapidly, with the sound produced while dancing.

rum-'rum-, (*onom.*) *expr.* rapidity of movement in dancing.

rum-'rum-, *v.t.*, to thrust fuel into the oven.

rum-'rum-teji-jo-jo:-teji, tag-words *expr.* (they) are pushing in and stuffing.

rum-'rum-tvd-en, *n.*, smouldering fire (*see* tvd-en).

'rundaḡ-, *v.t.*, to drown.

'rundaḡ-, *v.t.*, to push out; to elbow.

al-rundup-rundup-, *adv.*, jostling and pushing each other.

'runja:ḡ-, *v.t.*, to lift up a heavy thing (*see* sud-sud-, tare-d-).

ruḡ-en, *contr.* of ruḡ-aḡ-en, as in saja:l-ruḡ-bur-en = sky piercing hill.

'ruḡ-en, *contr.* of ruḡku:-n, as in saro:-ruḡ-en, rice grains.

ruḡ-, *v.t.*, to pour out what is in a vessel as in darəḡ-en kinte-o:l-leḡ-en ruḡ-lai = I have poured out cooked rice on the plantain leaf.

'ruḡ-dul-'ne:b-en, *n.*, nettle; touch-me-not.

'ruḡku:-n, *n.*, (1) husked paddy and millet of all kinds.

(2) Flour-like parts of some tubers as ə-ruḡku-ga:j-en.

(3) A term of affection applied to children; *see* ra:ji:-o:n.

ruḡku- may be used as a denominative verb as in kun-sulla:-n ə-saro dajiḡ ruḡkuḡ ruḡku-e? How much rice would come out of this sulla of paddy—*i.e.*, very little.

[Mundari. rurug = to husk paddy; Kharia, rogkub; Gutob, Juang, ruku; Remo, ruḡku; Pareng, ruḡku.]

'ruḡkudi:-n, *n.*, a thick leafy bush; arbour. It is used as a verb, *e.g.*, kinla:j-en ruḡ kudi:ne:en.

'ruḡku:-'sa:l-en, *n.*, rice-beer.

'ruḡkutem-'tuj-en, *see* rukku-tuj-en.

ruḡ-'ru:le-'ne:b-en, a variety of nettle.

ruḡ-'ruḡ-en, *n.*, name of a Sora deity.

ruḡ-'ruḡ-en, *v.*, a kind of tree called konda baḡḡa in Telugu.

ruḡ-'ruḡ-'puḡ-, *v.i.*, to be sickening. (It is used with the aux. verb laḡ, or da:-)

'rupa:-, *v.i.*, to form pits and hollows on account of rain.

'rupa:-n, *n.*, (1) a hollow, a pit, natural cavity, not dug by men. (2) A pool in a stream, ruḡa:-jo:l-en; (*see* jo:l-en).

rupa:-'luḡ-'da:-n, *n.*, a puddle.

'rupa:i, *var.* rupa:j-en, a rupee (used with a numeral; *e.g.*, bo-rupa, baḡu ruḡa).

'rupo:-n, *n.*, a kind of parrot.

'ruppa:-n, *n.*, silver (Hind.).

'ruppo:-n, *n.*, colour, form (Oriya).

rup-rup-'pura:da:-, *see* rub-rub-pura:da:-.

rure-'rure-de:-, *v.i.* (*inql.*) to crackle; *see* par-par.

ru:-'ru:-n, as in ə-rədi:-n ə-ru:ru:-n = trifling articles.

ru-ru:'e:te:n-ti'-ti:'e:te:n, tag-words, *expr.* (he) distributed ($\sqrt{\text{ru-}}$ and $\sqrt{\text{tij-}}$ are reduplicated)

ru'rum-ən, *n.*, plucking the pods of kən(d)-rum-ən.

ru:'sa:l-, *v.t.*, to serve liquor (*see* sa.l-əl).

ru:sij-'ne:b-ən, *n.*, a plant called kondachi:puru in Telugu.

ru:'suḡ-ən, *n.*, harbour.

ru:'tad-, *v.t.*, (?) to pluck and carry away as in ar:re:d-ən-ji buro:j-ən rutad dari-teḡ jumai-teji.

ru:'taḡ-, *v.t.*, to drop, to dribble as an oblation of liquor to the deities.

ru'teḡ-ru'teḡ-, (*onom.*) *expr.* the sound produced by sawing or cutting with a blunt knife. *Ex.* ruted-ruted-gamle kənsim-ən gubba:-teji.

'rutta:-n, *n.*, a cluster, a bunch, as rutta:-ul-ən.

S

[s]-. This phonetic symbol represents the dental sibilant heard in so:ra:-, which is the name of the language and of the tribe. The sound occurs medially as in en-si:n, 'a finger-ring' and kinso:ḡ-ən, 'a dog'. Between n and s a transitional sound t is formed (*cf.* Prince [prints] in English) in the speech of some individuals, and in some dialects as en-t-si:n, and kin-t-so:ḡ-ən; the combined ts is pronounced by some as a consonantal diphthong. Neither the palatal nor the cacuminal sibilant is found in Sora.

se'bed-, se'bed-dem, se'bed-gamle, *adj.*, *adv.*, tight.

se'di:-ga:mle, tag of ge'ri:-ga:m-le, *q.v.*, at once; directly.

se'dir-, se'dir-dem, se'dir-ga:mle, *adj.*, *adv.*, clean, without break, *e.g.*, lu:d-ən sa:lə-bende:n, se'dir-ga:mle s'a:te = if we peel the bark it comes off without breaking.

se'dir-ga:mle-pe'dir-ga:mle, *adv.*, thin as in ku:du:-n se'dir-ga:mle tuḡ da:-a = mix the porridge with water so that it may be thin.

se'do:r-, (*onom.*) *expr.* the sound of rustling or the falling of leaves from trees.

se'gog- se'ga:g-, (*onom.*) *expr.* the sound of sobbing.

se'gub-, *adv.*, suddenly.

se'je:m-, *var.* saje:m-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be appeased; to be consoled. *deriv.*, *caus. form* sajje:m-.

se'ju:-, *var.* sa'ju:-, *adj.*, cool; kind, peaceful, not angry.

se'ju:-, *var.* saju:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to become cool, to become peaceful and quiet. *deriv.*, *caus. form*- sajjju:-.

se'kur-(sekur), *adv.*, rough.

se'la-, *var.* sala:-, *v.i.*, to have leisure.

se:la:-n, *var.* sala:-n, *n.*, respite, leisure.

se'la'd-ən, *n.*, a mat (? Oriya).

se'le, a particle *expr.* condition as in amən enne ə-gamten se:le ja:n amme:-nai = if you say so what am I to do?

selen'ne:-n, *adv.*, at present (*see* -ne: . . .)

selet'te:n, *adv.*, at that time (*see* -te . . .)

se'lo:n, *contr.* of ənselo:n, 'a woman'. *voc. case*, e: solo:!

se'lo:ŋ, *v.i.*, to go or move aside.

se'nabja:n, (sabja:- with inf. -ən-) the act of making; work done, anything manufactured; arrangement, kittuŋ-ən ə-sənbja:, 'god's creation.'

sənb-ka'b-la:ŋ-ən, *n.*, pincers, tongs, nippers, etc. (*see* the next word).

sənb-ka'b-tam-kur-la:ŋ-ən, *n.*, reins (coinage).

[sab (with inf. -ən-) + kaɓ + tam + kur + la:ŋ, *q.v.*, *lit.*, grip-mouth-horse, iron-]

sənad'dɪd-ən, (səd-dɪd-, with inf. -ən-) *n.*, turning, lying (on one side).

sənado:'o:l-ən, *n.*, the *sanad* (Hind. thro' Oriya).

sə'nagəl-, *adj.* (saqal with inf. -ən-) respectful, devoted, obedient; as in sənagəl-mar-.

sə'nagəl-ən, *n.*, respect, honour, obedience; opinion; treatment.

sənə'gid-ən, *n.* (sa-ɟid- with inf. -ən-) twisting threads together between the palms of one's hands.

sə'naj-ən, *n.* (saj-, with inf. -ən-) help, aid.

sənə'jəm-ən, contentment.

sə'naj-ən, *n.* (saj-, with inf. -ən-) chisel.

sənəj-sə'j-ən, (səj-, redupl. with inf. -ən-) seeking, searching, choice, desire, selection.

sənək-'ka'b-la:ŋ-ən, *see* sənab-ka'b-.

sənək-'kal-ən, *n.*, sprain.

sənaka:r-ne:b-ən, a kind of tree, with pretty big leaves and small fruit, eaten by the Indian grouse.

sə'nal-ən, (sa-l-, with inf. -ən-) removing thorns, etc., and clearing the way; sifting.

sənəl'lid-ən, (sal-'lid-, with inf. -ən-) turning on one side.

sə'na:n, *n* *t.*, to sift.

sənən'la:j-ən, (sanla:j-, with inf. -ən-) sifting, sieve.

sənanta-'padi-n, *var.* sənatta-padin, sənarta-padin, the shoulder blade; (?) a kind of arrow.

sə'naŋ-ən, *var.* sanəŋ-ən, door, (*contr. form*-saŋ-ən, *q.v.*)

sə'na:r-ən, (sa:r-, with inf. -ən-) a comb.

sənər'ga:ŋ-, (sar-ga:ŋ-, with inf. -ən-) frying in oil.

sənərga:ŋ-ko:b'o:lən, *n.*, margosa leaf

sənərta:'pa:di-n, sənatta:'pa:di-n, *see* sənanta-padi-n.

sən'dru:ŋ-ta:r'ten, *see* sənru:ŋ-ən.

sə'n'e:d-ən, (s'e:d-, with inf. -ən-) *n.*, ruin, loss

səne:'kuj-ən, *n.*, powder used for smearing.

səner'gab-ən, *n.*, prick.

sənib-daj-'a:l-ən, (sib-daj-, with inf. -ən- + a:l-ən) *n.*, swearing by breaking a blade of grass.

sənib-daj-'lu:d-ən, *n.*, oath, swearing (*see* above).

sə'n'id-ən, *n.* (s'ɪd-, with inf. -ən-) ruin as in sən'id dele.

sənīm-'maj-ən, *n.* (sib-ma:ŋ, with inf. -ən-) as in bə-sənīm-maj-, one pinch (of snuff, etc.)

sə'nin-ən, (sɪn-, with inf. -ən-) praise, adoration, admiration.

sənīm-'sm-ən, (sɪn-, redup.)

sə'ninta:n, *n.*, grief, distress from sinta:n, *q.v.*

senoi soi-'toŋ-en, *n.*, antics, a kind of dance.

se'no:ŋ-en, *var.* **se'nuŋ-en**.

se'n'o:ɾ-en, (*s'o:ɾ-*, with inf. -*ən*-) boiling, as *d'a-n sən'o:ɾ s'o:ɾre*, *ruŋku-n pid-a:-*.

səno:so:-si:-n, *n.*, a kind of children's game

(*si:-le:ŋ-pen iten de ? paŋa:ə-gam te-ji əgətasi:*) handy-dandy.

se'nu:-n, *n.*, (*√su:-*, with inf. -*ən*-) fighting, battle.

sənub-'su:-n, *n.* (*√sub-*, redup with inf. -*ən*-) a wooden post planted (in the ground).

se'nud-, (*see sud-*), removing (with the hand).

se'num-ən, *var.* **so:num-ən**, *n.* deity, a spirit

se'nu:-na:-n, *n.*, quarrel, fight, battle.

sənu:-na:-'mar-ən, *n.*, warrior, belligerent.

sənund'ru:-n, **sənun'drub-ən**, (*sarub-*, *surdub-* with double inf.) as in *sənun-dru(b) po:d-ən*, tobacco snuff.

se'nu:ŋ-en, *var.* **səno:ŋ-en**, (*√səŋ-* with inf. -*ən*-) spadix of the plantain or of the sago-palm which yields liquor

sən'u:ŋ-mar-ən, *n.*, master of the house.

sənurhaŋ for **surbah**, *q.v.* (poetic).

sənu:r-'u:-n, *n.*, an umbrella without a handle, resembling a large hat.

sənu:-'su:-n, *end.* close, finishing. (*√su-* redup. with inf. -*ən*-)

se'rajel-ən, (*səjel-*, with inf. -*ər*-) a gimlet

se'ra:ji:-'kud-ən, a wooden hoe or rake with a natural hook-like wooden projection at one end, formed of a suitable branch of a timber tree.

[*(su):-* with inf. -*ər-* + *ji:-kud-ən*].

This primitive wooden tool is still used by the uncivilised Soras who live in remote regions.

səra:-'lid-ən, *n.* (*solid-* with inf. -*ər-*) one side of the body. *səra: lid-je:l-ən*, a quarter of an animal.

səra:'lid-sə'did-le, *adv.*, slantingly, on one side.

səran-'san-ən, a passage, or way (*√san-* redup. with inf. -*ər-*).

se'ranta:-n, *n.*, marketting (from *santa:-n*, tightening).

se're:d-ən, *n.*, with inf. -*ər-*, a crowd.

se're:d-dem, *adj.*, (1) crowded; (2) tight.

sə're:d-ga:mle-, *adv.*, (1) in a crowded condition; (2) tightly.

səre:'mo:ŋ-en, *n.*, *Dolichos Catjang*.

sə'ga:tud-, *v.t.*, to throw, to fling; to let fly.

se'rid-, *v.i. (impl)* (1) to be over-filled or crowded; (2) to become tight or rigid or swollen.

se'riŋ, *var.* **səliŋ**, **siē**, a particle *expr.* the force of the prep. *from*, *since*, *after*, etc. *entə-se'riŋ*, *tet-sliŋ* = then, after that.

se'riŋ-'su:d-, *v.t.*, to elude, to avoid.

se'ri:-n, *n.*, *adj.*, equal, accurate, correct. ('Telugu.)

se'ro:ŋ-da:-(j)e:m-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be refreshed.

se'ru:-, **se'ru:-dem**, **se'ru'ga:mle**, *adj.* (1) fine or thin (as cloth, oil, stick, rope, etc.); (2) sharp (as knife, etc.)

se'rub-, *v.t.*, to suck, to sip, to drink with noise.

[*Santali*, *sirup* = to suck.]

se'rub-ga:mle, *adv.*, so as to produce the sound of sucking.

serti'pik'ato:-n, *n.*, a certificate (English thro' Oriya.)

se'rum-dem, *adj.*, sweet, fragrant, flavoursome,

se'ru:n-dem, *adj.*, slender, thin.

seru:'su:-n, place of fighting, battlefield. (✓su:- redup. with inf. -ər-).

se'tid-, *v.i.*, to smart.

adj., smarting

se'tid-se'boi, tag-words. *expr.* smarting sensation

se'tid-loge-'bapir-loge, tag-words *expr.* smartingly.

set'le, *var.* sitale, sle, a particle having the force of *from*, *after*, etc. tete-setale = *therefrom*, *thereafter*; tene-səle = *hence*, *hereafter*.

s'ā:-, *v.i.* (1) to come off as rind or bark or skin; (2) to be open, or gaping.

sa:-, *v.t.*, (1) to peel off, to remove (bark, skin, etc.); (2) to pare off nails, etc.; (3) to rend.

sa:-bud-, *v.t.*, to be mangled by a bear.

sa:-kud-, *see* sa'b-'kud-; sa:d-kud

sa:-, *v.t.*, to twine. '.

sa:-gid-, to twist or twine fibres, etc., between the palms of one's hands.

sa:-, *v.i.*, to yield to the spade or hoe as soft ground. *Ex.* ləbo:n boi-boi dāda-dem as-same = *the ground is very hard; it is impenetrable.*

sa:-, *v.t.*, to open wide.

sa-sa:'mad-, *v.t.*, to open one's eyes. (*See* mad-.)

sa-sa:-'tam-, *v.t.*, to open one's mouth. (*See* tam-.)

sa'b-, (*redup.*) *v.t.*, (1) to cut off; to clear; by cutting off under wood. (2) to pare wood, etc.

deriv., sənā:b-sa'b-ən, sərā:l-sa'b-ən, an-sənā:b-ən, er-sənā:b-ən.

[Santali, Mundari, sab-; Korwa, hap; Gutob, seb- = to cut.]

sa'b-, *v.t.* (also *redup.*) to pound and sift grain, rice, etc.

'saba:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to have leisure, to be convenient; to be accommodating, to find it easy to deal. *Ex.* amən saba:-t-am; pen asaba:-i:n = *it is convenient to you and not to me.*

'sabbadi:-n, the tweezer; *syn.*, gənāb tur-'lāg-ən (gab-tur with inf. -ən- + lāg-ən).

'sabbui-, *var.* sabbup, sabui, (*dial.*), all, whole (Oriya).

'sab-dā:-, *v.t.*, to pound ragee-millet, etc.

sab-'dāj-, *v.t.*, to cut off.

sab-'dāg-, *v.t.*, to cut off a pole.

sab-'did-(dēm), *v.i.*, to lie or turn on one side, (*see* sab-lid-).

sab-'dij-, *int expr.* emphasis inference. *Ex.* amən de' sabdij lāg-i, ode: kun-ənsəlo lāg-i-e? *you must be indeed beautiful; could she be beautiful?* pəj-ən-ji dəsā:- lenji-dən, ə-uān-ji ə-ja gən-i de' sabdij kuddubənji ad-dəsā:- -teji = *if children did wrong, all would blame only their parents.*

sa-'bēd-, *v.t.*, to suck.

sa'bīr-ən, (*dial.*) *n.*, tamarind-soup.

sa'bīr-, (*dial.*) *var.* sadir-, flow.

sa'bīr-ga'mle-, *adv.*, suddenly.

'sabbju-, *var.* sajju-, *q v.*, caus. of saju-.

'sahja:-, *v.t.*, to make, manufacture; to get ready.

sab-'ka'b-, *var.* sakka'b-, caus. of sakab-, to grip or seize with tongs, etc.

sa'b-'kud-, *v.t.*, caus. of sakud-, to separate things and search. *Ex.* (1) kurrāb-ən sa'b-kudle bati:n pada:-; (2) sa'b-kud-i:-t-am = (I) shall search for lice in your hair.

sub-'lid-, caus. of solid-, to turn from one side to the other.

sqb-'sqb-, *v.t.*, to pare wood.

sub-sub-'mar-ən, *n.*, a carpenter.

sab-'sun-, (*√*sab + sun-) to pare a piece of timber and prepare a post (*see* sun-on)

sa:'bud-, (4/sa:- + bud-) as in sa:-
bud-tam = the bear will tear you.

'sabui, *var.* sabun, subbui,
sabbun, (*dial.*) all; (Oriya).

'sabui-'sabui-ga:mle, *adv*, so as to produce the noise heard in sucking eagerly, as *e.g.* subui-sabui-ga:mle jab-da:lo:te

sabur-'ber-, *v.t* (*refl.*) to distort words

sabur-'ber-en, *n*, distorted word.

sad-, *v.i.*, to make way; to go to one side of the way as in **sad-in** = make way for me. (It is used in compd verbs like **sad-mog**, *q.v.*)

sq:d-, *v.t.*, to leave (Oriya).

sa'd-, *v. i.*, to sting (as bees, scorpions, etc.).

sa'd-, *n.*, an abridged form used in compds. denoting the male genital organ, as in tab-sa'd-,

'castrate'; dəral-dal-sad-kəb-ən,
'loin cloth'

taŋ-lip-an ar-re-sa:d sam-leu-ji-
den, at-tendar-ne, if the bull be
castrated it will not cross.

'sadəruː-n, n. (1) a ca

(2) the office or court of the Patro.

(? Prakrit chadaru).

'sada'j-en, a variety of red-gram,
small in size. (See san-en.)

'sadan-, *v.i.*, to be swollen.

'sadda:-n, n., noise.

[cf. Prakrit, Mundari, Santali,
sade = sound.]

sad-'daǰ-, *v.t.*, to shake up so that
the dust may fall off.

'saddi:-, *v.t.*, to clear the floor or the path of rubbish.

'saddi:d-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to lie down
leaning on one side.

'saddid-, *v.t.*, to set free (caus. of sadid).

'saddi:d-dəm-, *adj.*, side-wise.

'sadi:-n, tag of badi:-n, wages.

'sadiq-, *v.i.*, to come to one's share
or lot in distribution.

'sadiq-, *v.i.*, to make way to another, to pass the meridian as the sun, *e.g.* ʋəp-ən sadiqe.

v t., to remove to another side.

sadid-'qa:j-ən, after midnight
(see 'qa:j-ən).

sadid 'jɔŋ-ən, the afternoon;
(see jɔŋ-ən).

sa:d-'kud-, (= kudrab-ən ab-sa:d-sa:d) *v t.*, to remove stubs, etc., (*see* kud-ən).

sə:d-kud-'a:l-ən, *n.*, removal of the stubs from the clearing on the hill (*see* a:l-ən).

'sadid-le-be, *a/v.*, obliquely; so that it may be inclined.

sad-dle jer-, *v i.* to straggle, to
stray.

sa:d-'moy-, sam-'moy-, *v.t.* (1) to cross, to overtake, to outmarch, to outrun, to elude; (2) to elapse!

al-sam-moḡ-al-sam-moḡ-, to over-
take each other; to compete.
(The verb is used in the pl.
number because al is used.)

'sadru:-n, *var.* 'sadəru:-n.

said-'sai-d-, var. sa:s'sai-d-, to
make room for.

sa:d-sa:d-'ne:b-en, *n.*, a glade.

sa:d-'tud-, *v.t.*, to nudge.

sag-, *v.i.*, to bemoan, to lament for.

'sageda:-n, a cart (Oriya).

'saga'b-, *var.* sagga'b-, sagge:b-, sagge:m-, to hiccup.

'sagā:g-'saga:g-, *adv.*, in a sobbing manner.

'sagal-, *v.t.*, to show honour to, to adore, to praise, to think of, to regard, to take for, as in pen jumbur-mar gamle sagal-t-ip poṅ? do you take me for a thief?

'sagal-le-ji-'ude'd-le-ji, tag-words, *expr.* they treated respectfully or kindly.

'sagal-te-ji-e'jim-te-ji, tag-words *expr.* they think of—; to recollect.

'sag'eb- (da:-), *see* sagub.

'sag'e:m-' (da:-), *see* sagā'b-.

sa:'gid-, *see* sa:-, to twine.
deriv., sənag'id-ən, *n.*

sa:'gid-'lud-, (*see* lud-ən).

'sagub, *see* 'sagug.

'sagug-, (*redupl.*) to sob. *Ex.* sagug-sagug-loge e:-te, (he) sobs in crying.

sagui-tur-ən, *n.*, a species of bat. (*See* tur-ən.)

sai-, *var.* sa:j-, *v.t.*, to help, to befriend.

(? from Skt. thro' Telugu sa:jam).

'sai-ip-'pus-ip, tag-words, *expr.* protect me.

sai-, *var.* sa:j-, *v.t.*, to pierce as in rua:g-ən saile a-ganten a-baru, sajal-rup-bur-ən, sky-piercing hill.

sai-lug-da:-sum-ən, *q.v.*

sai-bo:-n, gentleman, European, a big officer.

saiho:-boj-ən, lady, European lady, officer's wife.

saiho-mar-ən, *see* saiho:-n (*see* sa:j-ən.) [*Hind.*, sahib.]

'saiho:ṅ-, *adj.*, black, blue.

'sai-dem-'ne:ten, tag of ci-da:-ne:ten.

'sa'ile-'muile, tag-words *expr.* having searched. (*See* sa:j-, to search.)

sai-lug-da:-'sum, the name in full is sai-lug-da:-n-əlebo-sum-ən, the name of a female deity who is said to have bored a hole in a hard rock and caused water to spring up.

sai-'sai-, *v.i.*, to be agitated, to be afflicted.

sai-'sai-lay-'mar-ən, *n.*, an arbitrator. *Syn.*, 'bagsa:-'mar-ən

sai-sai-'lay-, *var.* sassai-lay, sa'sai-lay-, to help (as a middle man) in a contest.

sa'i-sai-'mar-ən, *n.*, assistant.

sa'i-'tud-, *v.t.*, to put on fire; (*see* tud-ən).

sa:j-, *see* sai-.

sa:j-ən, contr. of sai-bo:-n, as in sudu-sa:j-ən, (*lit.* big sahib), District Magistrate.

sanna:sa:j-ən (*lit.* little sahib) Subdivisional Magistrate.

kuma'm-mas-sa:j-ən (kuma:b + mad + sa:j-ən = ashes + eye + sahib) white-eyed European.

'sa:jal-ən, *var.* sa:jel, *n.* (1) deer, (2) wild buffalo? (3) bison.

sa:j-'ar, to pierce a stone.

sa:'jed-, *v.i.*, to be subject to severe colic.

'sa:jel-, *var.* sa:jal-, *q.v.*

[Mundari, Birhor, sa'il, wild buffalo.]

sa:'jel-, *v.t.*, to pierce, to bore a hole.

sa'je:m-, var. soje:m-, *v.i.*, to be satisfied, to be pacified, to be consoled, as in *pura:da:n-am saje:m-lam-poŋ*?

'sajje:m-, caus. of saje:m- (caus. pref. ab- is used as an infix here) *v.t.*, to pacify, to console, to assuage.

'sajju:- var. sabju:-, *v.t.*, caus. of saju- (caus. pref. ab- is here used as an inf.), to make cool, to appease, to allay heat, thirst, etc.

sa'j-, var. sa'i-, *v.t.* (1) to seek, to go in quest of, as in *sai-jumna:ba:n* = in search of food or prey; (2) to need or to want, as in *item sa:ite* = what do you seek? *i.e.* what do you want?

saj-, *v.t.*, to remove weeds with a hoe, as in *buru:n-batte saj-a:*

saj-, *v.t.*, to cut, to chisel, to pare.

saj-ar-, *v.t.*, to cut stone; to carve *deriv.*, *sənaj-on*, chisel.
saj-ar-mar-on, stone-mason.

saj-, *v.i.*, to come out, to be loosened.

'saj-on, *n.*, contr. of ə saj-on, charcoal, as *soi-saj*, to burn wood into charcoal.

'saj-dem-, *v.t.* (*refl.*) (1) to touch or stroke oneself in order to alleviate pain, etc. (2) to grope.

saj-'deŋ-, *v.t.*, to set free.

'sakab-, *v.i.*, to grip.

[cf. Santali, Mundari, -saḅ = to hold; Korwa, saḅ, hṇp = to catch; Gutob, sop-sop = to grip.]

'sakab- (ga:mle), *adv.*, exactly.

s'a:-'kad-on, *n.*, the tendon or nerve of the male genital organ (*see* kad-on).

'sakaitiŋ-on, *n.*, bill-book; bill-hatchet

'sakille, *adv.*, chirping like birds.

'sa'ki:-'mar-, *v.t.* (denominative verb) to cite one as a witness, as *sa'ki-mar-r-iŋ-i* = (they) have cited me as a witness (Oriya).

'sa'ki:-'mar-on, *n.*, a witness (Oriya).

'sakkab-, *v.t.* (? caus. of sak-ab) to cause to grip; to fix.

sakkab-la:ŋ-on, pincers, tongs, etc. (*see* la:ŋ-on).

'sak-ka'l, *v.i.* *see* sənək-kal-on.

'sakku:-da:n, var. saku:-da:n, *n.*, a variety of *monordia charantia*.

sa'kku:da'l-on, (sa:d-kud-a:l-on), *n.*, removing under wood, etc. from the clearing (*see* a:l-on).

sa:'kud, var. sa:b-kud-,

'saku-'mar-on, *n.*, blind man.

sa'l-, *v.t.*, to cut off with a sickle, or short knife bushes, underwood, etc., as in *taggo:r-on sa:l-a:* = clear the way by cutting off under wood, etc.

'sa:l-on, contr. of usa:l-on, 'skin', as in *pua:sa:l-mar-on*, *kuma:ḥ-sa:l-mar-on*, *lit* 'white-skinned man', 'European'.

'sa:l-on, contr. of salapam-on; it occurs in several compds., nouns and verbs; e.g., *əba:'sa:l-on*, *əra:sa:l-*, *dai-sa:l-*, *diŋ-ba:sa:l-*, *is-sa:l-*, (*id-sa:l-*) *ga-sa:l-*, *gas-sa:l-* (*gad-sa:l-*), *jumbur-sa:l-*, *kurui-sa:l-*, *maggat-sa:l-*, *o-la:ŋ-sa:l-*, *ruŋku:sa:l-l-ru:sa:l-*, *salapam-sa:l-*, *sindi-sa:l-*, *suŋ-ba:sa:l-*, *sittari-sa:l-*, *tude-sa:l-*, *ud-duŋ-sa:l-*, *uda:gur-sa:l-*.

'sa:l-on, cont. of *ko:sali:n*, *q v.*

'salepem-ne:b-on, sago-like liquor yielding palm, *caryota urens*, Linn.

'salepem-ja:-, tag of *na:b-ja:-*.

'sa'la:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to have leisure; to be unoccupied.

sa'la:d-on, *n.*, mat.

'salaka:-, *adj.*, lean, dry (applied to persons and cattle).

v.i., to be or become lean.

salaka:'tam-, *v.t.*, to pout lips (*see* tam-ən).

salɑ:n'tuj-ən-, *n.*, saturn (*see* tuj-ən).

'sɑ:l-dɑ:-, *v.t.*, to cut off, to lop off.

'sɑ:l-di:-, *v.t.*, to cut off weeds round the cotton plant (*see* di:n).

sale:ŋ-ən, (saleŋ-pad-ən), a pot (for water).

'salet'ten, *var.* seletten, seletten, *adv.*, then.

salet'ten-salet'ten, *adv.*, then and there; every now and then.

'salid-, *v.i.*, to bend, to be inclined.

'salid-ŋŋ-le, the sun passed the meridian, it is afternoon.

'sa:lija:n-, *n.*, tap-tap-(ka:b)-mar-ən, weaver (Telugu).

sali:'je:m-ən-, *n.*, the last gasping breath.

'salla:-, *v.i.*, *var.* ʒanla:-, to go forwards to meet; to escort.

'salla:-, *var.* sanla:-, *v.t.*, to sift

'sallid-, *v.t.*, caus. of salid-, to turn on one (the right side) of a body.

sa:l-lo:'mar-ən-, *n.*, *lit.* 'cut-ground-man', a plough man.

'sallua:n-, (*dial.*) for kəmbud-ən, a bear.

'salo:ŋ-, *v.i.*, to move, to proceed. (a verb of motion. salo:ŋ-a: = move away, salo:ŋ-ai = move forwards.)

sa:l'sa:l-, (redupl. of sa:l-).

sa:l'sa:l-ən-, *n.* (✓sa:l-, to cut off) a boundary marked by cutting off some trees, etc.

taggor-sa:l-ən-, *n.*, making a way by cutting off underwood.

'sa:l-tip-, (a compd. verb, tip-tip-le-sa:l-) to cut off, (*see* tip).

sa:m-, *v.t.*, to cut off; to weed out; to remove bark, rind, etc. by scraping; to cut into thin slices; to crush, to press.

sa:m-, occurs in several compd. verbs:—sa:m-de:ŋ-, to cut off with one stroke; sa:m-je:ŋ-, to crush under foot; sa:m-dɑ:-, to shake up; sa:m-kui, sa:m-tab.

sa:m-kad-, *var.* sa:m-sa:d-, *v.t.*, to castrate (*see* kad-ən).

sa:m-kad-ar-t-am = *lit.* 'I shall castrate thee with a stone'.

sa:m-, *v.t.*, to take rice, etc. out of water with the hand; as in sa:m-le (da:- is optionally added) (or sa:m-da:-le) gate.

(2) To scrape and serve the upper layer of a mass of hot cooked rice, as *e.g.* dərəŋ boi-boi taŋe-dəm, laŋka:n sa:m-le-sa:m-le ru-a: (in this sense ✓a:m- is also used).

(3) bo:ji-dar-ən kuddub-mandran-ji ɔ-do:ŋ sa:mle ru-a:.

sa:m-ən, contr. of sambi:n, as in go:mid-len-de:n soi-sa:m-ten = if too many chillies are mixed, the rectum will smart; kumbadi-sa:m-ən, kumbul-sa:m-ən = the buttocks. kuntuŋ-sa:m-ən = rectum.

'sameko:n-, *n.*, a species of mollusc, bivalve.

'sameko:ŋ-(ga:mle), *adj.*, distorted; astray, out of the usual way, irregularly.

'samenda:n-, *n.*, pendal (from Oriya).

'samanna:-, (*dial.*) according to custom and etiquette.

'sama:nti:n-, *n.*, name of a Sora diety.

'sa-maŋ-, *v.i.*, (1) to go further leaving another behind; (2) to overshoot (an arrow).

'samarta:-, *adj.*, competent, clever, (Skt. thro' Oriya).

'sambada:n-, *var.* sambidi:n-, sambi:n, bottom, buttocks, anus. It is used to express the force of

the prepositions *under, behind, etc.* as in ə-sambi-dap-ən = under the pot. ə-sambi-bo:ŋ- = at the foot of the hill. ə-sambi-luŋ-ən = at the bottom of the pit. ə-sambi-n-ə-t'o:d-ən de: = to have motions and vomittings; sunsi:n ə-sambi, ə-sambi:sun- = the eye of the needle.

'sam-bo:ŋ-ən, *n.*, name of a Sora deity.

'sa:mero:n, *n.*, chowrey (Oriya).

'sa:m-da:~, *v.t.*, to scrape as in antəŋag-kul-ən sam-da:le ga:.

'sa:m-da:n, *see* samənda:n.

'sa:m-de:~, *v.t.*, to stir, to kindle, to shake off the fire from the end of the burning stick.

sam-'de:ŋ-, *v.t.*, to cut off, -*see* sam-.

'sam'esse:ratto:n, *n.*, sub-magistrate (English).

sam-'je:ŋ-, *v.t.*, *see* sa:m-.

'sammo:~, *int.* (*dial*) *expr.* prohibition.

'sa(m)patti-, *n.*, right, privilege. (Skt. ?)

'sampe:ta:r-ən, *n.*, champaka flower (hybrid; *see* tar-ən.)

'sampra:~, *var.* ampra:~, a particle *expr.* (1) the sense of the prep. with; as *e.g.* sampra: kanda:ra:n mandra:n galole = the man fell down along with the branch.

(2) The sense of 'at the same time', 'as soon as', 'also'.

'samra:~, tag of tura:~, as are:ŋ-ən tura:le-samra:le, ije:te-gua:l-ne:ji = throwing stone (they) go shouting.

sam'rid, (*compd. verb*) *v.t.*, to grind.

sam-'sam-, *v.t.*, to press, to crush.

sam-'tab-, *var.* santab-, (*compd. verb*) to set apart, to reserve.

san-, *v.i.*, to follow, to escort, (a verb of motion).

[Mundari, sen, to go.]

'san-ən, *n.*, contr. of sandi:n, as in uruŋ-san-ən, bamboo-cot; toraŋ-san-lu:d-ən = a bobbin-like tick(en) used in lacing the bottom of cots. (*see* lu:d-ən, fibre, string.)

'sa:n-ən, *n.*, contraction of sada:ŋ-ən, (rogo:n); frequently used in compds. (nouns and verbs) *e.g.* əbai-sa:n-ən, əme:ŋ-sa:n-ən, əne:b-sa:n-ən, əsar-sa:n-ən, gəi-sa:n-ən, gu:s-sa:n-ən, r'a:s-sa:n-ən, rid-sa:n-ən (= rissan-ən), ru:s-sa:n-ən.

sa'naŋ-ən, *var.* senaŋ-ən, *n.*, door, (*see* contr. form -saŋ-ən.)

'sanda:n, *n.*, outside.

'sanda:n-'padda:n, tag-words, *expr.* outside.

'sandi:n, *n.*, cot.

[*cf.* Skt. a:sandi:, a couch, a seat]

sandi-'tuj-ən, *n.*, the four stars forming the Charles's swain. (*See* tuj-ən.)

'sandra:n, *n.*, name of a female deity, (? the moon).

[? the moon. Skt. chandra.]

san(d)'rab-, *v.t.*, (✓ sub- with double inf.) to choose, to select.

'san(d)rai-'ali:n, *n.*, toddy brought for the marriage.

'san(d)ri:~, *v.t.*, to avoid, to escape, to elude as in kəmbud-ən sandri:le rre:te:n.

san(d)'rub-, (sarub, with double inf.) *v.t.*, to suck, to drink.

san(d)'rui-(dəm-), (sarui, with double inf.) *adj.*, narrow.

san(d)'ruk'a:n, (suk'a:n with double inf.) welfare, safety, health.

san-'duŋ-, *v.i.*, to go after, to follow, to adhere (a verb of motion.)

sandun-'mar-ən, *n.*, a follower, a disciple, an adherent.

'saneggara:n, ? the underworld.

'san-la:-, *var.* *salla:-* *v.i.* (*refl.*) to go in advance to meet, or to escort. *Ex.* maggeda:-n edukari:-n-a-do:g sanla:eten. dai-bur-ba:-n pen sanla:-t-am (a verb of motion).

'sanla:-'bo:j-*v.t.* (denominative) to go and bring a woman home.

'sanla:i-, *v.t.* to sift.

'sanna:-, *v.i.* to be, or become small.

'sanna -n, *adj.*, small, young. *n.*, the young one.

[*cf.* Telugu, *sanna* = lean; Oriya, *samo* = little; Bihl-Rwakanta, *hanna* = young.]

'sannil-, *v.t.* (1) search thoroughly; to ransack.

(2) To trace (foot-steps, etc.).

san-'sa:l-en, (*dial.*) *sanna:-sar-en*, a fine comb.

san-'sa:n-en, *n.*, turmeric.

[Mundari, Birhor, *sa:sa:n-en*.]

'sansa:ri:-'mar-en, *n.*, a well-to-do person (Skt. thro' Telugu)

'sansi:-n, *var.* *santsi:-n*, *n.*, a bag (Telugu).

san-tab-, (*sa:-'tab-*), *v.t.*, to set apart, to save; to reserve as in *tulab-en* (*or baru-n*) *santab leji* = (they) have reserved the forest.

san-'tai-, *v.t.*, to allocate, to allot, to set apart for a definite purpose.

'santi-, *v.t.*, to measure with the elbow or the measuring rod or tape.

'santi:-n, *n.*, a cubit.

'santup-, *v.i.*, to be rotten or putrid; to emit foul smell. *adj.*, rotten or putrid.

'santup-en, *n.*, a kind of mouse.

'santup-'tam-, *v.i.*, to be-mouse-mouthed, to pout lips; to be unwilling. (*See tam-en*.)

'sag-en, *n.*, contr. of *sangka:-n*, 'neck' as in *doi-sag*, *doi-sangka:-*, to hang.

'sag-en, *n.*, contr. of *sanag-en*, 'door' as in *arbu:sag-en*, *padi-sag-en*, *tulad-sag-en*, *donag-sag-en*, *urug-sag-en*, *sab-sag*, *v.t.*

'sag-en, *n.*, contr. of *sag-sag-en*, *q v.* as in *a-lati-sag-en*, 'turmeric paste'.

'sager, *var.* *sagger*, *adv.*, with difficulty (as in walking), at the outside, not more than; *sager jaggi putti a saru q'u:rt* = at the outside three *puttis* of paddy will ripen.

'sager ja:-, *v.i.*, to trudge, to waddle, toddle.

'saga:i (dem-), *adj.*, *adv.*, far away; distant.

'saga:j-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be at a distance, to be asunder or detached. *v.t.* to avoid.

[Parang, *sagai*, Gutoh, *sagaiji*; Korwa, *sagjan*; Santali, Birhor, Mahle, *sagij* = far; Mundari, Dhangar, Kurku, *sagin* = far.]

'sage-, s.-lo-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be excited; to be breathless; to sigh deep.

'sage-loge, *adv.*, in an excited condition.

'sage-loge:-de-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to pant; to gasp.

'sage-'sage-, *adj.*, gasping, panting.

sage:-'sage:-ga:mle toq-'je:m-, *v.i.*, to wheeze.

'sagger, *adv.*, *see* *sager* as in *unte a gorza:n-le:g sagger dekulen-dem galji s'u:n-en dekute*.

saggi:-'mar-en, *var.* *saggio:-'mar-en*, (*dial.*) *gadi:-mar-en*, *n.*, companion (Oriya).

'sa:ngi:-n, *n.*, a coat or jacket.

sag'go:-n, *see* saggi-mar.

sag-'goid-en, *n.* (?) a wild variety of turmeric.

sag-go:d-'ta:r-en, *n.*, the flower of the turmeric plant.

sag'guda:-n, *n.*, a large winnowing basket.

'sagka:-n, *n.*, neck; a fathom, (measurement of depth) as in bo sagka:-a-jaru.

'sagkadi:-n, *var.* sagkalli:-n,

'sagka:iti-'ta:-en, *n.*, black beads.

sagkidi:-n, *n.*, chains (Skt. thro' Oriya)

sagki-'o:l-, *var.* sagkoi-'o:l-

'sagkoi-, *var.* sagkui-, to shut, close, to shrivel, or shrink, as eye, flowers, etc. *Ex* sagkoi-malle, sagkoi-ta:-re, sagkoi-mu:-le, (*see* ma:-en; ta:-en, mu:-n)

sagkoi-'o:l-, *v.i.* (*lit.* droop-leaves) to be evening.

'sagkra:nti-'ga:j-en, the month corresponding to January (Skt. thro' Telugu).

'sagkra-'bo:j-en, name of a female deity.

'sagga:j-, *caus.* of sagga:j-, *v.t.*, to keep at a distance

sag'o:d-, *var.* saggo:d-, *adj.*, deep yellow.

sago:d-'ne:b-en, *see* sanggo:d-en.

sag-'sa:-n, *adj.*, *v.t.*, to season with turmeric; to apply turmeric. *adj.*, seasoned with turmeric; yellow.

sag-'sa:-en, *n.*, turmeric.

[Gutob, Remo, Pareng, sag-sag; Mundari, Birhor, sa:sa:-n]

sag-, (also redup.), *v.t.*, to crush, to bruise, (as bones); to cut into small pieces; to tread over.

sag-'jo:-, *v.t.*, to get ready things required (*e.g.* for a sacrifice)

sag-'sag-, (*see* sag) *v.t.*, to shell or break open (cashew nuts, etc.)

'sa:pa:-n, *n.*, ham, as in sa:pa:-jel-en.

'sa:pa:-n, *var.* 'so:p-en, a mat (Telugu).

'sapatti:-n, property (used in songs.)

[? Skt. sampatti]

'sappa:-n, *n.*, a clod of earth.

sa:p'pal-, (sa:b + pal-), *v.t.*, to cut off irregular projection in the ridges of the fields or banks (*see* pal-en)

sa:r-, *v.t.*, to break the soil; to dig.

sa:r-, *v.t.*, to roast (as pupu:-n).

sa:r-, *v.t.*, to set (fat, etc.) on fire to melt.

v.i. (*refl.*) to melt or dissolve (as fat, bees' wax, etc.)

sa:r-, *adv.*, fizzingly. (*See* sarra-ga:ule.)

s'a:r-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to dawn.

'sar-en, *n.*, contr. of saro:-n as in gale:-sar-en, ear of corn; gas-sar-en, reaping paddy.

'sar-en, *n.*, contr. of sar-sag-en, as agur-sar-en, boj-da:-sar-en.

'sar-en, *n.*, contr. of sarda:-n, *i.e.* sarda:-sar-en.

'sar-en, *n.*, contr. of kinsar-en, a stag.

'sar-en, *n.*, contr. of sara:-n, a comb, as in ara:-sar-en; dere:-sar-en.

'saretu:-n, *n.*, conditions, terms of an engagement (Hind.).

'sara:-n, *n.*, a row, a line, a string (of beads, etc. (Hind.).

'saradda:-, *v.i.*, to take delight, to make merry.

'saradda:-n, *n.*, delight. *syn.* idika: ns.-ken-en, love song. (Telugu, sarada).

'saradda:tejj-'idika:teji, tag-words.

'saradda:teji-'m'o:nteji, tag-words.

sara:-'kad-en, *n.*, a reed which is used in making the shafts of arrows.

[? Skt., Śara-kaṇḍa.]

saralli-n, (*dial*) *v.t.*, to turn over.

'sarda:-n, *n.*, a person belonging to a sora: tribe of that name.

'sarda:-, *n.*, a hawk.

'sardaja:-n, *n.*, name of a Sora deity.

'sare'd-, *adj.*, tight.
v.i (*impl.*) to be tight.

'sared-dem, 'sared-ga:mle, *adj.*, *adv.*, tightly.

sare'd-'jṛṇ-en, (*1'se'd. var.* sad with inf. -en- + jṛṇ-), heap of rubbish.

sar-'e:l-, *v.t.*, to remove the rind (*e.g.* of a mango).

'sargetud-'dag-, *v.t.*, to fling a stick so as to hit.

sar-'gaḷ-, *v.t.*, to fry; to season (a dish).

sar-'ga'j'-en, *n.*, the act of seasoning food.

sar'gij-en, sargija:-'ne:b-en, *n.*, sal tree.

[*cf.* Skt., sarja; Gutob, sorqi; Remo, sargi; Pareng, sarqija.]

'sari:-, *v.i* (*impl.*) to be quite consistent, to be uniform, to be proper.

'sari-ga:mle, 'sari-goi, 'sari-le, *adv.* so as to be fit, straight, directly, properly.

[? from Prakrit thro' Telugu.]

'sari-juṇ-'tid-en, (*see* rijṇ-tid-en).

'sa:rji:-n, a charge, an accusation (English).

'sarkeso:-n, circus (English).

'sarka:r-en-ji, *n. pl.*, the Government (Hind).

'sarka:r-'sa:l-en, *n.*, arrack sold in the Government arrack shops (*see* sa:l-en).

s'a:r-'mad-, *v.t.* (1) to open the eyes as in s'a:r-malle giḷ-a: = observe well (*lit.* having opened the eyes widely, *see*). ab-s'a:r-mad-na' = keep awake; (2) to be charmed, to fall in love with as in kun ə-səlo-n giḷe s'a:r-mallam-poṇ?

'saro:-n, *n.*, paddy.

[*cf.* Mundari, sar as in tila:sar, a kind of paddy; Santali, horo; Turi, huru; Skt., saḷi.]

'saro:-ba:-n, *n.*, a paddy-field.

'saro:ba:-'tid-en, *n.*, a kind of snipe.

'saro:-'ruṇ-en, *n.*, rice-grain (*see* ruṇ-en and gaṇṇa:ruṇ).

sar-'pa:l-en, *n.*, a mat woven with bamboo splinters.

sarr- (*onom.*) sarr-ga:mle, *int.*, whiz!

'sarraṇ-en, *n.*, voice, bass. oṅṅer ən-a:te jaru:sarraṇ-en, ənsəlo:n-a:te laro:sarraṇ-en.

[*cf.* Skt., svara; Mundari, Santali, sereṇ = song.]

'sarrij-(ga:mle), *adv.* (1) at once; (2) at one stroke; (3) so as to spurt. *Ex.* sarrij-ga:mle kimme:d-en ette-ji.

'sarruj-, (*caus.* of saruj-), *v.t.*, to tighten, the *caus.* pref ab- is changed into an inf.)

[*cf.* Santali, urij-].

sar'sa:ŋ-en, (*dial.*) boi-da:-sar-en,
Byonia Callosa.

sar'-sar-, *v.t.*, to comb; to preen
(as birds).

sar'-sara:-ge, *adv.*, thinly.

sar'-su:-n, *n.*, a kind of comb.

sar'su:-n, *n.*, mustard.

[*Cf.* Hindi, sarsun; Tel. sarsa:va:
lu.]

saro:-'to:l-en, *n.*, paddy seedlings.

'saru:-('dēm)-, *adj.*, thin, fine, slender, delicate, (? Oriya).

saru:-'gai-en, *var.* saro:-gai-, *n.*, a
kind of edible tuber, *Caladium*
esculentum.

'saruj-, *v.i. (impl.)* to become tight
(redupl. as in sarui-sarui-le = it is
quite tight; caus. form sabruj- =
sarruj-.)

saru:-'mr:-n, *n.*, sweet, clear
(sesame) oil; ghee (*see* mr:-n).

s'a:-'ruŋ-en, *n.*, husked seeds of
millet panicum (*see* ruŋ-en and
gaŋga:-ruŋ-en).

sa-sa:-'ji:-, *v.i. (refl.)* to grin
exposing teeth (*see* ji:-n).
(Suffixes -bo:ŋ-en (*fem.*) and -mar-
en (*mas.*) may be added to form
nouns denoting agency.)

sa-sa:-'mad-, *v.i. (refl.)* to open
the eyes (*see* mad-en).

deriv., sasa:-mad-bo:ŋ-en (*fem.*),
sasa:-mad-mar-en (*mas.*).

sa-sa:-'tam-, *v.i. (refl.)* to open
the mouth (*see* tam-en).

deriv., sa-sa:-tam-bo:ŋ-en (*fem.*),
sa-sa:-tam-mar-en (*mas.*).

sas'sai-da:-, (sai-sai + aux. da:-) *v.i.*
(*impl.*) to be agitated, to be excit-
ed, to become confounded (*see*
kal-kal-).

sas'sa:l-, *v.t.*, to clear the ground
of grass, weeds, etc. (? sa: + sa: +
a:l-.)

sas'sar-ga'duŋ-, *v.i. (impl.)* to come
to the edge, *i.e.*, horizon, as in
u:ŋuŋ-en sassar-gaduŋ-le. (*see*
ga'duŋ).

sassar-'pu:-n, *n.*, roasted cake.

sassar-'u:-, *v.i. (refl.)* to comb
hair.

sas'sar-u:-'boi - moi'moj-u:-'boi,
tag-words, *expr.* the woman that
has dressed her hair nicely.

'sassidi:-n, *n.*, a person of *sassadi*
caste.

'sasta:-, *adj.*, cheap (Oriya).

'sa:ta:-, *var.* satta:-n, *q.v.* quite;
merely.

'sata:di:-n, *n.*, a leaf platter, as in
pansin pa:-pa:-le sata:di:-n pada.

sa'tid-, *v.i. (impl.)* to feel pain.

sati:da:-e'dur, *n.*, a (harvest) festi-
val relating to the cultivation of
the vegetables.

sa'tid-ga:mle, *adv.*, so as to cause
bodily or mental pain.

sa'tid-lo:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to feel pain,
or a smarting sensation.

sa'tid-sa'boi, tag-words *expr.*
painful, smarting.
satid-saboi-ga:mle, *adv.*, pain-
fully.

sa'tir-sa'ta:i-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be
bruised; to be crushed.

'satta:-n, *var.* satta:-ŋ, sa:ta:-,
adj., *adv.* mere, quite, only,
absolutely, as in satta:ŋ eja:ŋ,
mere bones; satta: d'a:-n ga:le
m'e:ŋteji, (they) live merely (by)
drinking water. e-din-ne:n satta:
bar le:bu teŋ = that is all, no
more money. satta:-sora:-ber- =
entirely Sora speech.

'satta:r-en, *n.*, a nerve, a tendon.

'satta:-'sur-en, *n.*, a small um-
brella; (satta is from Skt. thro'
Oriya).

'sattoi-, *adj.*, *adv.*, actual(ly); truly (Oriya).

sattoi-'ber-, *v.t. (refl.)* to declare.
sattoi-ber-ən, *n.*, declaration, affirmation; assertion.

sat'toi-le-oppuṅ-, *v.t.*, to asseverate, to affirm.

'sattua:-n, *n.*, something like a long ladle used in serving cooked rice, etc. (Oriya).

sat'tud-, *v.i.* (1) (sād + tud-) to be scattered as bees, ants, insects, etc.; (2) to be inflamed as an ulcer. *v.t.*, to scatter, to disturb, to irritate.

'sattui-loge-de:-, *v.i. (impl.)* to feel severe pain.

sattui-su:-n, *n.*, severe shooting pain (see su:-n).

'sa:u-, *v.i.*, to lend money or grain (Hind.).

sa:u:-n, *n.*, lending money or grain.

sa:u-mar-ən, see sa:ukar-ən.

'sa'ud-, *v.t.*, to hold and turn round (some object) with the hands.

'sauka:-n, *adj.*, cheap (Telugu).

'sa:ukar-ən, *n.*, a trader, a money-lender; (Hind.).

sa:ukari:-'god-ən, *n.*, the profession of a trader or money-lender.

sa:ur-, *var.* sa'ud-, *q.v.*

se-, *v.t.*, to choose; to select.

se-, *v.t.*, to hatch.

(redup., se-se:-, to hatch more than one egg)

s'e'd-, *v.i. (impl.)* (1) to pass, to lapse; (2) to be wasted, or ruined, or spoiled or lost.

s'e'd-, *var.* sid-, *v.i. (impl.)* to be missing, as

kundi-n s'e'dle = *lit* sword missed, *i.e.* failed to strike.

'se-da:-, (compd. verb) *v.t.*, to select. *deriv.*, an-sənda-mar-ən, the man selected.

se-da:-sum-ən, the deity or spirit chosen by a priest for special adoration and protection (see sum-ən)

'sed-dem-, *v.i. (refl.)* to spring upon; to set one self on-.

sed-'mad-, *v.t. (refl.)* to observe with interest.

sed-mad-na-n-a-mandra-, an interesting person.

sed-'sed-, *v.i.*, to throw in disorder.

se-'je:ṅ-, *var.* st:je:ṅ-, (merely) hands and legs, *i.e.*, nothing empty handed, as in se-je:ṅ ija:iten.

'se:kem-, *n.*, happiness.

[? Skt.]

'sekko:-n, *n.*, a cheque (English).

'sekrai-, *n.* (?) a plant of which the seeds are used in seasoning curry.

sele:-'te, *var.* selette:-n, saletten, *q.v.*, then.

selle-'u:-n, something like a queen, an-gehid-u:-n-batte kuiteji. (See u:-n).

se'lo:-n, *var.* se'lo:-n, *contr.* of ənsəlo:-n, a woman, *nom.* of address, e: ! səlo: !, e: ! səlo: !

sem'mu:-, *v.i. (refl.)* to blow the nose, to clear the nose.

semnu:-n, *n.*, mucus of the nose; snot.

'senda:-n, *var.* sinda:-n, *n.*, a well.

'sen(d)rai-da:-, (sai with double inf.) *v.t. (refl.)* to select.

'senna:-n, *n.*, cheese (Oriya).

'senrai-da:-, (sai with double inf.) *v.t.* to select.

's'e:ṅ-ən, *n.*, side, direction.

[Mundari, sai, Kharia, tiṅ.]

'sej-ən, *n.* *contr.* of səlej-ən pot.

sej-, *v.i. (refl.)* (1) to squint, (2) to look at keenly, as in sej-le tu-j-a:-,

take good aim and shoot. seŋ-le
giŋ-, to squint, to glance obliquely.

seŋ-'mad-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to squint.

adj., asquint.

seŋ-mad-ən, *n.*, squinted eye, side-
long glance.

seŋ! seŋ! (*onom.*) inaudible
report of a gun; er-putte-baŋ-ən
ra-sa:-n ə d'ɑ:-d'ɑ:-n-ɑ-te soŋa-ben-
de-n seŋ-ŋa-mle sadda-te

ser-, *v.t.*, to insert, to thrust

v.i., to get into; to thrust oneself
[*cf.* Mundari, horo, soro (?) L.
insert]

sera:-n, a handful as in bo:
sera:-n ti-ŋp (Telugu)

ser-'gab-, *v.i.*, to be pricked by a
thorn or splinter the sharp end of
which was broken and has
remained in the wound *Ex.* bay-
sale er-səŋab-ən ə-dəŋŋu ɣa-mle-
bende-n, andritid-ən an-səŋab s'i:-
leŋ-ən ser-gab-laŋ-ten.

ser-gab-ən, *n.*, a prick

'seri-šo:na:-n, *var.* seroso:-na:-n,
n., groundnut.

ser-'kuŋ-, *v.t.*, to insert flowers,
etc. in the braid. (*See* kuŋ-ən)

'sero:ba:-n, *var.* saro:-ba:-n, *n.*, a
paddy field. sero:ba:-n-am-ti-ŋp =
give me your paddy field (on lease).

'sero:-so:na:-n, *n.*, groundnut
(Oriya).

ser-'ser-dem-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to wriggle
oneself through a narrow
passage.

se-'se-, (*redup.*) *v.t.* (1) to choose.
to select; (2) to hatch more than
one egg.

se-'se-da-, *v.t.*, to choose, to select.
an-səŋe-se-da:-n, what is selected.

ses'seŋ-, (*✓ser redup.*) to sift well,
to winnow thoroughly.

s'i:-n, *n.*, hand, arm.

[Pareng, si.; (but ti in oŋ-ti =
finger, *cf.* Gutob, oŋ-ti,) Mundari,

Dhangar, and all the other
languages of the family have ti,
'hand'].]

si:-n, *contr.* form of s'i:-n, as in
(1) baŋu:-n si:-n pa-m-a: = hold
with both the hands; (2) anin
pəsiŋ; ə-si:-je:ŋ teŋ = *lit.* (he or
she) is a child, it has no hands
and no legs, *i.e.*, it can do no work;
it cannot go anywhere; it is quite
ignorant; (3) anin badi:-n aŋ-ŋaŋ-
aŋ; ə-si:-je:ŋ ɾna:ten = (he)
earned no wages; returned empty
handed.

si:-n occurs in several compds. as,
eq. ə-boŋb-si:-, the thumb; ə-kar-
si:-, finger-nail; əpsui-si:-, *var.*
attui-si:-, fore-finger; en-si:-, *var.*
eŋ-si:-, finger-ring; kənumbul-si:-,
var. kumbul-si:-, the biceps mus-
cle; kaddu:-si:-, wristlet, right
hand; kum-si:-, kuŋ-si:-, elbow;
mənə:ŋ-si:-, the little finger; (ə-)
mutter-si:-, a mutilated hand, the
hand of a leper; (ə) onder-si:-, the
finger of the hand; (ə) putel-si:-,
the forearm; ro:-si:-, forefinger;
ə-tər-aŋdi-si:-, middle finger.

deriv., ə-si:-na:, *q.v.* əra-si:-n, (water)
to wash hands with.

si:-n, *contr.* of əsi:-n, monkey as
in tur-tur-si:-, to watch monkeys
and drive them away.

'sia:ra:-n, *n.*, orgy, drunken revelry,
carousal.

sib-, *v.t.*, to pinch, nip, to pluck
with the thumb and the fore-
finger.

[*cf.* Mundari, sid-, to pluck]

sib-a:l-, *v.t.*, (*lit.* to pinch off a
blade of grass) to come to an
agreement; to settle.

sib-'daŋ-, *v.t.*, to tear off; to peel
off (the fibrous bark, etc.).

sib-'lam-, *v.t.*, *see* sib-a:l-, (əlam-
ən, straw).

sib-maj-, *v.t.*, to pinch off as a leaf.

sib-'mag, sib-'meg, var. sim-mag, sim-meg-, v.t., to tap; to cut (the spadix of the liquor tree, so that liquor flows out) as in *sim-mag-sai-*.

sib-'muj-, var. sim'muj-, v.t., to pluck (ears of corn, etc.).

sib-'rub-, var. sir'rub-, v.t., to take or scoop a handful as *uab-en sib-rupai*. (*cf.* *ti-par*, to take with the fingers)

sib-'sib-, var. sis'sib-, v.i. (used with the aux. *v lo-*, or *lay-*) to feel the sensation of being pinched; as *iten do: amon sotid-loge sib-sib-lapten ? an-asu-da: lay-ne pa: ?*

sid-, var. sed-, v.t. (1) leave, give up, remove, dismiss. Added to the participial form of a verb, it denotes (1) continuity of action as *eg.* *goble sette* = he continues to sit; *so-le:n sidete:n* = he remained concealed *kadi-gamle sedete:n* = he kept quiet; he remained silent; (2) completion of the action as *eg.* *irre-sedete:n* = (he) went away; *gadde-sedete:n* = (he) cut it off, *jumle sedete:n* = (he) ate (it) up. [*cf.* *Kharia, sid.*]

sid-, var. sed-, v.t., to throw as in *sid-am-te* (*am* = arrow) = (he) shoots an arrow.

sid-, v.i. (impl.) to fail, to miss as in *berna:n-am ajid-tid sidlenden*, *sora:n-ji m'a-g-to-ji* = if your speech fails even a little, the Soras laugh (at you) *danc:g-en sidle* = the aim missed.

'sid-en, contr. of sittarin, as in *ris-sid-en*, grinding the *ragi* millet; *gas-sid-en*, = reaping *ragi*. *re:ka:sid-en*, *burui-sid-en*, etc., varieties of *ragi*.

'sid-en, contr. of er-sid-en.

'sideda:-(n), var. 'sijeda:-, adj. *n.*, stale, what is stale as in

sideda:- kul-en, sideda:-sai-en, sideda:- dar-en (*see kul-en and dar-en*).

'sida:-, (? sɪd + da:-), v.t., to throw away, to give up, to abandon, to acquit.

'sida:-le-, tag of 'omda:-le, q.v.

'sida-mag-, v.t. to give up; to leave unfinished; as *bara:n an antag-ad; sui sida-mag-e:ten*.

'siddam-'ne:b-en, a kind of timber tree called *sennengi* in Telugu.

sid-'lab-loge-, (1) *adv.*, all rushing together, at once; (2) tag of *sid-sad-loge*

sid-'sad-loge, var. sir-sar-loge(1) *adj.*, in a hurry; in a crowd; (2) tag of *sid-lam-loge*.

sid-'sid-sid-'lam-ge e-de:ten-ji, (noun clause) commotion, turmoil, tumult

sig'go:d-, (? sib + go:d-) v.t. (1) to scatter rice-grains as an offering to the spirits; (2) to put the first morsel into the mouth as the officiating priest does, before others taste of the food served. (1) Scattering rice grains, etc., as oblation.

siggo:d-en, n. (2) The eating of the first morsel by the Priest.

'siggoi-, v.i. to indicate by signs.

'si:gu-'sa:gu:-ge, adv. in a disorderly manner

'sija:n, n., corpse placed on the funeral pyre.

si-'jur-, v.i. (refl.) to reel, to be infatuated on account of intoxication, sickness, love, etc. (the eyes, head, body and heart are said to be so affected, as *amad-en si-jurte*.)

si-jur-bo:b-en, n., vertigo. (*See bo:b-en*.)

si-jur-do:g-en, n., swooning. (*See do:g-en*.)

si-jur-mad-ən, *n.*, (*see* mad-ən.)
giddiness, fainting.

(These phrases may be used as
denominative verbs. as sijur-
bo:b-ti:p.)

'si:~ən, contr. of pəsij-ən, young
child.

Ex sora- si:~ən, a Sora child;
raja- si:~ən, Rajah's child;
meme-na: si:~ən, a suckling
child; sanna- si:~ən, suda- si:~ən,
etc.; a-bo:b- si:~ən = child's head.

si:'jeŋ, *adv.*, as in ə-si:'jeŋ
rnatēn, he has brought nothing.

si:j'jub-ən, (*onom.*) *n.*, the cry of a
bird, called si:j'jub-tid-ən.

si:j'jub-'tid-ən, *n.* (?) a species of
yellow-coloured bird which is said
to feed on bees. (*See* tid-ən)

'sikkam-ən, *n.*, a net; a bag of net-
work (Telugu).

'sikka:m-'dag-ən, *n.*, (hybrid)
standard measure (*see* dag-ən).

'sikka:m-'ma:l-ən, *n.*, standard
measure capacity. *See* ma:l-ən.

'sikkid- *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be mauled
by a tiger. sikkilij, I am mauled
by a tiger.

'sikkui-, *var.* 'sikkui, a particle
expressing the sense of 'soon
after', 'as soon as', 'up to',
'by that time'. *Ex* sukka-le-
lenən sikkoi-dən ə-ttəi = soon
after we get well, we shall come.
orub-be:d-ə sikkoi unte kudub-ən
juntuj. s'u g-ən sikkoi adula-
pe'n qillam. enlən ə-jerrai-
ben-sikkoi anin jere:ten

'silla:-'dag-ən, a trident, lance.

silla:-, as in tutto:d-silla: sintəri:p
addeme.

sil-'lu:d-, *v.t.*, to twist the ear.

sil-'lu:d-ən, *n.*, twisting the ear.

'silua:-n, *n.*, leave, permission
(Telugu).

'sim-ən, *var.* 'sin-ən, contr. of
sindri:-n. as in ta:p-sim-mar.

'si'm-ən, contr. of kənsi:m-ən, as
in arre-sim-ən = hen's egg. (*See*
im-ən, another contr. form which
is used in several compds.) *See*
note under kən-si:m-ən.

'simeŋ, *var.* simmaŋ, sibmaŋ,
g.v., to tap a palm tree for toddy;
siməŋ-sa:l-ən, *n.*, liquor of the
toddy tree.

'sim-da:-, *var.* sam-da:-.

'sim'ej-, *v.t.*, to pluck with the
hand

'similin-, *n.*, spouse.

'similin-ji, *n pl.*, husband and
wife; ? (Prakṛt)

simili-le:-n = we, man and wife;
simili-be:n = you, man and
wife; ə-similinji = they, man
and wife.

'simla'i-, *v.i.*, to be dazzling; to
glitter.

sim'mad-, *v.i.*, to be indifferent;
to look at without interest.

sim'maŋ, *var.* sib-maŋ.

sim'me:-, *v.i.*, to rise, to get up, to
go up as the pole of the *pīcottā*.
caus., asimme:-, to lift up.

sim'mej-, *var.* sibmu'j-, to pluck
or pinch off, as an ear of corn.

'simpadi-'ne:b-ən, *n.*, the plant
called pippali gaddi in Telugu.

'simpēda:r-ən, a broom-stick form-
ed of a dry shrub.

sim-sim-'ne:b-ən, *n.*, a fir-like tree
called tada-karra in Telugu.

si-'munta:-n, a small handy brass
vessel. (hybrid. Telugu, munta).

sim-, *var.* smi:-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) (1) to be
proud.

v.t., to honour; to praise; to
adore; to show regard.

der., sənim-sim-ən, honouring,
adoration.

'sin-, *v.i.*, to be boiled as in da-rəj-
ən. ə-sin-le = rice is boiled.

ə-sin-gar-, *v. i. (impl)*, boil liver, *ie.*
to be destined to die.

ə-sin-pur-ən, *q.v.*

caus., ab-sin-, assin-

[Mundari, ism.]

'sm-ən, contr. of smda:-n, a well
as in jaru:-sm-ən = deep well

'sŋ-ən, contr. of sindri:-n, as in
ta-p-si-p-mar-ən, a weaver, ə-rəned-
sin, *n.*, neck cloth; pa-pi-si-n-ən,
loin-cloth just covering the
private parts. (See pa-pi-n)

'sin-ən, contr. of sindi:-neb-ən,
date palm

'smda:-n, *n.*, a well See ku:-n

'sindi:-n, *n.*, a variety of date or
toddy tree.

'sindri:-n, *n.*, cloth.

[Gutob, isendaru; Juang, send-
era; Khond, sindri.]

sin(d)'r̥ŋ-, *var.* sidr̥ŋ-siŋr̥ŋ-,
v. t., to marry

sin(d)'r̥ŋ-ən, *var.* sidr̥ŋ-ən,
siŋr̥ŋ ʊŋən, marriage.

sin(d)r̥ŋ-'bo:j-ən, *n.*, bride.

sin(d)r̥ŋ-'mar-ən, *n.*, bride-groom.

sin(d)r̥ŋ-'siŋ-ən, *n.*, child bride
or bride-groom.

'smi:-, *var.* sin-, *v. t.*, to honour, to
glorify, to flatter, to appreciate

'smi:-n, *n.*, honour, glory, apprecia-
tion.

si'ninta:-n, *var.* səninta:-n,
(sinta:-n with inf. -ən).

n., grief, sorrow, vexation.

sin'ja:b-ən, *var.* siŋja:b-ən, *n.*,
cymbals.

sin'ja:ŋ-, *v. i.*, to be boiled (used
only with reference to ragi-por-
ridge) (*cf.* janno:ŋ-ən, *ragi-*, field.)

sinja:ŋ-'ne:b-ən, *n.*, a tree called
dha:tuva in Telugu.

'sinna:-n, *n.*, dew (*see* kasi:-n).

sinsenoi, (?) as in amən əboi
sinsenoi poŋ?

sin-'su:ŋ-ən, *n.*, deserted house. (In
Seruŋ ə- is prefixed, ə-sin-su:ŋ-ən.)

'sinteri-n- see sintri-n.

'sinta:-, *v. t. (refl)* to feel sorry, to
be distressed, to become vexed;
to be anxious. (Skt)

'sinta:-n, *n.*, grief, sorrow, anxiety.

'sinta:-na:-n-ba:de:-na:-n, tag-
words, *exp.*, grief, anxiety.

'sintri, *var.* sinteri, sintriŋ, a
particle *expr.* the sense of 'even',
as in -mūd-dum sintri adde:-ad =
not even one watch (*ie.* three
hours) has passed, ajiŋ sintri =
not even a little ra:ju:n sintri
aruppi:-ad = even the Rajah
could not (do-it).

siŋ-, (also redupl.) *v. t.* (1) to win-
now, to whisk, to sift; (2) to
finish as bara:-n siŋ-a.

s¹i:ŋ-ən, (current in Ramagiri and
some other parts) *var.* s²u:ŋ-ən, *n.*,
a house. *adv.*, anin s²u:ŋ-ən doku,
he is at home; anin s¹i:ŋ-ən ire:ten,
he went home.

[*cf.* Khassi, i ŋ-; Byangsi, saŋ =
village; Garo, sog = village]

'siŋ-ən, contr. of s¹i:ŋ-ən, as in
tamne siŋ-ən = new house; jum-
siŋ-, to thatch a house; siŋ occurs
as the ending of the names of
several villages, as əba:siŋ. It
occurs also in Orissa, and Central
Prov. French Coch. China, as
Muog-siŋ, the last French
outpost in Laos, and in Manchur-
ia, Sansiŋ.

'siŋ-ən, contr. of sigge:-n, *q.v.*, as
in əneŋ-siŋ-ən, raw ginger.

'siŋ-ən, *var.* sin-ən, contr. of
sindri:-n.

'sr̥ŋ-ən, (?) second element in
compds like toŋ-sr̥ŋ-ən, 'dancing'.
andid-sr̥ŋ-ən, children's games.

'sr̥ŋ-ən, (?) as in bisuta:-siŋ-ən,
nursery for paddy seedlings.

sig-'bo:n-en, *n.*, name of a Sora deity [In Mundari, Santali, Ho, etc., sig-bo:ga is the chief deity.]

'singer-en, *n.*, (green) ginger. (contr sig-en).

[Skt. srggave:ram; Pali, singivera, singu; Khassi, s'iŋ; Manipuri, sig; Java, zige:r; Burmese, khjag; Shan, khig; Siamese, khig; Chinese, kiag; cf. Tamil, inje; Malayalam, ipji. Further investigation will probably show that this is neither a Sanskrit nor a Dravidian word. It is most remarkable that a word which was once current in Pali is still current in Sora and in Sora alone of all the Indian languages. See J.R.A.S., 1905. Jan., pp 157 ff.]

'siggidi-, (?) as in siggidi-gij-mad-, *v.t.* (*refl.*) to look covetously.

'sigkidi-, *var.* saŋkadi:-*n.*, *q.v.*, handcuffs.

'sigkidi-, *v.t.*, to chain, to handcuff.

sig'kuŋ-da:-, *v.t.*, to perform the first funeral ceremony.

sig'kuŋ-da:-*n.*, *n.*, the funeral ceremony performed within the first month after a person's death.

'siglo:-*n.*, *n.*, chicken pox.

si'pja:b-en, *var.* sinja:b-en, *q.v.*

'sippa:-*n.*, *n.*, a kind of cup (from Telugu).

'sip-pa:l-'la:n-en, *n.*, pincer, etc., (*see* la:n-en).

sir-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to spurt, to jet, to well, to squirt, (as water, blood, sparks of fire).

'sira:-, *v.t.*, to put out fire (by pouring water).

sira:-'ja:n-, *v.t.*, to pour water on the ashes of a cremated body.

sira:-'ja:n-en, *n.*, the ceremony of washing the burnt bones of a cremated body. (*See* ja:n-en.)

sir'aŋ-(dem)-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to smoulder.

sira:-'tud-, *v.t.*, to put out fire (*see* tud-en). *Ex.* sira:-tud-suŋ-le-ji = *lit.* extinguish-fire-house-did-they.

'sir-ga:mle, *adv.*, in a jet, in a stream as water, etc.; rushingly (as sand, dust, etc.).

'siri:-*n.*, *n.*, (1) fortune (Prakrit); (2) tag of sapatti:-*n.* and of sitta:-*n.*; as sitta:-ja:-siri:-ja:-.

'siri:-*n.*, *n.*, fibre.

'sirinda:-'ne:b-en, *n.*, a variety of cucumbers called *bira* in Telugu.

'siri-'pa'to:li:-*n.*, *n.*, a creeper called vekkudu in Telugu.

'sironti:-'ne:b-en, *n.*, a tree called bharanika in Telugu.

sir-pi:-'gum-, *v.t.*, to drizzle. (*See* gum-.)

sir-pij-'gum-en, (sir-'pij-sir-pij-e-geŋur) *n.*, drizzle, mizzle.

sir'raŋ, *v.t.* (?) to burn in a smouldering fire; to be stifling.

sirraŋ-'tud-en, *n.*, smouldering fire. (*See* tud-en.)

sir-'rub-, *v.t.* (sib-rub-) to take out a handful.

[Santali, sirup, 'suck']

sir'ruŋ, *var.* sin(d)ruŋ, to marry.

sir'ruŋ-en, *var.* sin(d)ruŋ-en, *n.*, marriage sirruŋ-bo:ŋ-en, 'bride'; sirruŋ-mar-en, 'bridegroom.'

'sirsa:-'mar-en, stranger.

sir-'sa:n-, *v.i.*, to be weak. *adj.*, weak.

sir-'sar-, *v.i.*, to be spilt, to sprinkle. *v.t.*, to spill, to sprinkle.

sir-'sar-en, *n.*, drops, spray.

sir-'sar-lo:-, *v.i.*, to fall in a spray.

sir-sar-loge-, *adv.*, in spray.

sir-sar-tam-, *v.i.*, to eject small drops of saliva while speaking (*see*

tam-ən). berna:ta-berna:ta:n, sir-sar-lo-ge biyol-ən dup-ten=*lit.* speaking-speaking jet-like saliva comes out.

sir-'sa:r-sira:m-ge, (*onom.*) *expr.* the simultaneous rushing out of the birds

sirta:'-dib-ən, *n.* a variety of children's games, (Telugu, chiduta + dib-ən, *q.c.*)

'sisela:j-ən, *n.* a camel. (*See* gallo-a:ŋ.)

'sisi:n, *n.* a glass bottle or phial (Telugu si:sa:)

si'siḍ-, *var.* sissiḍ-, *n.* flesh, meat (in the language of children.) [*cf.* Pareng, tssil, 'flesh', *see* jelu:n, je'l-ən.]

'sisi malla:n, *n.* a variety of small knife.

sisip'gul-, *var.* sissip-go'l-, *v.i.* to whistle (without putting the knuckles in the mouth; *see* pessi-).

sis'siḍ-, *see* siḍ-

srs'siḍ-, (sid + siḍ-), *v.t.* to extricate, to exorcize.

sis'siḍ-(lap), *v.t. (refl.)* to look on; to cast longing looks. *Ex* iten do: onlen ə-bara:-ten-a: jən-ə-dinnag amən asagen qigille sissid-lap-ten, ann-ijar barame.

sissip-'gul-, *see* sisip-'gul-

srs-'su:ŋ-ən, (sid + su:ŋ-) a deserted house.

'sitale, *var.* sitelen, setale, seḷe, *sle*, a particle suffixed to nouns and clauses to express the various meanings of 'from'. gorza:ŋ-ən sitale=from the village, na:n-te gai sitale- ambe:n do: ? = *lit.* where, friend,- from you? *i.e.* where are you coming from, friends? ja:ŋ-nam-bar:tte enlen ə-sindruple-na:i sitale pəsij-ja:ŋ-laḍ-ja: ak-kudad ja:ŋ-n-am= Ever since thy mother and I were married thy mother has

born no children. nam-sitale= hereafter. taḡalda:n-sitale oḡqal-ən=from morning till night. baru:n-sitale, do:joda:n=from the hill to the river. This particle also comes after le-ŋ-ən, əmaŋ-ən, etc., as ə-s'u:ŋ-je-ŋ-ən-sitale = out of the house.

sita'lud-, (*dial.*) *var.* of sitelen.

sitaḍ-'sitaḍ-, *var.* sitaḍ-'sitaḍ-, (*onom.*) as in purada:-jən gai, sitaḍ-sitaḍ- det-iḷ.

'sitar-, *v.t.* to stitch (leaves into platters); to stitch (cloth); to bind cracks in gourd-bottles with gut, etc. as in k'u-n padar ren-de:n de:ŋ-de:ŋ-ən batte sitar-teji; to cover holes in baskets, etc. with fibres.

sitar-kn: sitar-su:n- (*see* ku:n and sun-ən).

'sitteri:n, (sidiṛi-n.) *ragi*-millet.

'sittan-, *n.* wealth, prosperity.

'sitta:'bo:j-ən, *n.* goddess of wealth. (She is not Rama's wife.)

'sitta:ja:'siri:ja:, tag-words, *expr.* prosperity, wealth

sitta-mar-ən, *n.* a very wealthy man.

siuŋ-'siuŋ-ŋoi-'ŋoi, (*onom.*) *expr.* the cry of idəŋŋorən, a kind of *mina*.

so:-, (also redupl.) *v.t.* to hide, to conceal.

v.i. to hide oneself; to be concealed.

s'o:-, (also redupl.) *v.i.* to be rotten. to emit foul smell

adj. rotten, foul smelling.

[Mundari, soan=to smell, soia, soca=rotten, Santali, sea: = to petrify; Birhor, so=smell.

'soai-lebe, *var.* sa:i-lebe.

so:b-'sa:b, *n.* (*onom.*) rustling.

so:b-'sa:b, (*onom.*) *expr.* the padding sound produced (1) when a

tiger or cat stalks on the ground strewn with dry leaves, as in kind:-
n so:b-so:b ara:ta:lo:g jire:ten;
(2) when rats run about or when birds scratch the ground for worms.

so:b-'so:b-so:r-'sar:-, (*onom.*) *expr.*
the cry of the wild fowl, ge'ge:-
tid-ən, while it is on the ground;
see ge'-ge-

sod-d-, *vt.* (1) to steep (mohwa, etc.)
in water) in order to distil liquor;
(2) to season, (3) to mix, as in
jammol-ən so:d-sod-le butteji.

sod-, *var* sud-, *vt.*, to take up, to
raise, to lift (with the hands), *e.g.*
ku du-n sülle (= sülle), ga: =
take food in your hand and eat
(it); sus-sülle qate, (redupli-
cation expresses repetition of
action)

vi., with dām-, as anin sod-sūd-
dām-ne ten = he lifted himself,
i.e. he got up.

'so:d-ən, *var* so:r-ən, contr. of
kinso d-ən, as ə-on-so:d-ən,
puppy benta-so:d-ən = a hunt-
ing dog, jūm-so:r-, *lit.* eat-dog,
he who eats dog's flesh; a term
of abuse
[*cf.* Kharia, solo = dog.]

's'o:da:na:ne:b-ən, a tree called
kukkuta:kula in Telugu

'so:da:ngga:-n, *n.*, name of a Sora
deity.

so:de-, *vt.*, to search; (in songs).

-'so:d-len, tag of mōi-len

'so do-, *vt.* (1) to derange; (2) to
shuffle or stir up the ground (as
the ox does)

sodor-'sodor- (*onom.*). snoringly.

sod-'sod-dām-, *see* sod-, *var* sud-.

'so:du-, 'so:dua-, *n.*, plate, dish.

-so:'e:ten, tag of mōja:e:ten.

'sogete're:b- sogete're:b, (*onom.*
expr. the cry of so:ga dām, a
variety of wild fowl.

'so:ga:d-ən, *n.* variety of wild
fowl.

'sogado-n, *n.*, a cart, a carriage
(Oriya).

s'o:-'gar-, (?) foul-smelling liver;
a term of abuse.

s'o:-'gar-bun-, (?) a term of abuse.

s'o:-'gar-ti-'bo:j-ən, (a term of
abuse); indecent woman.

so:gu:-'ja:d-ən, *n.*, a kind of snake.

soi-, *vt.* (1) to burn, to fire; as
agolən soiteji, (soi-soi- agol-);
bada-n soiteji = (they) fire guns.
soi-sug-, to burn houses; (2) to
light, (a lamp) dippat-tud-ən
soiteji, (3) to scorch or singe as
nest of red ants, soi bu- (*see* bu:n).
vi. (*refl.*) as əsəgən agol-ən soi ten.

The fuel burns in vain.

(To be distinguished from ba:l-
and other synonyms)

[Mundari, soo, to light a lamp;
Sora, soi-soi agol, *cf.* Santali, etc.,
seggel = fire, Gutob, suol,
Remo, suop, contracted form
so: as in rō lūi sō: = charcoal,
tiri sō = oven, ig-sō = ashes.

soi, a particle *expr.* the meaning
of 'even', 'at least', 'just', 'at
any rate', *E.g.* əjid soi = even a
little, dagkinji jumbur-mar-ən-ji
kudubən pagla (1) ji, əboiteq soi =
lit. the pots thieves all took away
one not even; amən po:g soi
gumag, art thou thyself the
chief? en(d)rag soi bo so:mbara:
de:en, not yet a week has passed.
ə-jir-ba-soi=let us at any rate
go away (*See* taq-soi-).

soi, *int. expr.* disgust, disappoint-
ment. soi! do:g-nam gij-ən gille
bi'sig pəre:g ə-gamulai-ən! amən
pa.gai?

soi-'bo:g-, *adj.*, dark, black.

soi-'bu-, *vt.*, to search or singe a
red ant's nest, which the Soras eat
as a dainty (*see* bu:n).

soi-me-, *n.*, yellow colour of the bile, vomitted, or of purgings.

soi-soi-'apel, *n.*, fuel, *see* soi-

soi-soi-'mar-en, *n.*, a hunter.

soi-sug-'mar-en, *n.*, *lit.* burn-house-man : incendiary.

soi-tar-, *vt.*, to roast, to scorch (cashewnuts so as to remove the bitter sap, so that they may be easily shelled).

Ex. oloj-ja g-en' soi-tarren-endem-pullen. pu-pu-n obseg-a; soi-tar-do-g.

soj-'soj-, *vt.*, to jeer; to mock, to mimic.

'so:kar-, (*dial.*), *vi.* (*impl.*) to feel disappointed.

'soked-, *vt.*, to be bent, to become curved, to sag

adj., bent, curved.

soked-ji-mar-en, *lit.* irregular teeth man.

soked-tam-mar-en, *lit.* curved mouth man.

'sol-en-, ? contr. of solda-n as in kuppai-sol-en, a clod of earth; lakij-sol-en, sandy soil. jobba-sol-en.

[*See* lo:n, *cf.* Mundari, losod, 'earth', 'mud'.]

'sol:la-, *vi.* (*impl.*) to be affected by an 'evil eye'.

'sol:la-'mad-, *vt.*, to look at with an 'evil eye'.

sol:la-mad-en, *n.*, evil eye.

sol:la-mad-bo-j-en, *n.*, a woman that has an evil eye.

sol:la-mad-mar-en, *n.*, a man who has an evil eye.

'sol:la-n-'mo:la:n, evil spirits; as in (sol:la-n-mo:la:n) pum-pum-gare: b-en-a-sol:la, an evil spirit.

'so:lda-n, *n.*, mud prepared for building a wall.

so:'lo-, *vi.*, to be overgrown with under wood, etc., as roads, fields and village-sites that are deserted.

so:'lo:n, *n.*, coppice, brushwood.

so:lo:'bur-en, (an-sand-da-bur-en) a clearing on the hill which has been left uncultivated for two or three years.

'somba:'ne:b-en, *var.* sumba:ne:b-, somma:'ne:b-, so:mi-ne:b-, *n.*, a tree called somida in Telugu. (The bark is used as medicine.)

-so:n, a particle, used with tag-, as in a-tag-so:n = alone (*3rd pers. sing.*); tag-so:n-pen-n = alone (*1st pers. sing.*), tag-so:n-am = (*2nd pers. sing.*) *Ex.* a-tag-so:n diimman-ne ten = he slept alone, tag-so:n-am barun ille po:gi' didst thou go to the hill alone?

sonde:-jo:n, *n.*, a variety of fish.

'sondi:n, *var.* sundin, 'sondi:'mar-en, *n.*, a man of the Sondi caste (Hindu not Sora) who distills liquor and sells it.

sondi-'sug-en, *n.*, a Sondi's house, liquor shop.

'sonna'ri:n, *n.*, a goldsmith (Oriya)

so:'num-, *vi.* (*impl.*) to be affected by evil spirits; to become subject to disease, to be blighted, (persons or plants or animals) as saro:ba:pen so:num-le kambur-en so:num-le; jagale.

so:'num-en, *var.* senum-en, *n.*, a deity, a spirit.

so:num-'bo:j-en, *n.*, a female deity.

so:'num-'bo:na:d, tag-words *expr.* deities, spirits.

so:num-'dag-en, *n.*, a decorated pot containing a little of rice, garlic, chillies, etc., dedicated to some deity and hung on a rafter or beam of the roof.

so:ŋ, *var.* **su:ŋ**, *v.i.*, to shoot forth as buds or sprouts or spadix of a plantain or palm tree.

'so:ŋ-en, *var.* **su:ŋ-en**, *n.*, ə-so:ŋ-ten-en, the spadix of a plantain ə-so:ŋ-sa:l-en, the spadix of a liquor tree.

so:ŋ, *v.i. (refl.)* to perch, to alight *Ex.* ədaŋ-en ɔne:b-le:ŋ-en so:ŋ-ne:ten, the kite is perched on the tree.

'so:ŋ-en, *contr.* of ə-so:ŋ-en.

'so:ŋ-da:-e:m, *v.i. (impl.)* to be refreshed. *deriv.*, səro:ŋ-da-e:m, səno:ŋ-da-e:m, refreshments.

so:ŋ-ne:b-en, a tree called na:qasaram (the root is given as medicine for colic).

'so:pe:ŋ, *v.i. (impl.)* to flow, to ooze, (as pus or phlegm) so:pe:ŋ-lud-, to flow from the ear (as bad matter) so:pe:ŋ-nu-, to flow from the nose (as mucus).

so:pu:-n, *n.*, dill, fennel (Hindi).

s'o:r, *var.* **s'u:r**, *v.i. (impl.)* to bubble up, to effervesce as any liquid that has been boiled *Ex.* əba-n s'o:rrē; teŋ-da:n s'o:rrē.

'so:ŋ-en, *var.* **so:ŋ-en**, *contr.* of kinsor-en, a dog

'so:r-en, *var.* **'s'o:r-en**, *contr.* of sora-n, a man of the Sora tribe.

[*cf.* Kharia. kor, Mundari. horo, hor, hur, ur (as in miur = one man; Sautali. kor, kor; Birhor. hor; Vedda. hur; Malay. ura:n, uruŋ, ura:ŋ.) Names of the classes or tribes or septs of the Soras are formed of the contracted form, sor- as *e.g.* arsiŋ-sor, basen-sor, bobilli-sor, gontera-sor, gondia-sor, jadu-sor, ja:ra-sor, jati-sor, jurai-sor, kamput-sor, kindai-sor, kinse-d-sor, kudumba-sor, kumbi-sor, lamba-lanjia-sor, luara-sor, moni-sor, muli-sor,

muta-sor, sarda-sor, sudda-sor, tekkali-sor.

'so:ra:-n, *var.* **s'o:ra:-n**, a man of the Sora tribe.

'so:ra:-'mo:ra:, tag-words, *expr.* the Soras and such other people.

'so:ra:-'mo:ra:-'j'o:i-'ba'd-em, tag-words, *expr.* the Soras and the Oriyas, etc.

'so:re, *v.i. (impl.)* to pass as current coin as kan ə-ta:ka: so:re:te poŋ?

'sore, *v.i.*, to be exhausted (?) Telugu, Oriya.)

'soroka:ren-ji, *n. pl.*, Government. (Hind).

'sorrām, *see* pullam.

so:r-'sa:r, (*onom.*) *expr.* the pattering sound caused by the rapid movement of birds, rats, etc., *v.i. (impl.)* to rustle.

so:r-'sa'r-en, *n.* rustling sound.

so:r-'so:r-loge, *adv.*, so as to produce a rustling sound, generally used with *ref.* to rats, mice and birds.

so:r-'sa:r-'so:ram-ge, *adv.* expressing the 'cautious movements of thieves.

so:r-'so:r, *v.t.*, to wash by rubbing (as fish)

so-'so:-, (✓so- redupl.), *v.i. (refl. or impl.)* to conceal oneself, to be concealed.

so-'so:-a'-du-du:-a:, tag-words. Hide! Quick!

so-'so:!'padir-pli:an exclamation! Children who play the game called kindai-dub-en, spit on the ground after exclaiming in this manner and then disperse.

sos'so:b, *var.* **sub-sub**, **sussub**, *v.i.*, to lie, to cheat.

'sos'so:r, *var.* **sos'so:l**, *adj.*, rough.

'sotta, *adj.*, lame (Telugu).

'sotti, *adj.*, feeble, slender.

'sotti:-n, *n.*, a pot which holds about two gallons.

'sottoro:-'su:ŋ-en, *n.*, a rest house (Oriya).

s'u:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to come to an end, to be finished as ba:ra:-n s'u:le = the work is finished.

su:-, *v.t.*, to start *cf.* u:-.

su:-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to quarrel; to fight (sometimes reduplicated).

su:-su:-na:-n, *n.*, fighting, battle.

su:-, (?) as in ə-tam-su:-.

su:-n, *n.*, contr. of ə-su:-n, 'pain' as in sattin-su:-n, a sharp darting pain; kənud-kud-su:-n = pangs of child birth.

sub-, *v.t.*, to tell lies, to deceive as in bera:len-aŋən anin ə-sub-am-te. sub-sub-be'r-ən,

n., lies; false words; fib.

sub-sub-, sussub-, *adv.*, false, sham, dishonest, absurd.

-sub-sub-be'r-, tag of tud-tud-be'r.

sub-, *v.t.*, to plant, to fix in the ground, to set up (a post, a pillar, etc)

sub-sun-, *v.t.* (✓sub with the object, sun = post incorporated.

sub-sun-ən, *n.*, setting up a post.

sud-, *v.i.*, to pounce, to swoop (like a kite).

su'd-, *var.* so'd-, *v.t.* (sometimes, redupl.) (1) to transfer (grain, etc) into a basket with one's hands; (2) to give as in əjid sussu'd-a: qai, sussud-dəm-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to raise oneself; to get up.

sud-, *v.t.*, to make wet, to drench as in d'a:-n saro:ba:-n sudte; qənur-ən sud-t-am = rain will drench thee.

sud-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to spread all round.

su'd-ən, *var.* su'l-ən, *n.*, contr. of suttin as in mipo:l-sud-ən, (or su'l-ən); jəri-su'l-ən.

'sudda:-, *var.* soda:-, *adj.*, large, big, great. In compds. the word qualified by it is always a contracted form as in suda:-mar-ən, suda:-bur-ən.

(*impl.* or *refl.*) to be or become large.

suda:-'b'o:b-, (1) big head(-ed); (2) a big fox.

suda:-'kuj-ən, *n.*, the eldest wife; the eldest daughter-in-law. (*See* kuj-ən.)

suda:-'gum-ən, *n.*, a storm.

sud-'gum-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be drenched.

sud-'sud-, *var.* sussud-, *v.t.*, to mix up (as seeds).

v.t., to lift up a heavy object.

'sutti:-n, *var.* 'suttin, *n.*, a small pot (for oil or liquor).

sud-'ŋ'l:l:m-ən, *n.*, the crowing of the cock for the first time after attaining maturity.

su'e:b-, (*onom.*) *expr.* crispness or fragility.

sue-'ue-, (*onom.*) *expr.* (1) pungency; (2) the hiss of a serpent; (3) the flicker of a light.

sug'ad-'la:ŋ-, *var.* sug'alla:ŋ-, (su:j- + qad + la:ŋ) ; (*dial.*) sugalla:-, *n.*, two-edged sword.

su'ju:-, *var.* so'jo:, *adj.*, acid, sharp, pungent.

v.i. (*impl.*) to be pungent.

suju:-n-, *n.*, pungency, chillies.

su:j-, *v.t.*, to pierce.

'suja:-n, tag of ja:ja:-n, *q.v.*

suja:ŋ-'ne:b-ən, *n.*, the aloe.

suje:r-'daŋ-ən, *var.* suje:l-daŋ-ən, *n.*, a sharp pointed stick used by cowherds.

'suka:-, as in bo: suka:, *n.*, a quarter of a rupee; ja:gi suka:, three quarters of a rupee. (Oriya).

suka:l-'saka:l-ən, *adv.*, early (*cf.* Marathi, saka:l).

sukka:, *adj.*, happy. *Ex.* ə-sukka:-n, daku:, 'he is happy'.

v. (*impl.* and *refl.*) to be happy. [*Skt.* sukha.]

'sul:-ən,! **'su'd-ən**, contr. of suddi:-n, as jari:-sul:-ən, mipol-sul-ən.

'sulji:-, *adj.*, mischievous as in sulji-mar-.

v.i., to be mischievous.

'sulla:-n, a small-measure, a basket of that capacity.

sulla:-ruṅ-ən, *n.* (1) a salla: of rice; (2) a small basket containing a salla: of rice.

sulli:-'ne:b-ən, see sapo:d-ne:b-.

sūm-, *var.* **sim-**, *v.i.*, to grope in the dark; as saku-mar sūmle-sūmle pāten; to feel with the hand; or handstick, to search by feeling with the hand as fish in shallow streams and ponds. *Ex.* d'ac-leṅ ojo:-n sūm-te-ji.

sūmle-sūmle-. (The participial form is here repeated instead of the root as sūm-sūm-le.)

sum-ən, contr. of sə'num-ən, *var.* **so'num-ən**.

(1) This is suffixed to the names of the deities and of the evil spirits; *Ex.* ə-podoi-sum-(ən), bədoṅ-sum-, bənum-ba:-sum-, bərum-sum-, bəbri:-sum-, birādi-sum-, bome:-sum-, buruṅ-sum-, dāri:-sum-, gadal-sum-, idai-sum-, jənaṅ-lo:-sum-, kinā-lo:-sum-, kəruḍ-sum-, kənni-sum-, kinā-sum-, kuda:-sum-, ləbo:-sum-, mādi-sum-, māduar-sum-, mordi-sum-ən, mūda:-sum-, nutta:-sum-, orub-sum-, rətuṅ-sum-, raud-sum-, ruleṅ-sum.

(2) It forms the second element of all descriptive compds. as sənəda:-sum-, suda:-sum-.

(3) It is found incorporated in sentences as paṅ-sum-tam = the spirit will carry thee away; aḡḡan-sum-tenji = (they) introduce the deity; ḡṅ-sum-teji = they exorcise the spirit.

'sumanni:-n, *n.*, name of a Sora deity

'sumba:-, *v.t.*, to kiss. (from *Skt.*)

sum-'rub-, *var.* **sun(d)rub-**, *v.i.*, to suck with noise.

sum-'sūm-, *v.t.*, to stroke with the hand.

'sun-ən, *n.*, contr. of sun(d)raṅ-ən (see tud-ən).

(1) This is the second element of all descriptive compds., the names of various kinds of baskets as mādij-sun-ən, ada:-sun-ən, jəmmol-sun-ən, paṅpur-sun-ən, tamme-sun-ən.

(2) This is found incorporated in sentences, *e.g.*, taṅ-sun-teji = (they) weave baskets.

'sun-ən, *n.*, contr. of sundəṅ-ən, as in əd-sun-ən, a wooden post; an-sənab-sun-ən, a carved or planed pillar or post. sub-sun-teji = they fix the post (in the ground).

'sun-ən, *n.*, contr. of sundəman, as in an-təṅ-sun-, pounded lime or chunam. bəraḷ-baḷ-sun-ku'l-ən, a lime kiln.

'sundəm-ən, *n.*, chunam, lime (Telugu).

'sundəm-'su:ṅ-ən, *n.*, a house with walls plastered with lime.

'sundaṅ-ən, *var.* **'sundā:r-ən**, *n.*, a pillar, a post (of wood or stone).

'sundaṅ-'sun, *n.*(?) naked waist.

'sundā:r-ən, *n.*, see **sundaṅ-ən**.

'sundi:-n, *n.*, *var.* **sondi:-n**.

sund'rub-, *v.t.* (surub with double inf.-irregularly formed) (1) to suck through a pipe; (2) to breathe in; to sniff, to smell.

sund'ruj-ən, *n.*, a basket.

sund'rukka:-n, *var.* **sand'rukka:-n** (sukka:-n with double inf.) happiness.

sundru-'po:d-ən, *n.*, tobacco-snuff, (see po:d-ən).

sundru-'pu'd-en, *n.*, a cigar.

'sunna'to:-n, *n.*, circumcision (sun-nati).

'sunni:-, *vt.*, to touch; to defile by touching, (Oriya) as in dumba:-n dagki:-n sunni-eten

sunsi:-'dag-en, *n.*, hair-pin (hybrid compd.)

sunsu:-'lu'd-en, *n.*, flax; hemp (see lu'd-en).

s'u:ŋ, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to live with husband (see s'u:ŋ-en).

suŋ, *var.* soŋ, *v.i.*, to shoot forth (as a spithe) as in kinten suŋ-le
deriv., an-senug-ta:-te n, sandrug-ta:-ten, the spithe of a plantain

's'u:ŋ-en, *var.* s'i:ŋ-en, *q.v.*, *n.*, a house, an abode, a room. s'u:ŋ-en = my house, s'u:ŋ n-am = thy house; ə-s'u:ŋ-en = his house. anin s'u:ŋ-en dəkə = he is at home

'su:ŋ-en, *var.* siŋ-en, *contr.* of s'u:ŋ-en, *var.* s'i:ŋ-en as in o'o'u-suŋ-en, a hut built for temporary use; so'ta-suŋ-en, a Sora's house; sode-suŋ-en, a big house; kindr-su:ŋ-en = mother-in-law's house or family; dɔ:ŋ-dɔ:ŋ-nə-su:ŋ-en, a kitchen, ə-suŋ-bu'-n, 'a red ants' nest', ə-suŋ-tid-en, 'a nest of binds', gu-suŋ-tenji = (they) are building a house; jum-suŋ-tenji = they are thatching the house.
[Tibetan--Byangsi dialect suŋ, 'a village' Garo, sog.] 'a village, see siŋ-en.]

'su':ŋ-en-kə'ra:ŋ-en, 'tag-words, *expr.* a dwelling.

su'ŋ-ba:-'sa:l-en, sənug-ba:-'sa:l-en, *n.*, the spadix of the sago palm as in ə-gədo:ŋ-le:ŋ-en ə-su ŋ ten-əte gadlenji-de:n, su'ŋ-ba:-sa:l-en duŋ tenai; unten na: əmaŋ-sa:l gamteji.

suŋ-'ja:b-en, *n.*, a vegetable parasite; a mistletoe.

'suŋk(ə)ra:-n, *n.*, Venus (Skt. su-
ra).

s'u'r-, *var.* s'o'r-, *q.v.*, *v.i.*, to boil.

'sur-en, *n.*, *contr.* of sənur-u:-n as in kamba:sur-en; diŋ-la-sur-en, varieties of umbrellas used by the Soras

'sur-en, *n.*, *contr.* of surbaŋ-en.

sur-'ba:ŋ(bud)-en, ə-sur-baŋ, *n.*, a hornet, a wasp.
[Santali, etc., susurbay.]

sur-'dub-, *v.t.*, to take one's fill of liquor.

sur-'dub-en, *n.*, one's fill of liquor.

suri-'kuŋ-en, *n.*, a double-edged knife.

'surinti-'ne:b-en, *n.*, *var.* sūr-
uŋti, a tree called barunka in
Telugu, *Troj his Aspera*, surinti-
o'l-dəŋ-muka:-nam occurs in
songs

'sur-jal-ba:-n, name of a Sora
deity (female).

sur'malla:-n, *n.*, name of a Sora
deity (female)

sur'ruj-, *v.t.*, to suck with noise.

'surtem-en, tag of re:ŋam-en.
[Gutob, smdro n; Remo, siroy]

'soruŋti-'ne:b-en, *var.* surinti-,
its root is given as medicine for
indigestion.)

sus'sub-, sub-sub-, *adj.*, *adv.*,
false, in vain, in jest.

sus'sub-, *int.*, a fib!

sus'sud-, *var.* sud-sud-, *q.v.*, to
take up with both the hands and
throw out or into a receptacle.

su'su:-, *v.t.*, (1) to incite, to pro-
voke, (2) to quarrel; (3) to begin
work (see su:-).

sutra:-'ho:ŋ-en, name of a Sora
deity (female).

sutta:-'mo'd-en, *n.*, a cigar (a hy-
brid word, sutta is Telugu, see
mo'd-en).

t

[t]- This phonetic symbol represents the voiceless dental stop heard in such Sora words as *titti*-n, 'tamarind', *ontid*-ən, 'a bird'. It is a pure dental sound, which is like the Telugu and the Oriya sound. It is not used in standard English; but it occurs in French and Italian. It is to be remembered that the Sora sound [d] is alveolar and not dental. Sora has no cacuminal t (represented as ʈ). When [t] follows [d] in Sora, the latter is assimilated with the former, e.g., *tid* + *t* + *ai* = *tit-t-ai*; so also *gi* + *t* + *ai* = *git-t-ai*; *tij* + *t* + *am* = *tit-ta-m*.

tə'har-ən, *var.* *tə'bir-ən*, *q.v.* (see contr. forms *tar-ən*, *tir-ən*)

tə'bar-ən, *var.* *tə'bir-ən*, banyan tree.

tə'her-, *see* *taber-*.

tə'bir-ən, *var.* *tə'bar-ən*, *q.v.*
[Birhor, tarob.]

tə'hub-, *see* *tabub-*.

tə'de:ŋ-, *see* *tade:ŋ-*.

tə'der-ən, (*dral.*) *n.*, thread.

tə'di-n, tag of *mundi-n*, 'a cup', *q.v.*

tə'kid, *see* *takid*.

tə'ka:b-, *v.t.*, to lap (as a dog).

tə'ko:b-, *v.t.*, to catch (an object falling down).

tə'kuḥ-, *see* *takuḥ-*.

tə'kud-, *v.t.* (1) to pay off (debts, rent, etc.); (2) to decide a dispute, to settle an affair. (See *takud*).

n.i., to be finished, to be decided.

tə'laiba-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to become old. (See below.)

tə'laiba:n, *n.*, old man.

adj. old as in *təlaiba:mar-ən*, 'old man'.

[This is used with reference to men, cattle, trees and the moon and not to women; see *duk(ə)ri-bo:j-ən*, an old woman.]

təle:ŋ-'ne'b-ən, a kind of tree called *konda tamara* in Telugu

tə'ma:d-, *v.t.*, to blow out (fire, etc.)

tənd:-'bo:b-ən, *n.*, skull.

tə'na:d-ən, *n.* (*ʌ'ta:d-*, with inf. -ən-) a blow, a slap.

tə'na:da:n, ? cheek.

tənd'da:j-ən, *see* *ta'da:j-ən*.

tənd'da:j-ən, *n.*, a kind of broth.

tənd'da:ji-n, *n.*, cheek teeth.

tə'na:du:n, *var.* *tə'na:lu:n*, *n.*, palate (? from Skt. *talū*)

tənd:go:d-'tud-ən, *tənd:go:d-tud-'daŋ-ən* (*ta:god-*, with inf. -ən- + *tə d-*). *n.*, a match (see *tud-ən*, *daŋ-ən*).

tənd:go:d-'tud-daŋ-'pe:l-ən, *n.*, a match-box (see *pe:l-ən*).

tə'na:j-ən, *var.* *tə'nuij-ən*, *tə'no:j-ən*, *n.*, sorcery; (see *ta:j-*).

təndi-'bo:i-, *n.*, witch, sorceress.

təndi-'mar-, *n.*, wizard, sorcerer.

tənd:-'ji-n, *n.* (*ta:ji-*, with inf. -ən-) whetting as in *tənd:ji-n-a-sən kundi-n ə-sub-dəm*.

tənd:j-'ta:j-ən, *n.*, sorcery, witchcraft; (*ta:j-* with inf. -ən-).

tənd'al-kud-ən, payment of dues, settlement of dispute.

tənd'kid-ən, *var.* *tenikid-ən*, *q.v.* (*takid-*, with inf. -ən-).

tənd'ko:ŋ-ən, *n.* (?) the sole of the foot.

tə'nd:l-ən, *n.* (*ʌ'ta:l-*, with inf. -ən-) setting apart, reserving.

tənd:l-bo:b-'u:n, *var.* *tənd:l-ta:l-'u:n*, *n.*, the ceremony of shaving

the head of a child around a tuft of hair which is left to grow.

tənd'l'tum-ən, collection.

tə'na:l'u:-n, *var.* **tə'na:du:-n** (*q v.*); *n.* (?) the nerves or tendons of the jaws **tə'na:l'u:(d-ə)su:-n**, *n.*, lock jaw. (*See su:-n.*)

tənd:-'lu:d-ən, *n.* (1) cheek; (2) a slap.

tənam-'de:ŋ-ən, *n.* (**tamde:ŋ-**, with inf. -ən-) carrying two or three pots, etc., on the head, one above the other.

tənam-'ji:-n, *n.* (1) (**tam-ji:-**, with inf. -ən-) cleaning teeth; (2) the front teeth.

tənam-'pad-ən, *n.*, a stride.

tənam-'su:-n, *n.* a knot. **tənam:su:-ken-ən**, chorus.

tənam-'taŋ-ən, *n.*, a groove.

təna'n-la:-'ka:b-ən, *n.*, the fold of the cloth hanging down round the waist. (**ta'l-**, with inf. -ən-, irregularly formed, *l* being changed to *n.*)

tə'naŋ-ən, *n.* (**taŋ-**, with inf. -ən-) (1) pressing; (2) printing; (3) pounding, husking.

tə'naŋad-ən, *n.* (**taŋad-**, with inf. -ən-) (1) happening, an event; (2) knocking; clash.

tə'naŋam-əra:-'ne:b-ən, a tree called *rudraksha* in Telugu (the roots are used as medicine).

tənaŋgal-'be:d-ən, (**taŋgal-**, with inf. -ən- + **be:d-ən**, *q v.*) a crest, a plume of feathers worn on the head. (*See be:d-ən.*)

tənaŋ-'ja:ŋ, *v. i.*, to be silted.

tənaŋ-'la:ŋ-ən, *n.* (**taŋ-**, with inf. -ən- + **la:ŋ-ən**) a hammer.

tə'naŋrai, *see* **taŋrai**.

təna:-'po:-n, *n.* (**ta:-**, with inf. -ən- + **po:d**) a torch, used in hunting during night.

təna:-'pu:-n, *n.* sharp pointed awn.

tə'na:r-ən, *var.* **təna:r-'ta:r-ən**, *n.* (**ta:r-**, with inf. -ən-, redupl.) a light; brightness.

təna:r-'de:ŋ-ən, *n.* (**ta:r-de:ŋ-**, with inf. -ən-) fire-drill.

təna:r-'ga:j-ən, *n.* (**ta:r-**, with inf. -ən- + **ga:j-ən**).

təna're:d-ən, *n.* (**ta:red-**, with inf. -ən-) measuring (paddy, etc.).

təna:r-'jub-ən, *n.* (**ta:r-jub-**, with inf. -ən-) time kept in singing; rhythm.

tə'na:su:-n, *n.* (**ta:su:-n**, with inf. -ən-) agricultural operations.

tən'dra:ŋ-ən, *n.* (**taŋ-**, with double infix) whetting tools, etc.

tə'ne'd-(te'd)-ən, *n.* (**ted-**, redup. with inf. -ən-) a swing; act of swinging.

tənem-'aŋ-ən, *n.* (**tem-**, with inf. -ən- + **aŋ-ən**) fuel for sale.

tənem-'te'm-ən, *n.* (**tem-**, with inf. -ən- redupl.) sale, act of selling.

təneŋ'tid-ən, charge, attack.

tənid-(t'id)-ən, *n.* (**tid-**, redup. with inf. -ən-) beating, thrashing; a blow.

tənij-(t'ij)-ən, *n.* (**tij-**, with inf. -ən-) gift, payment, fee, offering, boon.

tənij-'jum-ən, (**tij-**, with inf. -ən- + **jum-**) food given to eat; giving food to eat; a bait.

tə'ni'ki-, *adj.* (**tiki**, with inf. -ən-) last, next.
n., being next.

təni'kid-ən, *n.* (**təkid**, with inf. -ən-, irregular) a cover, a lid; anything that serves to cover the mouth of a pot.

tə'ni:l-ən, *n.* (**til-**, with inf. -ən-) threshing floor, act of threshing.

təni'mar-ən, *n.* (**timar-**, with inf. -ən-) fright.

tənin(d)'ro'j-ən, *lit* give-me-ness; (?) importunity (**tij-ij-roj-**).

tenig'gab-en, (tip-gab-, with inf. -ən-) *n.*, the act of wrapping meat, etc., in a leaf and roasting it.

tenig-gab-tid-en, wrapping a bird in leaves and roasting it in a smouldering fire.

tenig'kaj-en, (tipkaj-, with inf. -ən-) *n.*, (1) forehead; (2) (*dial.*) a mark on the forehead (black or scarlet); beauty spot. The act of putting the mark.

tenig'pug-en, reduction.

teni'pab-en, *n.* (tipab, with inf. -ən-) the act of marking off boundaries (of a reserve forest) as **teni-pab-tulab-en**

teni'par-en, *n.* (tipar, with inf. -ən-) the act of holding between fingers and taking as much as is so held **tenipar-pod-en**, taking a pinch of snuff.

teno-'ha:d-en, *n.* (tohad-, with inf. -ən-) the act of building, binding, or tying (Probably from **tol-bad**, a compd verb).

te'no:ɟ-(to)ɟ-en, *n.* (1) stake, wager; (2) (*dial.*) sorcery.

te'no:l-(to:l-)en, *var.* **te'nu:l-en**, *n.* (✓tol-, redup. with inf. -ən-).

(1) A rope with which a cow or any other animal is tied to a post; (2) wearing ornaments, like armlets, necklaces, anklets; **tol-tol-na:n**.

[See **tol-**, **Gutob**, **tuno:l-pa:**, **tuno:l-bo:**, 'head-dress'; **Remo**, **tuno:bo:**, **Santali**, **Mandari**, **tonol**; (infixed forms-)]

teno:l-'maɣ-en, *var.* **teno:l-'meɣ-en**, *n.*, loose knot

teno:l-'to:l-en, *var.* **tenu:l-'tu:l-en**, **te'noɣba:-**, *v.t.* (toɣ-ba:, to have sexual intercourse with inf. -ən-) to marry; to live with a man.

te'noɣba:-n, *n.*, husband.

tenoɣba:-'su:ɣ-, (denominative verb) to live in the husband's house. *E.g.* **nen-batte amən-batte a-tenoɣ-ba:-suɣ-ten poɣ?**

tenoɣgo:r-go:d-'me:d-en, (tango:r- with inf. -ən-; see **go:d-**, and **me:d-**) the leading goat in the flock; generally used with **pref. a-**

tenoɣ'se:ɣ-en, dance-

tenor-, (✓tor-, with inf. -ən-) to over flow as in **duŋki-le:ɣ-ən d'am** **te'no-r-te**

te'noro:-, *v.i.* (toro- with inf. -ən-) to cry aloud

tenoɣ:-'dum-, *v.t.*, to snore while sleeping.

tenrab-'aɣ-en, *var.* **tenrob-aɣ**, *n.*, (4 **tab-** with double infix + **aɣ-ən**) contribution of fuel.

tenraɟ-en, *n.* (taɟ- with double inf.) ord r. arrangement.

tenraɟ-le, in regular order

tenu:-'tu-n, *n.* (✓tu-, to have sexual intercourse, redupl. with inf. -ən-), coition.

tenu:'a:da:n, *n.*, fontanelle.

tenub-'ho:b-en, beheading, murdering by breaking the head.

tenub-'ho:b-en-lenub-'ho:b-en, tag-words.

tenub-'tub-en, *n.* (✓tub-, 'to divide' redup. with inf. -ən-) a share, a lot, a part, a piece

tenub-'tub-en, *n.* (✓tub-, 'to perform' with inf. -ən-) work, action as in **kittuɣ-ən a-tenub kittuɣ-ən a-sənbja:**, tag-words, *expr.* 'gods' doing'

tenub-'tub-en, *n.* (✓tub-, 'to wash clothes,' redup. with inf. -ən-) washing clothes.

tenub-'tub-en, (*dial.*) ✓tub-, 'to have sexual intercourse with inf. -ən-) sexual intercourse. See **tu-tu-**, **tonu-tu-n**.

te'nudu:-n, *n.* (tudu:-n with inf. -ən-) act of associating, giving aid; support, companionship.

te'nud-en, (✓tud-, with inf. -ən-). *n.*, blacksmith's bellows.

tə'nudəb-ən, (tudəb-, with inf. -ən-).
n. cork, stopper, plug, stuffing.

tə'nudda:-n, (tuda:-, with inf. -ən-).
n., bruising, pounding.

tə'nul'-ən, (tul-, with inf. -ən-) *n.*
 prop, buttress.

tə'n'u:l-ən, (t'u:l-, with inf. -ən-)
n., virility, ability.

tə'nul'-ən, *var.* tənol'-ən.

tənulad-'saŋ-ən, *n.* (tul- with inf.
 -ən- + ad + saŋ-ən) the support-
 ing rod of a door..

tənul-'daŋ-ən, *n.*, a staff to sup-
 port.

tənul-kad-ən, *n.*, setting a prop
 against the door as a bolt.

tənul-kud-ən, *n.*, delivery; child-
 birth.

tənul-'tul-ən, *n.* (ʌ'tul-, 'to set as a
 support', with inf. -ən-, redupl.)
 a prop.

tənul-'tul-ən, *var.* tənol-'to:l-ən
 (ʌ'tul-, *var.* ʌ'tol-, 'to tie', with
 inf. -ən-, redupl.) *n.*, the act of
 trying, bond, an ornament.

tə'num-ən, (ʌ'tum, with inf. -ən-)
n., a heap, pile, a deposit

tənum-'buŋ-ən, collection.

tənum-'pad-, (tuw- with inf. -ən-)
 pad-, *n.*, a stride.

tənum-'pa:l-ən, (tum, with inf. -ən-
 + pa:l-) striking or washing the
 bank or bund as water in a pond
 or stream.

tənum-sub-'bo:b-, *see* tumsub-.

tənum-'tum-ən, collection.

tənuŋ-ən, *n.*, cuff.

tənuŋ'gɔ:l-ən, *n.* (toŋgal-, with inf.
 -ən-) condiment, sauce, curry.

tənuŋ-'je:m-ən, (tuŋ- with inf. -ən-
 + je:m-) *n.*, sighing.

tənuŋkum-'pil-ən, (*dial.* tuŋkum,
 'to sit' with inf. -ən- + pil-ən) a
 seat, buttocks

tə'nuŋ-ən, (ʌ'tuŋ-, with inf. -ən-).
n., shooting (an arrow).

tənuŋ-'sa:l-ən, (ʌ'tuŋ-, with inf.
 -ən-) *n.*, a punch in the face, cuff.

tənuŋ-'tuŋ-ən, (ʌ'tuŋ- 'to cuff'
 with inf. -ən-) *n.*, cuffing, boxing.

tənuŋ-'tuŋ-ən, (ʌ'tuŋ, 'to be able'
 with inf. -ən-,
 (redupl.) ability, competence,
 aptitude, efficiency.

tənur-'tur-ən, (ʌ'tur-, 'to watch
 with inf. -ən- redupl.) *n.*, watching
 (a house, fields, etc).

tənur tur-boj-ən, a woman who
 watches.

tənur-tur-mar-ən, a watchman.

tənu'ru-n, *n.*, change of coins.

tənu'ru:-n, *n.*, tumult, commotion,
 outcry.

tənu:-'ruŋ-, *v.t.* to collect contribu-
 tions of rice, tənu ruŋ-ən, *n.*,
 contribution of rice (*see* ruŋ-ən).

təŋ'ke:l-ən, *n.*, *var.* təŋ'ke:l-ən, *n.*,
 a small, shallow basket.

təŋ'go:l-, *v.t.* to lead the way; to
 form a way

təŋ'go:r-ən, *n.* (1) a way, a foot-
 path; (2) occasion as baŋu təŋgor
 = twice; galji təŋgor = ten times.
 tərabjad-ən, *n.*, a dropper. (*See*
 təŋjad.)

tərab-'ne:b-ən, *n.*, a kind of black
 tree. *Buchanania latifolia*.

tərab-tab-laŋ-ən, corkscrew.

tərad-'da:-n, *n.* (?) the place into
 which water is drained (from
 boiled rice, etc)

təra:'gid-dəm-na:-n, *n.* (ta- with
 inf. -ən-, + gid-dəm-na: n) mirror,
 looking glass.

təra:'gɔd-, (ta- with inf. -ər-
 ʌ'gɔd-), to rub or to strike
 against.

təra-gɔd-daŋ-ən, *n.* a match (coi-
 nage).

təra-gɔd-daŋ-pe:l-ən, *n.*, a match
 box.

təra-gɔd-ə-se ŋ-, the side of a
 match box against which matches
 are struck.

təra:'jad-ən, *n* (tə- with inf. -ər- + /jad-) a strainer

təra:'kid-ən, *n* (takid-, with inf. -ər-) a cover, a lid

tə'rakka:-, *v.i.*, to be clever; to pretend; inveigle
adj., clever as in tərakka:-mar-.

tə'rakka:-n, *n.*, cleverness, affectation, deception.

təra'l-sa:l'-daŋ-ən, (tal- with inf. -ər- + sa:l + daŋ-ən) pot for reserving liquor.

tə'raməŋ, *adj.*, dear, affectionate, used in fondling children as təraməŋ-əm, 'a precious child'.

təram'berd-ən, (tambe:d with inf. -ər-) a means to carry a double load; a pole used as a yoke.
(This is sometimes used as a denominative verb)

tə'ranəŋ-, *adv.*, vertically.

tə'ranəŋ-ən, (tanəŋ- with inf. -ər-) place to stand; a stand.

tə'ra:ŋdi:-, *adj.*, middle.

v.i., to be in the middle.

ə-təra:ŋdi:-n, *adv.*, in the middle.

təraŋ-di-n-təraŋ di:-n, *adv.*, at intervals of space or time specified, as between every cubit, once every two days, etc.

təraŋ-'la:ŋ-ən, *n.* (/tap- with inf. -ər- + la:ŋ-ən) a hammer (*lit.* a tool for striking made of iron.)

təraŋ-san-'lu:d-ən, *n.* (/tap-, with inf. -ər- + san + lu:d-ən) string used in lacing the bottom of a bedstead

tə're:b-ən-, *var.* tə're:ba:-n, tə're:d-ən, *n.*, adze.

təre:b-'ne:b-ən, a variety of acanthus.

tə're:d-, *see* təre:d-.

tə're:d-ən, *see* təre:b-ən.

təre:de:-'ne:b-ən, a kind of tree called pui chevula chettu, as its leaves resemble the ears of a tiger. The root is used as medicine for colic.

təred-'ma:l-ən, *n.*, a measure holding about three seers. (*See* ma:l-ən.)

tərem-sa:l-'su:ŋ-ən, (/tem, with inf. -ər- + sa:l + su:ŋ) *n.*, liquor shop, ale house, tavern.

təre:r'aŋ-ən, *n.* (/ter- with inf. -ər- + aŋ-ən) a torch, a burning stick which lights up when shaken. (This is generally used by hunters and travellers during night.)

təre:'te:-n, *n.* (/te:d- with inf. -ər- redupl.) a flute

tərid-'liŋ-ə-se:ŋ-, *n., adv.*, windward (/tid- with inf. -ər- + riŋ-ən).

təri-'jum-ən, *n.* (/tij- with inf. -ər- + jum-ən) the place where bait is put in the trap set for wild beasts.

təri(j)-'tij-, *var.* təritti:-, (/tij- with inf. -ər- redupl.) *v.t.*, to make a donation, to give a boon, or gift. *adj.*, as in təritti:-ruŋ-ən. *n.*, rice dole.

tərit'ti:-n, *n.*, a gift, donation, a payment, quit rent, etc.

tərit'ti:-na:-n, *var.* tərti:na:-n, *n.*, an assessment; payment made by every householder to the chief.

tə'r'jub-, as in tərjub-'si:-; to clap hands.

tə'r'ka:-, *var.* təre'k'a:-, *v.i.*, to deceive, to play tricks.

tə'r'ka:-, *var.* təre'k'a:-, *adj.*, in tərka-ma:-, a cheat, artful man, a man who plays tricks.

tə'r'ka:-n, *var.* təre'k'a:-n, *n.*, deceit, humbug.

təro:'duŋ-ba:-n, (to:duŋ-, with inf. -ər-) gallows.

tə'roi-, *var.* təroj, *v.i.*, to contract like a worm or muscle; to become shortened.

təroi-je'ŋ-, to fold one's legs.

təroi-si:-, to fold one's hands.

tə'roj-ai-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to languish, to become contracted.

te'rub-, *see* tarub.

tərub-'tub-ən, expedient.

teru'dab-ən, *n.* (tudab with inf. -ən) a stopper, cork, plug, gag.

te'rude-, *v.t.* (tude:- with inf. -ər) to use as a 'swing for carrying persons.

te'rude:-n, *n.* (tude:-n with inf. -ər-) The swing suspended to a pole and carried by two men, used as a conveyance.

terudi:-'dag-ən, *na*, a staff to lean on, walking stick (*see* dag-ən).

terudna:-dag-ən, a crutch.

terul'kad-ən, *n.* (tul- with inf. -ər- + kad-ən) what serves as a prop

terulna:-dag-ən, a crutch.

te'rug-na:-, *v.i.* (√tuq- with inf. -ən) to be efficacious, or use ful.

te'rug-na:-n, *n.*, usefulness, efficacy, effect, benefit.

teruq-na:-'mar-ən, *n.*, a worthy man, an honest man.

ta:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) (1) to be or become too much; *Ex* basid-ən ta:-le = it is salted too much. gonor-ən ta:-le = it-rained too much.

(2) To be or become cheap as in basid-ən ta:-le, 'salt has become cheap'. *deriv.*, ab-ta:-ta: 'to cheapen'.

ta(-), *pref.* used in various senses. *Ex* ta:-uq-, ta:-bad-, *v.t.*, to strike against the ground. (NOTE.— *var.* taq-, tai-.)

ta:-eṅ- *v.t.*, to move slowly.

ta:-er-, *v.t.*, to pour slowly, to decant. (*See var* tad-er.)

ta:-gij-, *v.t.*, to look steadily.

ta:-jad-, *v.t.*, to strain, to dribble.

ta:-loj-, to disembowel.

ta:-ruj-, to protrude.

ta:-soṅ-, *v.t.*, to defecate slowly; to remove excrement.

ta:-sod-, *v.t.*, to remove little by little with one's hands.

ta:-sa:-, *v.t.*, to hold or pull the tail.

ta:-jeṅ-, *v.t.*, to hold or pull the leg.

-ta:-, *suf.* added to the verbal roots which are enlarged by the formative *a*, to express continuity of action as in jer-a:-ta:-jer-a:-ta:-n, 'while going', pa-n-a:-ta:-pa-n-a:-ta:-n, 'while walking'.

[Mundari, tana, present tense *suf.*;

Bhl, mo.ox-ta:-hu = I am dying;

Marathi, marṭaḥ marṭe; ; Rajas-thani, ja-tū-ja-tū = going

-ta:-, *suf.* expressing place or direction added to words to form adverbs or adv. phrases, as in ondo:-ta:-, juṇ-ta:-n. (te, ta, are demon. particles denoting position or direction away from the person speaking

tab-, *v.t.*, to exclude, to pluck, to remove, take off, to abolish, to dismiss; to abate as in bo tagka: tabe:ten; an-tətab-ən table-sid-, (sid- intensifies the sense of the root).

'tab-ən, *contr.* of tano:gba:-n, as in əmag tab-ən, the first husband; ətəni kɪ-tab-ən, the last husband.

'ta'b-ən, *contr.* of taḃəṅ-ən, as in sən ta:b-, to search for bamboo-shoots.

'ta:ḃəṅ-ən, *n.*, the tender shoots of the bamboo, which are edible.

ta:'bar-ən, *var.* ta'br-ən, *n.*, the banyan tree.

[Gutob, bor; Remo; ; intarḃ; Pareng, bo.d-ara.]

'ta:ba:u:-n, *n.*, citron.

tab-bai-'ti-, *v.t.* (√tab- + bai + ti-) to remove the seeds from the fruits of tamarind.

tab-'hiṅ- (*compd. verb*) *v.t.*, to set down, to place on the ground.

tab-'hiṅ-, *v.t.* (*caus.* of tabiṅ) to cause to stand, to set up.

tab-'bub-, *v.t.*, to plunge, to immerse, to sink, (*caus.* of tabub).

tab-'de-r-, (*v*/tab+de-r-) *v.t.*, to remove horns. (*See* de-r-an.)

tab-'do:ŋ, *var.* ta:do:ŋ, ta:do-, *adv.* at once, spontaneously.

tab-'dre l-, *var.* tab-re:d-

tab'e:ŋ-, *v.t.*, to pile one upon another as pots.

tab'e ŋ-dəm, *adj.*, (1) in a pile, (2) full (as a tank).

tab'er-, *v.t.* (1) arrange things in a line, or one above another as leaves, etc
(2) To recount, to narrate in some order. (*See* tir-.)

tab'er-re, (taber+le) *adv.* in a line, regularly.

tab'gen-, *v.i.* ? bend

tab'jid-, *v.t.* (*lit.* to remove root) eradicate.

tab-laŋ-, *v.t.*, to stop as a cart; as in saqada:mar-an tab-laŋ-e:ten.

tab-'lo:j-, *v.t.*, to disembowel. (*See* lo:j-an)

tab-'pa:p-tab-pa:p, *adv.* (*onom.*) expressing the sound of the flapping of the wings (of birds)

tab're-n, *var.* tab-'re:d-an, tarre'd-an, tabdre:l-an, tarren, tirre:-n. *n.*, thunderbolt

tab-sad-'je:l-, *v.t.*, to fatten a pig by castrating it; to castrate a pig (*See* je:l-an.)

tab-'so:ŋ-, *v.t.*, to remove excrement, to disembowel.

ta'bub-, *var.* taŋ-'bub-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to go down, to set (as the sun) to take a plunge; to dive.
caus. tab bub-.

tabub-da:-'tid-an, *n.*, (*lit.* dive-water-bird) (?) king-fisher.

ta:d-, originally meant 'a day' which sense is preserved in di-ta:d (*var.* di:ta:) every day. In bar-ta-, 'two days', er-ta-, 'three days' the final *d* is lost. In some dialects (*e.g.* Jirang) mitta:, which

must have been originally mid-ta:d, 'one day' is now used in the sense of 'day' and bo: is prefixed to mitta: to express the meaning 'one day'. ta:d is probably a contracted or abbreviated form now used only in compds.; the fuller or original form of the word is to be restored; there are some such abbreviated forms in Sora

[*cf.* Mundari, nami-ta']

ta:d-, tad-, *v.t.*, to hit, to give a box on the ear, to clip (*see* lud-ta:d-). *v.t.*, to break to snap (as a string or rope).

vi. (*refl.* or *impl.*) (1) as lud-d-an tal-ne-ten, or (2) tal-le, the rope broke or snapped. -ə-tad-lud-d-an, an-tənad lud-d-an=broken threads.
(2) To peel off, to fall off, to be detached as layers of plaster or paint from the walls.

(3) To leave off as fever or pain *e.g.* ə-su:n tatte, to disappear as stains of mud, etc. when washed.

tad-ə're-r-an, *n.* strainer (generally made of bamboo splinters)

'tada:-, *v.t.*, to drain off (as water from boiled rice) *See* tar-da:-

'tada:-n, *n.*, a tank; a pond. (*See* tai-l-an).

ta'da:j-, *var.* ta'da:i-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be intoxicated. *E.g.* anin ali:n ga:eten do tudai-le; si-jur-mal-le guple=he drank liquor, and so was intoxicated, his eyes reeled; he fell down.

ta'da:j-, *adj.*, intoxicating, in a state of intoxication.

tada:j-re-n, an intoxicating somniferous drug. ə-tada:j-sa:l-an.

ta'da:j-en, (1) intoxication, (2) acidity, juice of tamarind, etc. broth as in tadi-jo:-n.

deriv., tənadaj-en.

tada:j-ta'da:j, *adv.*, in a state of intoxication, so as to be intoxicated. *E.g.* ad-e! tadau-tadai ə-id-do:ŋ-

gai pa; solo:ji, tada-le-ben-de-n, boten dip-dip-na-n dipte-kitte? = oh! do not you go girls and drink so as to be intoxicated; if you be intoxicated who would do the cooking (of food).

tada'kankai-'ne:b-en, a kind of tree called pampena in Telugu

ta'daŋ, *v.t.*, to produce fire by drilling.

tadaŋ-'tud-en, *n.*, fire produced by drilling (*see* tad-qn).

'tada:ri-'im-en, *n.*, full grown cock (fit to fight).
[Gutob, tada:ru, *see* sim-en.]

'ta'd-dem-len-ji-'tid-dem-len-ji, tag-words = they are striking themselves.

'tad-da:, *v.t.*, to strain, to filter.

ta'de:ŋ, *v.t.* (1) to carry (on the head) piling pots, etc. one upon another; (2) to set a stone, etc., against the door.
[✓tey- + inf.-əd-?]

ta'de:ŋ-en, *n.*, a layer, a pile; a pack, a bale (as of hides, leaves, mats, pots, etc.).

ta'de:ŋ-en, *n.*, a large bell as ta'de:ŋ-en burrit-te:ji = (they) are ringing the big bell.

ta'de:r-, *v.t.*, to pour into another vessel slowly.

ta'de:r-, *adj.*, a little (quantity).

'tadi:(d)-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to come to light thro' and after divination, to reveal oneself (as the ghost or spirit does after invocation). *E.g.* uan a-somum tadille? to be betrayed, to be found to be-.

'tadi-n, *n.*, a small cup.

'tadi-n- 'mandi-n, tag-words = cups, etc.

'tadij-en, *n.*, haste.

ta:-'dig-, *v.t.*, to pull gently (ta + dig-)

'tadij-ga:mle, *adv.*, upright, vertically.

'tad-r-, *var.* -tad-e:r-, ta:-e:r-, *v.t.*, to filter; to pour slowly.

'tadjan-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to escape.

tad'kud-, *see* takkod-.

'tado:-le, *adv.*, directly (without going anywhere else).

'tado:-n-'ta:do:-n, *adv.* (1) then and there, (2) every now and then.

'ta:do:ŋ-, *var.* 'tab-do:ŋ, ta:do, *adv.*, at once, immediately.

tad-'tad-, *adv.*, completely, quite (gen. rally used with the pref. a-).
tad-ta d-pm-a = eat (it) all; a:tad-tad er-galam-, quite ignorant.

tad-tad-'maj-, (*or* -maj-) *v.t.*, to strike on one's chest to indicate astonishment, grief, etc. (*see* maj-en)

tad-tad-maj-len, *adv.*, in astonishment; in extreme grief.

tadum-'kum-en, *n.*, a variety of small rat which lives in the hills. Soras believe that if it is put in amulets and worn as an ornament, it makes a man invulnerable. (*See* kum-en)

ta:-'e:ŋ-, *v.t.*, to lower (the flame), to lessen the heat by pulling some of the burning sticks a little out of the oven.

ta:-'e:r-, *v.t.*, to pour out slowly.

-ta:gel, tag of togol, *q.v.*

'tagelda:-, *v.i.*, to be morning.

'tagelda:-, *adj.*, as in ta:elda-tuj-en, *lit.* the morning star, Venus (Soras do not distinguish between the stars and the planets).

'tagelda:-n, *n.*, *adv.*, morning.

'tageram-en, *n.*, (?) a musical instrument of percussion as in ta:eram-en debtenji.

'tage-, *v.i.*, *var.* tagi-, to be hot, to burn.

'tage-, *adj.*, hot (used with pref. a-) as in a-tage-da:, a-tage-sai-, ardent spirits.

tage-'kub-ən, *n.* (used with pref. ə-) *lit.* hot ashes, *see* kub-ən

'taggal-, *var.* tig-gal-, *v.i.* (*refl* and *impl*) to quench one's own thirst.

tagge-, *var.* 'taggr-, (caus. of tage-, the caus. pref. ab- being infixed)
(1) to heat (as water or liquor);
(2) to cook.

'tagge-d-, *v.t.* to set something in an inclined position. (? Is it caus. of tagge-?)

'tagge-d-le-be, *adv.*, obliquely, slantingly.

'taggr-, *var.* tagge-, *v.t.* (caus. of tagr-) to heat, to burn; to cook.

'taggr-d-, *n.*, part of the funeral ceremonies, like qu-ə-ən

'tagr-, *var.* tage-, *q.v.*, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to become hot, to burn
adj., hot (used with pref. ə-).

Ex dæg-ŋ-ən pəŋ ben-ben-dəm
j'əy-ən tagr-ləŋ-ten, b'əb-ən ja:
tagr-ləŋ-ten. (j'əy- and b'əb-
may be incorporated with the
verb as tagr-jəy-ləŋ-ten, tagr-
bəb-ləŋ-ten)

'tagr-dəm *adj.*, *adv.* hot

'tagr-dəm-umrud-dəm, tag-words meaning very hot, sultry, stifling.

ta:'gid-dəm-, *v.t.* (*refl.*) to see one-self as in a mirror (*see* ta:'giŋ-)

ta:'giŋ-, *v.t.* to observe steadily.

tagr-'kub-ən, *see* tage-kub-ən.

'ta'gr-le, *adv.*, *adj.*, hot (like fire).

ta:'gi-ta:'gi-, (ta + ʎ'giŋ-, redupl. used with pref. ə-) *adv.*, face to face; looking at one another, as in a tərqi ta qɪ gəbɛŋi.

ta:'gud-, *v.t.* to strike a match.

deriv. tənə-gud-tud-ən.

n., a match (*See* tud-ən.)

tai-, a pref. like ta-.

tai-'bɛŋ-, *see* taikɛŋ.

tai-'gad-, *v.i.*, to move a little to one side; to tilt; to lean to one side (as a pillar); to topple.

tai-'ged-, *v.i.*, to move a little up or down.

tai-'kɛŋ-, *var.* tai-'bɛŋ-, *v.i.* to tilt a little.

v.t. to hold in a sloping or slanting manner (a stick, a pot, etc.).

v.t. (*refl*) to hold one's own head or body inclined to one side.

tai'kɛŋ-le-be, *adv.*, obliquely.

'taiko:da:n, *n.*, *see* səkkurda:n.

'tail-ən, *var.* 'təi-ən, t'e:ɪ-ən, contr. of ombog-tail-ən. *q.v.*, as in kokko ra-tail-ən (*or* -təi-ən, *or* -t'e:ɪ-ən).

ta:'iŋ-, *var.* ta:'e:ŋ-, *v.t.*, to lower the flame in the oven. (In the Udayagiri dialect, tɹuŋ-, t'ə:ŋ-)

ta'iŋ'ke:l-ən, *var.* tap-ke:l-ən, *n.*, a small tray made of bamboo-splinters in which the things required for sacrifices are carried.

'taita:'gur-ən, *n.*, papaw fruit.

'taita:'je:l-ən, *n.*, the flesh on the back of an animal.

'taita:'ue.b-ən, *n.*, papaw tree.

taj-, *v.i.*, *var.* tej-, toj-, tuj-, to practise sorcery.

deriv. tənəj-ən, *var.* tənəj-ən, tənəj-ən, tənəj-ən. (j is used instead of j in some parts.)

'taj-aŋ-, *v.t.*, to offer to the deity.

deriv. tənəjab-ən, tərəjab-ən, 'offering'.

ta'jad-, *v.t.* remove or drain off (water from boiled rice).

deriv. tənjad-ən, tərəjad-ən.

'taji-, *v.t.*, to make (a knife, etc.) sharp.

'tajjad-, *v.t.* (caus. of tajad-) to drop. *cf.* jad-təd-.

'takar- (takar), *adv.*, in a tottering, or trembling manner; shivering.

'takei-'takei, *var.* 'takem-'takem, 'taken-'taken, (*onom.*) expressing the sound of violent coughing, or sobbing.

'takid-, *v.t.*, to cover (vessel) with a lid; to close.

v.i. (*impl.*) to be covered, to be closed.

'takid-'pura:da:-len, a conditional participle used as an adv. meaning 'intently', 'with great anxiety' *lit.* covering or holding the heart)

'takkab-, *var.* taka:b-, *v.t.* to lap (as a dog).

'takkeb, (*onom.*) *var.* takkuh, *expv.* the sound of knocking, bumping, smashing.

'takko-, *var.* takkod-, 'takkod-, *v.i.*, to deduct, to abate.

v.i. (*impl.*) to fall short, to abate.

'takkub-, *var.* takkeb, *q.v.*

'takkud-, *var.* takko:-d, (tad + kud-; ² caus of takud.) *v.t.* to decide, to adjudge, to settle a dispute.

deriv. tənakkud-ən.

[*cf.* takodi- in Mundari, etc.]

'takog-en, *n.*, sole of the foot.

'takub-, *see* takkeb.

taku-'kai-taku-'kai-bud-, (*onom.*) the chattering or gibbering of a monkey.

'takun, *n.*, the egg of the white ant.

ta'kuṅ-en, *var.* 'takoṅ-en, *n.*, a rock or boulder, *cf.* tala:-n which is larger and flatter.

tail-, *v.t.*, to retain, to reserve; to keep without consuming. *Ex.* mūda:-u:-n tail-teji. əṛəṅ-ja:, ito-ja: er-tal-lebe marid-dəm amme-ja:, ali:-n rajəm-ən-a-sən tail-teji. sarəkəren-ji kan baru:-n tail-teji. *deriv.* tənail-tail-ən tərail-tail-ən.

-tal-, as in ə-tal'si:-, the palm of the hand; ə-tal-jəṅ-, the sole of of the foot.

[Mundari, Santali, ti-tal-ka, 'palm of the hand' tal-ka-jəṅ, 'sole of the foot'].

'tal-en, *n.*, contr. of kin-tal-en, *q.v.* as in ə-on-tal-en, dənəṅ-tal-en, *n.*, parapet; bai-tal-, *v.t.* (i'bad + tal-en) to plaster walls; puttar tal-en, *n.*, a hole in the wall.

'tal-en, *n.*, contr. of tala:-n, *q.v.* as in i-di-tal-en, margin of a tank; əjo ta l-en — fish pond

[*cf.* Skt., tada:-ka; Marathi, talā; Nimadi, talaj = tank]

'tal-en, contr. of talar-en, a large flat rock or rocky floor, as in qanqa-tal-sun-ən; jele-tal-en

't'al-en, *n.*, spleen.

'taləb-'ber-, *var.* taləṅ-ber, talam-ber, *q.v.*

'tala:-n, *n.*, a large flat stone; stone slab

'tala:iba-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to become old (used with reference to men, trees and the moon; *cf.* dukəri-bə-j-).

'tala:iba-, *adj.* old as in tala:iba-sal-en, tala:iba-mar-ən tala:ba-'bambə:-n, 'dukəri-boi-'bambə:-n, senility

'tala:i-ba:-n, *n.*, an old man.

'talaibu:-n, used facetiously for tala:iba:-n.

[*cf.* Kharia, lebu, 'man']

'talaibu-'siṅ-, *v.i.*, to live as wife with an old man as in jən-batte talaibu-siṅ te poṅ?

'tala:-'jaṅ-en, *n.*, level ground, a plain

'talamber, *var.* talan-, taləṅ-, *v.i.*, to fall flat on one's back as in taləṅ-ber-ren gogle; talam berren dimmatte n

'tala:-n-jə'leṅ-en, tag-words meaning table land.

'talar-en, *n.*, a flat stone (tala. + ar-ən).

tal:'ho:b-, *v.t.* to knock on the head.

tal:'je ŋ-, (*n*-ed with pref ə-) sole of the foot.

'tal-lud-, *v.i.* (ʔ tad + lud-) to speak falsehood, to deceive.

'tallud-(dəm), *adj.*, false, deceitful as in

tallud-ber ən, false words

tallud hoj ən, a lying woman.

tallud mar ən, a liar

'tallud-'ber-subsub-'ber, tag-words, meaning 'lies'.

'tallud-le-'ho:lud-le, tag-words meaning 'he lied'.

tal-l'mad-, *v.t.* to see with (ʔ) fixed eyes.

'ta:lo:j-, *var.* tab-loj-, *v.t.*, to disembowel

tal-'si:-, (used with pref. ə-) palm of the hand

-'ta:ludle, tag of 'bukai le, *q.v.*

tam-, a particle, generally prefixed to *berna* n as in tam-berna-n-am = according to thy word; ə-tam-berna-n = according to his word; saibo-n ə-tam-berna: = according to the officer's orders; ə-tam-berna-n-j = according to their word (In some dialects, tam di-berna-n-am; tam-berna-n-am a mbrij; taŋ-berna-n-am = according to thy word).

tam-, a particle expressing duration of time as in tam-pagal = the whole night till dawn; tam-parub = the whole day till evening; tam-parub-tam əjəŋ-, tag-word

tam-, *var* tam-, *v.t.* to collect, to heap, to pile up. (*See* tam-bug.)

tam-, *var* tag-, *v.i.* (1) to look handsome or beautiful. *Ex.* rana:tagum anim tole ten-den ho:hoi tante

(2) to be wholesome or agreeable as climate, etc; (3) to be suitable or agreeable as wife or husband, kən ənsolo: tam-tam = this woman suits thee.

'tam-ən, the second element in a compd. meaning 'mouth'. In current Sora, it never occurs separately or as the first member of a compd. (except in taməŋ-ən = language); it is practically a substitute for t'o.d-ən, 'mouth' which has no contracted or abbreviated form of its own. It is an archaic word used only in some compds *e.g.* *Ex.* gunlu-tam-ən, 'chin'. jo-tam-kəb, 'to gag the mouth with a cloth'; jonəb-də-tam-ən, 'a jaw', kuntəŋ tam-ən, 'a spout', kuru-tam-ən, 'beard', 'moustache', ə-ku-tam, 'to wash the mouth'; manə:tam-tam poŋ? 'Is it tasty to thy mouth?' s'o-s'o:tam-! foul-smelling mouth! soi tam-tam-, 'I-shall-scald thy mouth'; əsu-tam-, to feel pain in the mouth; taŋ sa:l-tam-, to strike on the mouth; usal-tam-ən, 'lip'.

[*cf.* Remo. kur-tom]

tam-, (ʔ) as in ə-tam g'ej-ən-ə-neh, 'a prominent tree'.

'tama:d-, *v.t.* to shake off dust, grain, etc attaching to the inside of baskets, etc.

'tama:d-, *v.t.* to strike a stick on the ground so as to frighten away fowls, birds, cattle, etc with the sound produced.

'taməŋ-ən, (*dial.*) *n.*, language, speech, as in sora-taməŋ-ən. *cf.* sora:taŋ ən, sora. ber-ən

'tamba: -, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be forenoon, to be time for taking breakfast. *Ex* tamba-t-iŋ; irte gai = it is meal-time to me, I-shall-go friend.

'tamba:, *adj.*, as in tamba:be.d-ən, tamba:juŋ-ən, tamba:dul-ən (*see* be.d-ən, juŋ-ən and dul-ən.)

'tamba:-'dul-ən, food taken to appease hunger in the forenoon. (*see* dul-ən).

'tamba: 'juŋ-, *v.i.*, *lit.* to be forenoon-sun; to be meal time.

'tamba:-'togal, *adv.*, day and night.

tam'be:d-, *v.t.* to carry on one's shoulder. (In some dialects tambele is used for tambe d-le).
deriv., tarambed-en, a pole used to carry loads

tambe:d-'mar-en, *n.*, a man that carries loads, etc. on the shoulders.

tam'berna:-n, *see* tam. particle.

'tambi-n, *n.* copper
[cf. Mar, tambē.]

tam-'hu:-n, *n.*, a large red-ant. (*see* hu-n).

'tambu:-da:-, *v.t.* to bundle up and carry on one's back

tam-'bu:-g, *var.* tum-bu:-g, *q r.*, a heap.

tam'bu:-le, a conjunctive part. used as *adv.*, *adj.*, 'in a heap'.

'tam-dam-, *v.t.*, to hold or carry in both the hands.

tam dam-takub, *v.t.*, to throw up (an object) and catch it in both the hands before it falls down.

'tam-da:-, *v.t.*, to wash (clothes, etc.).

-tam-da-te, tag of 'gid da-te, meaning 'he washes'.

tam'de:-g, *v.t.*, to carry (on the head) things arranged in a pile one upon another.

tam-'de:-g, *v.t.*, to lay or set something against another; to lean over.

tam-'der, *v.t.*, to put in an inclined position (a pole or ladder) against (a wall or tree.)

deriv., a-tam-der-na:-n, *n.*, prop.
(cf. an-der-, ab-der-der-, to set against.)

'tam-di:-'berna:-, *see* tam-, particle.

'tam-di:-'su:-g-en, *n.*, an airy room.

tam'dra:-g, *var.* tandra:-g, *adj.*, *adv.*, straight. (-ge-, le-, lo-ge- are added to form an adverb.)

tamdra:-g-'go:d-en, *n.*, straight path.

'tame:-la:-g-'ne:b-en, same as tanagm-ara:-ne:b-, *q r.*

tam-'g'e:-j-en-a-, *adj.*, prominent.

tam-'ji-, *var.* tan-ji-, tap-ji-, *v.t.*, to clean or wash one's teeth.

'tam-ji, *var.* tan-ji, *num.* eight.

[cf. Pareng, Gutob (*dialect*) tam-gi; Kharia, them; Anam, tam.]

'tamki-, *v.t.* to dash against.

'tammad-, *var.* tarmad-, *v.t.* to snuff as wicks, to dust, to brush, to beat or shake in order to remove dust (*See* tamad-).

'tamme:-, *v.i.*, to be or become new. *adj.* new.

'tamme:-ho:-j-en, *n.* a stranger (female).

'tamme:le, *adv.* anew, afresh.

[Remo, tamme, time]

'tamme:-'mar-en, *n.* a stranger (male).

'tammu-, *v.t.* to lay down (as dolls, children, dead bodies).

'tammu:da:-a-'je:d-en, a plant called pondirosalo gaddi veru in Telugu.

'tamo:-g, *v.t.* to step aside to avoid touching another while going
tamog-le, *adv.* stepping aside, avoiding.

'tampada:-, *v.i.* (1) to become separate or detached; to live separately in a separate house as the members of a divided family; (2) to be different.

adj. separate as in tampada:-gorza:-g-en, tampada:-mar-en.

deriv. ab-tampada:-, to cause separation (*see* tam-pu:-).

'tampeta:-da:-'ne:b-en, a plant called ara te gada in Telugu.

'tampad-, 'tampud-, 'ta:puḍ-,
(*onom.*) expressing rapidity,
suddenness, etc.; used as an
adverb with suff. -le.

'tampagel, *adv.*, the whole night
(see tam-).

'tampal-le, *see* 'tampad-le.

'tampa'rub-, *var.* tapparub, the
whole day-, (*see* tam).

'tampriḡ-da-le, *adv.*, separately.

'ta:mpo:-n, *n.*, a stamp (English-
thro' Oriya).

'tampud-le, *var.* tampul-le,
tampadle, tampal-le, *adv.*,
suddenly, at once.

'tam-sa:n-, *var.* tam-sa:ṅ-, *v.t.*,
wash by dashing forcibly on a flat
stone.
deriv., tamansa:n tub-tub-on

'tam-so:-n, *var.* taṅ-so:-n, *q.v.*
(used with pref. ə-).

tam-'su:-, *v.t.* (1) to tie the ends
(of a rope, etc) together in a
knot; (2) to unite, to strengthen
the bond of relationship, as in
ta:ta:n-ji jo-jo:n-ji ə-dojaḷ-siḡ ə-
tam-su-ba:; ə-tad-do ṅ; (3) to join
in chorus.
deriv., tamam-su:-n.

tam-'su:-n, an-tamam-su n, *n.*, a
knot.

tam-'suṛ-da:-, *var.* taṅsuṛ-da:-,
q.v.

tam-'tam-, *var.* taṅ-taṅ-, *v.t.*, to
clean, to wash

tam-'taṅ-en, *n.*, a trail, what is left
behind.

tam-taṅ-'goḍ-en, *n.*, a wrong way
or path. (*See* goḍ-en.)

tam-'teṅ-deṅ-'ar-en, *n.*, stones
placed one upon another; (*see*
ar-en).

'ta:mu:-, *v.i. (refl.)* to snort^o; to
sneeze.

'ta:mu:-da:-n, *n.*, cold.

'ta:mu:ḡ-(da:-), *v.i. (impl.)* to catch
cold.

'ta:muḡ-en, *n.*, a reed.

'ta:mu:-'juṅ-, *adv.*, the whole night.
(*See* juṅ-en.)

ta:n-, *var.* of ta:, *q.v.*

tan-, *v.t.*, to change, to alter, to
replace, as in aṅam-en tan-teji =
(they) change names. soṅum-daṅ-
le ḡ-en ə-rupku: di-min-num tan-
teji = they change the rice in the
pot dedicated to the gods every
year.

v.i. (impl.) to change, to be trans-
formed

tañ-, *v.i. (impl.)* to resemble, to
take after as in jaṅ-n-am ə muka:
tan-tam = thou takest after thy
mother

'tanag-, *v.i. (refl.)* to stand up.

[Santali, Bihor, Malhe, teḡon,
teḡon; Mundari, teḡo:, tiḡu:
Kurku, teḡne; Kharia, toḡon:
Juang, toḡana:; Gutob, tunon,
tinagu, Remo, tinag]
deriv., taṅanag-en, place to stand
on; attanag-, *caus.*, to set up.

tana:'po:-n, *n.*, a torch used by
hunters during night.

'tanda:-, *var.* tan-a:, *v.t.*, ex-
change, replace, renew.

'tanda:-'mandori:-n, *var.* tanda:-
manjori:-n, a kind of pot, a
dish.

tande'tande, (?) as in al-tande-
tande.

tan'drai-, *var.* taṅrai-, pure

tan('d)raḡ-, *var.* tan-raḡ-,
tarraḡ-, *v.t.*, to sharpen, to whet
tools, etc.

tan(d)ri:-'ti:-n, *n.* (√tij, 'to give',
with double inf. redupl.) a gift, a
bribe.

tan('d)roi-, *v.t.*, to surround, to
swarm or to flock around.

tan'droj-en, *n.*, a row, a line.

'tanja'r-en, *var.* 'tapja'r-en, *n.*, thirty *mittis* of grain or any other crop; a *garree*

'tan-ji, *var.* tap-ji, tam-ji, *num.*, eight. (See tam-ji.)

'tanko:d-, *see* tap-kod-, to rest one's foot on while ascending the loft. *Ex.* ko:da:n tapkol-lo ma:da:n dai-te.

'tanla:da:'ne:b-əŋ, a kind of tree called ko:laku panna in Telugu

'tanna'-n, *n.*, a substitute (person or thing, √tan-).

tan'ne:ŋ-da'-n, (√te:ŋ with inf. -ən and the caus. pref. ab- also infixed + da-n) water boiled for the purpose of dressing rice, etc. *Ex.* tanner:ŋ-da-le:ŋ-ən ua'b-ən jo-teji

'tanno:d-, *v.t.*, to mark off boundaries.

'tanno:d-en, *n.*, a boundary.

tan'rab-, *var.* taprab-, (tab- with double inf. *v.t.*, to collect subscription and contribution.

tan'raŋ-, *var.* tandraŋ-, *v.t.*, to sharpen.

deriv., an-tanan-raŋ-kun-ən = sharpened knife.

tan-'tan-, *v.t.*, to rub (as ointment).

'tanteji-'tanda:teji, tag-words, meaning 'they barter'. *syn.*, bar-teji-pa:purteji.

t'p'a:ŋ-, *v.t.*, to remove burning sticks and charcoal from the fire place.

(In some dialects ta:ŋ-, ta:uŋ, ta:-aŋ).

taŋ-, *v.t.* (1) to press, to thump, to cuff; to print; (2) to pound, to bruise, (3) to prick, to pierce, to vaccinate, as in taŋ-si-; (4) to string together; (redupl.) taŋ-taŋ-mad-, *lit.* to fix eyes; to look for eagerly.

[Khmer, taŋ = to hammer, to forge; Stien, tam; Bahnar, tām; Khasi, tem; Santali, ten = to knock; Birhor, tem = to hammer; Kharia, tem = to beat.]

taŋ-, a particle expressing the sense of the distributive pronouns, as in taŋ-bo: mandra taŋ-bo: tapka tija:ji = give them one rupee each; taŋ-bo: mandra: taŋ-baŋu gidra:n tambodde panteji = they will carry on their shoulders each man two bundles. ənsəlo:nji taŋ-bo:ŋ-ən ə-ənder-si-leŋ taŋ-uŋi taŋ-monloi eŋ-si: tol-teji = the women wear on each finger four or five rings

ta:ŋ-, *v.t.*, to stuff, to pack tightly, to cram; to print, to affix seal.

'ta:ŋ-ən, *contr.* of tapku:n-, as in uda:taŋ-ən = the stone in the mango fruit.

'taŋ-ən, *contr.* of tapliŋ-ən as in bendar:taŋ-bendi:ta y-, ə-o:n-taŋ, calf of the cow, orro:taŋ-ən, 'an ox'; torub-taŋ-ən ə-monma:n rad-len do:, e-ŋa-ba: = (figurative use of taŋ-ən); the cloud-cow spontaneously drops milk, let us drink.

'taŋ-ən, *contr.* of taŋam-ən, as in rana:taŋ-ən = gold-beads, jul-jul-taŋ-.

'taŋ-ən, *contr.* of ə-taŋ-ən as in kin-taŋ-ma:ən kin-taŋ-bo:ŋ-ən, jum-taŋ.

'taŋad-, *v.t.* (1) to crush as in i'r:n ə-kursi-pen batte tapattai, (2) to print; (3) to strike as in areŋ-ən əbo.b-ən taŋad-le.

v.i. (impl.) (1) to incur as pa:pam-ən tapit-t-am, (2) to be struck as in sunduŋ-ən tapalliŋ; (3) to happen; *v.i. (refl.)* taŋad-dəm-.

'taŋam-'ta:ŋ, (also with pref. ə-) dew-lap.

taṅ-'beggada:-, *adv.*, separately,
(see tampadn).

'taṅ-bo:i-, 'taṅ-bo:j-en, one each,
see taṅ-.

taṅ-'da'd-en, (see taṅ-lad-en.)

taṅ-'da:r-en, (see taṅ-lad-en.)

taṅdi:-'ne:b-en, ground cassia or
sonna.

taṅ-'diṅ-, *v.t.*, to pound grain, etc.,
while standing.

'taṅgel, *v.t.*, to wear strings of
beads, etc.

'taṅga:-, *var.* 'taṅge:-, *adj.*, defiled
as in taṅge:joḷ.

'taṅgam-en, *n.*, a bead.

'taṅam-i-m-en, *n.*, caruncle (see
i-m-en).

'taṅge, *var.* 'tanga:-, *adj.*, defiled,
slaver.

'taṅgi:-n, *n.*, an axe (loan word).
[Santalī, tēggoḥ (tēggoi)].

'taṅgo'r-en, *var.* taṅgo:r-en, *n.* (1)
way, path; (2) occasion as in
ba:qu taṅgo:r, 'twice'.

[See go'd-en, *cf.* Kurki, kora;
Mundari, hora, 'way'.]

'taṅgri:-n, (see taṅrin:-)

'taṅgur-'o:n, *v.i.* (*impl.* or *refl.*) to
be pregnant (see paṅgur-o:n)

'taṅ-ji, *var.* 'tan-ji, taṅ-ji, eight.

taṅ-'ji:-, *var.* tam-ji-, *v.t.*, to wash
or clean teeth.

'taṅ-ka:-n, *var.* toṅ-ka:-n, *n.*, a
rupee (Oriya).

'taṅke:-n, *n.*, parasite on the body
of cattle, etc.

'taṅko'd-, *v.t.*, to set up a ladder
(taṅ+ko.da:-n).

'taṅkuṅ-en, *n.*, the stone of a fruit
(like mango).

'taṅku-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be subject to
a pest as in kəmbur-en taṅkuḷe.

'taṅku:-n, *n.*, disease affecting
the ears of corn, etc. (See taṅku-
bur-en)

'taṅku:-n, *var.* taṅkoṅ-en, the
stone of a fruit (like mango).

'taṅkuad:-n, *n.*, prison.

'taṅku-'bur-en, as in ə-qale-bur-
leṅ-en e:ga sarə:ge &c. etc. unte-
ate lummai-le-ben-den, si:n
jaga-dəm dete.

'taṅkum-, *v.i.* (used in Ramagiri
and Jirangi dialects) to sit down;
see qob-

[Mundari, kurum = to cause to
kneel]

'taṅla:den, *var.* taṅda:(ra:)-n,
taṅda:den, *n.*, parched and matted
rice

'taṅlij-en, *var.* taṅlij-en, *n.*,
cattle, ox or cow

[Gutob, qulai; ik-taṅ = cow dung;

Remo, qilai; ik-taṅ = cow dung;

Parang, taṅli; ik-taṅ; Bhil, tohi,

dahi; Tibetan, Gurhwal, qlag

(classical) laṅ-, 'bull'.]

'taṅlij-'maṅlij, *var.* taṅlij-maṅ-
lij-, tag-words, meaning cattle.

taṅ-mu:-, *v.t.*, to fix the head of the
victim on a stake after the
performance of the sacrifice; as in
ə bo'b-me:d-en əboi kubba:n taṅ-
mu-le jer-bəv.

taṅpa:-, *v.t.*, to kick. See pad-pad.

taṅpa:l-, *var.* tampa:l-.

taṅgo:r-, *v.i.*, to lead the way.

taṅgo:r-en, *var.* taṅgo:r-en, *n.*, a
way, path. (See go'd-en.)

taṅgo:r-ja:-gottaṅ-ja:, tag-words
meaning 'way'.

taṅ-parub, *adv.*, the whole day;
see tam parub.

tag-parub-tam-ujug, *adv.*, day and night.

tag-rab-, *var.* tan(d)rab-, *v.t.*, to collect subscriptions

tag-rai, *var.* tan(d)rai, *adj.*, *adv.*, pure, unmixed, merely, quite; solely as in tagrai da: gateji = (they) drink merely water (they have not even conjee) gumma-marañji əberna: tag-rai so ra-ləŋ ən = the speech of the Gumma peoples is pure • Sora language tag-rai tullud = downright lie

'tagri:-n, *n.*, senna plant.

tag'rub-, *v.*, to put a pot on another

tag'si:-, *v.t.*, *lit.* to prick-hand; to vaccinate; tag-si:-mar-ən, vaccinator.

'tag-soi:-n; *var.* tam-soi:-n; alone as in tag-soi-pen, 'I alone'; tag-soi-n-an, 'thou alone'; ə-tag-son, 'he alone'; ra:ja-sij-ən ə-tag so n diimad ne:te n, the young Rajah slept alone anin ə-tag-son əb-ji-dəm-ne:te n = he appeared alone. tagsoi-ben, 'you (are) alone'; tag-soi-len, 'we (are) alone'; ə-tag-soi-n-ji, 'they (are) alone'.

'tagso-'su:ŋ-ən, *n.*, kitchen.

tag-'sur-, *var.* tam-sur-. (?) to rise as water.

tag-'sur-da:-n, *n.*, waterfall; a small pool of water in a rock.

tag-'tag-, as in tag tag-mad-, to look at eagerly; to glance with an evil eye, as in anin tag-tag-mal-lip do: əsu:-puŋ-tip.

tag-'tag-, *var.* tam-tam-, *v.i.*, to clean, to wash.

tag-'tag-, to vaccinate; tag-tag-mar-ən, vaccinator.

tag-'tul-ən, *adj.*, steep, upright, precipitous.

tag-, (redupl.) *v.t.*, to weave (cloth, baskets, etc.).

[*cf.* Skt., tan-; Gutob, tai; Mundari, Birhor, teŋ; Santali, teipo; Turi, teŋge-.]

tag-ən, contr. of tapal-ən, *q.v.* as in pam tap- = to be caught by a crocodile.

'tapa'l-ən, *n.*, a crocodile.

(In some dialects kinar-ən, kime'r-ən)

'tapji:, *var.* tamji, eight

tag'ke'l-ən, *var.* tapke'l-ən, *n.*, a salver, a small tray woven of bamboo-splinters

tag-'sin-, *v.t.*, to weave cloth (*see* sin-ən).

tag-'siŋ-, *var.* tap-su-ŋ-, to build the frame of the roof and to thatch it.

ta-'pa-d-, *var.* tampud-, (*onom.*) *expr.* suddenness.

'tape-, *adj.*, thick (as sap, juice, milk, etc.).

v.i., to be or become thick (as milk, etc.)

(redup.) *adv.*, tape tape de-, to become thick

'tape:la'-n, a small brass vessel (loan word)

'tappa:-'ber-, *v.t.* (*repl.*) to stammer.

tap'tama:leŋ 'ber-, to speak stammeringly

tap-'ta:p-tap-'ta:p, (*onom.*) *expr.* the sound of slapping on the cheeks.

tar-, a particle prefixed to some verbs to express repetition or intensity of action as in tar-de-ŋ, tar-'dub, tar-'dup, tar-ya-d, tar-jab, tar-tam

t'ar-, *v.i.* (1) to shine; (2) to be bright; as in ujuŋ-ən amme:le de:sam t'arte; (3) to bloom; as in tarba:n t'arte.

tar- is prefixed to some verbs to express the meaning of 'bright,' etc as *tar-qij-*.

tar-, *adj.*, white.

(In some dialects *e.g.* Ramagiri tar is used instead of palu-, 'white'.)

'tar-ən, contr. of *sattar-ən*, a nerve, or tendon.

'tar-ən, contr. of *tare:l-ən*, thread as in *jaqat-tar-ən*, *palu-tar-ən*.

'tar-ən, contr. of *tare:l-ən*, *var.* *təre:b-ən*.

'tar-ən, contr. of *tarba:n*, as in *sumpe-tar-ən*, the champaka flower; *tada-tar-ən*, lotus; *juj-jul-tar-ən*.

'tar-ən, contr. of *tobar-ən* (*see* *tar-jə:d-ən*).

'tara:, as in *kinten ə-tara:qur(?)* a bunch of plantains.

'tarak'a:, *v.t.*, to deceive, to jest, to display cleverness
adj., as in *tarak'a-mar-ən*.

'tarak'a:n, *n.* deceit, trick.

tar'ba:, *v.t.*, to bear flowers.

tar'ba:n, *n.* (1) flowers; (2) frill as in *tarba-kəb-ən*; (3) placenta [Santali, Mundari, bəha, bə; Bihor, bəha; Ho, ba; Semang, bəkan; Mon, kao; Khmer, phker (*see* Bodding's Santali Dicty); Pareng, tarba; Mundari, Asur Legend, tara-ba, a kind of marsh-flower.]

tarba-dag-ən, *n.*, a kind of kite or vulture (*see* *dag-ən*).

tarba-'ga:j-ən, *n.*, a kind of white tuber.

tarba-'ji:rga:n, *n.*, a kind of kite or vulture.

'tarbo:, *v.i.* (also *refl.*) to groan, to moan *E.g.* *tarbo te, ug-gam-le tarbo ten* (*refl.*).

'tar-dəm-, *adj.*, *adv.* (1) white, bright.
(2) *adv.* (?) differently as in *səgaisitəle gillendən əboi jəttin q'e:*

tte; adəm gillendən tar-dəm q'ette.

tar-de-ŋ, *v.t.*, to produce fire by drilling.

tar-de-ŋ-tud-ən, *n.*, fire produced by drilling (*see* *tud-ən*).

tar-de-ŋ-tud-dag-ən, *n.*, the sticks used in the fire-drill. The stick containing the groove is called *an-ənsəlo-n* (female) the other stick is called an *-ogqer-ən* (male); *see* also *qasid-*, *qarasid-dag-ən*.

tar-'dub, *v.i.* (also *refl.*) to move, to swing; as in *r'ə:n ə-lu.dən-ji kodi-kota tardubten*; *tetten juten tetten ludten*

'tare:b-ən, *see* *tare:l-ən*.

ta:red-, *v.t.*, to measure (quantity).

tarede-'ne.b-ən, *n.*, a kind of tree called *puli-chevulu* in Telugu.

'tare:l-ən, *n.*, string, thread.

'tare:l-ən, *n.*, *var.* **'tarə:b-ən**, a kind of adze.

'tare'l-'ne:b-ən, a tree called *kəndu* in Oriya.

'targəno:'ne:b-ən, *n.*, a tree called *kalagottu* in Telugu.

tar-'gad, *v.t.*, to cut up into small pieces; to mince.

t'a:r-'gij-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be clearly visible
adj., clear, clearly visible.

'targo-, *v.i.*, to groan, to mewl.

'tar:riko:n, *n.*, date. (Hind. thro' Oriya.)

t'a:r-'juŋ-ən, *n.*, sunlight. (*See* *juŋ-ən*.)

tar-jab-'si:-, *var.* **tar-job-'si:-**, **tar-jub-'si:-**,

tar-'jə:d-ən, *n.*, the aerial roots of the banyan tree.

(tar is perhaps contr. form of *tabar-ən*; it stands as the first element of the compd.; which is unusual.)

tar-'jo:-, *v.t.*, to sweep well.
 -tar-'jo:-le, tag of jo-jo:-le
 tar-'job-, *var.* tar-'jub-, *v.t.*, to strike with a flat faced thing.
 tar-'job-'si:-, *v.t.*, to clap one's hands out of joy.
 tar-'jub-'sk-, *v.t.*, same as above.
 tar-'jub-'si:-n, *n.*, clapping hands
deriv., tənər-jub-si:-n.
 tarku-'a'b-en, a kind of pot herb.
 tar-'ma:d-, (*see* tamad-) to sniff (as wicks), to dust, to brush, to wipe carefully.
 tar-'mad-, *v.i.*, to dazzle.
adj., dazzling.
 tar-'ma:l-, *v.i.*, to be destroyed by white ants.
 tar-'ma:l-en, *n.*, white ant.
 tar-'manda:-ne:b-en, *n.*, a tree called padda gotte in Telugu.
 tar-'oj-, *v.t.*, to scrape by drawing out the skin, etc. (which is to be scraped) from under the knife or scraper which is held above.
 tar-'pu:-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to have white-spotted leprosy.
 'tarpu:-n, *tin*, aluminium.
 [*cf.* Skt. trapu:-.]
 'tar-pu:-n, *n.*, a scar, cicatrice.
 'tar-pu:-'mar-en, *n.*, a man who has white spotted leprosy.
 tar-'rag-, *var.* tanrag-, *tag-* with double inf., to forge, to hammer.
 tarrag-'mar-en, *n.*, blacksmith.
 'tarre:-n, *var.* tabre:-n, tabreḍ-en, thunderbolt
 'tarre:l-en, *var.* tare:l-en, a tree called tummika in Telugu
 tarro-'puḍ-en, *n.*, variety of mushroom. (*See* puḍ-en.)
 tarro:-puḍ-'ga:j-en, the month during which these mushrooms grow, corresponding to August.

tar-'tar-, *v.t.*, to wake up, to arouse.
 tar-'tar-en, *n.*, white leprosy.
 tar-tar-'juḡ-en, *n.*, sun light (*see* juḡ-en).
 tar-'tar-loge, *adv.*, bright.
 tar-'tar-re, *adj.*, awake.
 'tartoi-loge, *adv.*, (*onom.*) expressing the manner of playing on the flute, as in pander-en ate tirudui-tirudui tartoi-loge poneḍ-en pedeten
 tar-'tum-, *v.t.*, to accumulate little by little, to gather in small quantities; to acquire, to multiply; to hoard, to keep in reserve as fuel, etc.
 tarub-en, *n.*, *var.* tarib-en, 'tirub-en, turub-en, turob-en; cloud. (In Gumma tarib-en, means a cloud; in Jirangi and in Gopalapur it means sky.)
 [Gutob, Remo-, Kharia, tirib, 'sky'; Parong, ta rup, 'sky'; Santali, Mundari, rimil, rimbil, 'cloud'.]
 ta:-'ruj-, to protrude.
 'ta:sa:-, *v.t.*, to work on land
 'ta:sa:-n, *n.*, agricultural work, tag of ba ra-n. (? from Oriya chāsā)
 ta:-'soḍ-, *var.* ta-'sūd-, *v.t.*, to remove ashes, rubbish, etc., with one's hands.
 ta:-'so:ḡ-, *v.t.*, to remove entrails (*see* so ḡ-en).
 ta:-'te:ḡ-, *v.t.*, to lift up to the height of one's head.
 tatta:-'bo:ḡ-en, (taḍ + taḍ + bo.ḡ-) *n.*, what is said while lulling a baby to sleep; perhaps some story of bongas (*see* bo:ḡ-en).
 tat'taḍ-, (taḍ + 'taḍ-) *v.t.*, to lull a baby to sleep.
 tōtta:-'dag-en, *n.*, the lower part of a honey comb (*see* dag-en).

tatta'd-'rua:ŋ-en, *n.* (*lit.* strike sky) the creeper, called tippu in Telugu, *Menispermum cordifolium*.

tattak'kel-, *v.t.* to collect contributions.

'tatti-n, *n.* a mat. (Hind.).

ta:'u:n, *n.* (reserved hair) tuft of hair on the crown.

ta:'uŋ-, *var.* **ta:'aŋ**, **ta:'eŋ'**

ta:'rŋ, **t'a:ŋ**, *v.t.* to draw out fuel, etc., from the fire place.

-te, demon. suf. expressing remoteness as in **et-te**, **te-te-n**, **ot-te**, **kot-te**, **šet-te**, **ba-te-un-te**

[*cf.* Gujarati **te**, 'that'; Marathi, **tē**, 'that'; Mandari, **te**, 'with, to, from, by, etc Khasi, **ta**, 'that.' **te** and **ta** perform various morphological functions in all the languages of this family. They belong to the common linguistic stuff.]

te, *v.i.* to reflect, to think of, to recollect as in **te-te-te-le** *c.* **da:tenji** = (they) are crying thinking (of the relatives who are dead and gone). This word is particularly used in describing the notes of the horn called **te-te-du-ped-en** which is blown during the last three months of the year.

-te, an augment added to verbal roots to denote present or future time as in **pen tid+te+ai** = **tit-tai**, 'I beat,' or 'I shall beat'; **amən tid+te+e** = **titte**, 'thou beatest,' 'thou wilt beat'.

-te, suf. added to some imperative forms of verbs as in **amən ti-iŋ-te**, 'may he give me'; **m'e-ŋ-am te**, 'mayst thou live!'; **kəje d-dəŋ-e-te ji** = 'may they not die!'

-te, suf. added to some words denoting time to denote futurity as in **minnum-te**, 'next year'.

-te, suf. added to the interrogative pronouns and adverbs to express the meaning of the relative pronouns and adverbs, as in **boteŋ-te**, **iten-te**, **agam-te**.

ted, a particle which denotes privation, negation, absence, etc. It is generally used predicatively. *Ex.* **kun-ate bapsa**, **kan-ate bapsa**; **ted**, 'that is good; but this is not good'. **pen sora: ted** = I am not a Sora. **da:qə ted-gonur ted**, to do. **g bara te:ji**, (they) work always, in hot weather or rainy weather; '*lit.* sunshine no, rain no, always-work-they'. **bantog ted** = 'no fear'; **le ba-ted-en-a-mandra** = man who has no money. **an-tiqə ted-en an-ode-ted-en a mandra** = '*lit.* no-not no yes man, *i.e.* an indifferent or disinterested man; who says neither yes nor no'. **ted** is to be distinguished from **ijja**, **əgasa**, and **arikka**. (*Dial tud*)

[*cf.* Kolami, **tōt-en**, Bhili of Basim, **tōd i**, 'not'. Santali, **teṭ**.]

ted-, *v.* (*refl.*) to bend this side and that; to oscillate, to swing. *v.t.* to swing, to move an object this side and that

'teder-, **'teder-dəm**, **'teder-gam-le**, *adj., adv.* round, in a circle. *Ex.* **so ran-ji teder goble kudu n qateji**. = the Soras sit in a circle and eat their food.

teder (dəm ən-a) mo-jŋ-, annular eclipse of the sun

ted-'ted-, *var.* **tet-ted-**, *v.i. (refl.)* to move or turn sideways frequently; to swing; (2) to stagger; to reel.

ted-ted-'jeŋ-, *v.i. (refl.)* to fidget.

ted-'ted-la-tid-en, *n.* snipe; '*lit.* turn-turn-tail-bird.' (*See* **la:n**, **tid-en**.)

ted-ted-'par-, *v.t.* to swing the bow-string; *i.e.* to practise divination or sooth saying. (The priest swings a stringed bow holding the string on his finger while he invokes the spirits.)

ted-'ted-ra:de-'kid-en, *n.* a royal tiger, man eater; *lit.* tiger that

goes about with a swinging gait
(See kid-en.)

'te:duŋ-, *v.i.*, to foretell; to find out the will of the spirits.
deriv., ab teduŋ, to make (the priest) foretell.

'te:duŋ-en, *n.*, sooth-saying; auspices; necromancy.

te:duŋ-'tij-, *v.t.*, to take some rice and other offerings to the priest in order to request him to invoke the spirits and find out their will (generally regarding the health of relatives).

te:ja:'po:ŋ-, (*dial.*) *adv.*, to some place, who knows *cf.* te:ŋa po:ŋ in the Gomma dialect.

tekke-, *v.t.*, to lift up (Or.)

'te:l-en, contr. of kinted-en, as in pa:ri-te:l- m:n, 'castor-oil extracted from the small seeds'.

'te:le-, *r.f.* (*impl.*) to float; to be floating (? Telug.)

'tella:di-, *vt.* (1) to cover a pot etc. with cloth as in jənum-dar-pa:ŋ tella:di-lai; (2) to tie round the neck of a vessel a suspender for carrying it about

tel-le-n-'tel-le'n ja:-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to walk in a staggering or swinging manner. (A'led-)

'telli:-n, *n.*, oil-monger (Oriya)
t. bo:ŋ-en (*fem.*); t. mar-en (*male*.)

tem-, *v.t.*, to sell.

deriv. tenem-tem-en, *n.*, sale; tem-tem-mar-en, seller; tem jo:bo:ŋ-en = *lit.* sell-fish-woman

'tem-en, contr. of tembe:r-en as in ə-ja p-tem-en ə-on-tem-en, the mother rat and its young ones.

te-'maŋ-, *var.* tri-maŋ-, a particle expressing the meaning of at, near, among, in front of, opposite to; appropriate possessive form of the nouns or pronouns governed are to be added as, *e.g.* temaŋ-n-am = in thy presence; ə-temaŋ-en

= near him. *cf.* the use of ə-maŋ-en.

tem'be:r-en, *n.*, a kind of rat which is said to be fond of the mowah flowers

tem-'pa:l-, *v.i.*, to become a prostitute.

tem-'tem-en, *n.*, tenem-tem-en, 'sale', act of selling.

-te:(n), *suff.* added to finite forms of verbs and to some other words to express futurity as in, jum-a, 'eat (thou)' imperative, jom-a-tem, 'eat it by and by' (not immediately). ba:ŋu-le:n ə-jum-e, 'let us both eat' (dual form); ba:ŋu-le:n ə-jom-e-tem, we shall both eat afterwards, begga-da-suŋ-noba:ten = let us live separate

-ten, the ending of the verbal forms in the past tense third pers. sing. as anin jom-e-ten, 'he ate'.

-ten, the ending of the interrogative pronouns as in iten, 'what?', bo-ten, 'who?'.

-ten, *suff.* added to the inter. particle po:ŋ and some other words to indicate probability, etc., as in u:n po:ŋ-ten? 'Is it so indeed?' ə-ditten po:ŋ-ten tij-am-ten? = Is that all he gave thee?

'te:n-en, contr. of kinten-en, plantain as in the following, (almost all the parts of the tree have names, which end in ten; so also the varieties) - ə-dere p-bo:ŋ-te:n, kəŋŋ-ten, katia ten, (*var.* katia-ten), pud-ten, are varieties, ə-bo b-ten, the tuber; ə-dəma-oil-ten, the last leaf which bends; ə-dugut-ten, the bud; ə-gare-ten, the pith; ə-qur-ten, the fruit; ə-qado:ŋ-ten, ə-jid-ten, the root; ə-jo-ten, unripe fruit; ə-kadder-ten, the stalk; ə-kasi-ten, the tender fruit; ə-kurraŋ-ten, the bark; ə-ola:ten, the leaf; ə-on-ten, small plants like seedlings, ə-onder-ten, sprouts; ə-pa:di-ten, a bunch; ə-pa:du:ŋ-ten, the spathe,

ə-pudi-te-n, the front part of the spike; ə-pudi-tar-te-n, the pistil; ə-pappardi-te-n, spathe, an-səməŋ-te-n, sandruŋ-te-n. sənug-sug-tar-ən, the spadix ə-tarba-te-n, the flower; ə-tunti-te-n, stalk of the fruit.

'tenda-r-'taŋ-ən, *n.*, a bull in heat.

ten'der-, *v.t.*, to cohabit, to copulate.

[Mundari, Santali, Birhor, etc., *der*, to copulate; to fornicate.]

ten-'ne:-n, *adv.*, here. (See ne-suf.) tenne-n ə-mandra = the man here. tenne-sitəle = from here.

teŋ-, *v.t.*, to carry on the head.

deriv., tənəŋ-teŋ-ən.

[Mundari, teggo, to carry on the shoulder.]

teŋa:-'po:ŋ, *var.* teja:-'po:ŋ, *adv.*, to some place that I don't know.

ten-bə'leŋ-ən, *n.*, the wooden plank set on the ridge of the roof.

·'teŋa:-'de:-e-te, tag of 'eŋa:-'de:-e-te.

teŋ-bo:b-'juŋ, *v.i.*, to be midday- (*lit.* carry head-sun-).

teŋ-bo:b-'juŋ-ən, *n.*, mid-day.

'teŋ-da:-, *v.t.*, to boil water for dressing food, *lit.* to lift or set water (on the oven).

[Mundari, ten-da, 'hot rice-water'.]

teŋ-'doj-kapəda:-, *v.t.*, to carry on one's shoulder.

'teŋ-iŋ-ja:, (*dial.*) *adv.*, anywhere whatever, whereso-ever (see oŋiŋ-ja:-).

teŋ-ker-'bud-ən, *n.*, a kind of insect. *cf.* o-daker-bud.

teŋ-'teŋ, (with pref. ə-). *adv.*, much (also əteŋ-əteŋ.)

teŋ-'tid-, *v.t.* (a compd. verb) to lift (a weapon) in order 'to strike; to attack, to assault.

t'e-r-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to reveal oneself, to respond; used with *ref.* to the spirits invoked as in raŋa:-tal ə-sonum t'e-r-e.

te'r-, *v.t.*, to light (a lamp, etc.) as in manliŋ-tud-ən te'r-a:-.

'te:rəm-'bud-ən, a kind of bee [Mundari, Santali, terom.]

'te:rəm-da:-n, *n.*, honey in the hives on trees.

[Mundari, Santali, terom-rasi.]

'te:ra:-'ne:b-ən, *n.*, a tree called kanapa in Telugu.

'te:ran-'tid-ən, *var.* te:r-aŋ-'tid-ən, *n.*, bat-fowling.

'te:r-aŋ-, *v.t.*, to light a torch used in bat-fowling.

'te:r-aŋ-'tid-ən, *see* te:ran-tid-ən (*see* tid-ən).

'terda:-, *v.t.*, to kiss.

'terda:-n, *n.*, a kiss.

'te:re:-, *v.i.* (*dial.*) to be finished, as in kabba: da:n te:re:-le.

te're-d-, *v.t.* (1) to lift up (a light thing, as an empty basket or pot). (2) to raise, to build, a bund or a hut as in (i) idi:n terella-i; (ii) s'uŋ-ən terella-i.

tered-'bo:b-, *v.t.*, to lift up one's head

adj., *adv.*, as in ə-tered-bo:b-ŋa:ten = raising the head (he) walks.

tes'le, abbreviated form of tete-sitəle, tetes'le, etc., *adv.*, thereafter, and then; afterwards (used in narration).

te'te-n, *n.*, name of a Sora deity.

tet'tedŋ:-n, *n.*, abbreviated form of ted-ted-u-'ped-ən; a bugle made of the horn of a goat to which a bamboo tube is fitted. It is blown while travelling or going to work on the hills, during the last three or four months of the year. It is never used on festive occasions.

tet'ten, *adv.*, there.

tetten-tet'ten, *adv.*, now and then ; then and there.

tet'te-ra-de-n, **tet'te-ra-de-'kid-en**, the royal tiger.

tet'te-sr̥a'le, **te'te-sr̥a'le**, **tet-s'le** from that, thereafter and then, afterwards (*see* **tesle**).

ti, *n.*, hand, occurs only in **ti-par q.v.** (It is obsolete in Sora but current in all the languages of this family; even in Khasi K'tiat one end and Gutob, Pareng, Remo at the other end in the south)

ti', **'tij**, *v.t.*, to give.

deriv. **ti'**, **ti'-tij**, to distribute; **tanit-ti-n**, a gift **tarit-ti-n**, 'payment'.

ti-n, contr. of **titti-n**, tamarind, as in **dej-ti-n**, climbing a tamarind tree; **ruj-ti-n**, gathering tamarind fruits; **əbai-ti-n**, removing the seeds of tamarind; **tah-bai-ti**, *v.t.*, to take out the seeds of tamarind.

'tiba-, *var* **'tibha-**, *v.t.*, to seize a man by the hair, as in **ə-muda-u-** **tiba-n** **tibale tidten**.

'tiber-(qamle), * *adv.*, upright, erect, as in **murkun-dədi-mə-d-ənji tiber-qamle ə-tənaŋtenji**.

tib'red-en, *var.* **tah're-d-en**, **tar-re-d-en**, **tarre-n**, **tirred-en**, **tirre-n**, *n.*, thunderbolt.

-tid, ending in such words as **ajid-tid**, **anrid-tid**, very little, very small

tid-, *v.t.* (1) to beat, to strike, to thrash; (2) to husk rice, or redgram. *v.t.*, to blow as wind as in **riggen tit-tai**, the wind blows towards us

v.i. (refl.) to strike as **agəl-dəŋ-en doŋ-ŋen tin-neten**; the stick struck me.

'tid-en, contr. **ontid-en**, a bird, as in **ə-suŋ-tid-en**, a bird's nest **tup-tid**, to shoot birds; **ter-əŋ-tid-en**.

tid-'**bud-en**, *n.*, an insect that lives in a hole made in sand.

'tid-dəm-, *v.t. (refl.)* to beat oneself

-'tid-dəm-tenji, tag of **tad-dəm-tenji**

tid-'tūm-, *v.t.*, to beat a drum (*see* **tum-en**).

tid-'turre-'sīd-, *v.t.* (?) to leave after striking

tid-'ud-, *v.t.* (?) to band.

'tidus-soŋ-ŋa-j-en, *n.*, a kind of edible tuber, which is said to produce constipation.

'tigem, *v.t. (imp l.)* to have a mizzle with wind blowing from the opposite direction.

ti'ga:d-, *v.t.*, to whet (*see* **ə-ga:d-**).

'tiggel-(tud)-en, *n.*, a basket holding one putti of grain, etc.

tij, *see* **ti'**, to give.

This verb is sometimes used to denote causation as in **sania:n bogtel-ŋen al-je ple tij-ŋen** = Sannia caused my buffalo to break its leg. It forms compds with other verbs as, *e.g.* **tij + ga:** = **tigga-**, **tij ga-b**, **tij-ŋum-**, **timmo-**, *q.v.*

[*cf.* Kolam, **si** = to give]

tij-en, contr. of **tigəlen**.

tij-ai, *v.t.*, give up, give away, to, surrender.

[Mundari, **tiq** to give up; Pareng, **tu j**; Khasi, **əj**.]

'tijra:-ne-b-en, *n.*, a tree called **metṭakanapa** in Telugu.

tij-'tij-tis-tis, (*onom.*) used to exhort cattle while driving.

'tij-en, contr. of **ə-tij-en**, the female genital organ; as **ə-kuru-tij-en**, the pubes on the organ. There are several indecent ; abusive terms, which are compounds in which **tij** is incorporated, *e.g.* **əŋje-tij-bo:ŋen**, **jundadi-**

tij-bo:ʒən, dug-tij-bo:ʒ-ən, kən-dud-tij-bo:ʒ-ən, s'o:ti-ʒ-bo:ʒ-ən, which are left untranslated.

tije'na:h, *n.*, a boon, a gift, a promise.

'tij-a:h, *adv* (?) all on a sudden; forcibly as in are:ʒ-ən tijə: dig-eten.

'tijjəna:ʔ, *v.t.* (?) to fix the auspicious moment when a ceremony should be performed.

tij-'jum-, *v.t.* (a compd. verb, tij-, to give + jum, to eat) to offer food; to feed; to serve food to relatives and children.
deriv., təm-jum-ən.

'tike:ʔ, *v.t.*, to lift (ʔOriya).

'ti(:)ki-, (denominative verb) to lag behind, to bring up the rear; to follow closely.

(In some dialects ki- ki- is used for tiki) the next, the second.

adv, as in tiki-bo:ʒ-ən, (*fem*) tiki-mərən. (*mas*) anin ə-iranten ə-tiki = after he comes.

adv., next, lastly. ə-bəna r-tiki-le:ʒ-ən = at last.

'ti(:)ki-le, *adv*, hereafter; next, lastly, at last, afterwards. (This is not current in some parts of Ramagiri Agency.)
deriv., təniki:ʔ, ə-bəna r-təniki.

'ti(:)ki-le-ossu:le, tag words, meaning 'at last'.

'ti:ki-'o:le, *adv*, in the afternoon.

'tikketo:n, *n.*, hence, ticket (English, thro' Oriya).

'tikke-, *see* take-

'tikkui, tigkui, *n.*, mortgage.

til-, *v.t.*, to bury, to close a pit.
deriv., tənil-ən.

[*cf* Santah, Mundari, Korwa, til = cover.]

til-, *v.i.*, to roll over, to wallow as in kəmbu-n jobba:le:ʒ-ən tilten=

the pig wallows in the mud. pəsi:ʒ-ən-ʒi lakki-le:ʒ-ən tiltenʒi = children roll on the sand.

til-'da:ʔ, *v.t.*, 'lit. to bury water,' to season bamboos, etc., by keeping them in streams or tanks for some time

tilli-'je:ʒ-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to have a swollen leg.

'tillo:pa:d-i-, *v.i.*, to be depressed as soft clayey or fresh plastered floor when one walks over it; as in ənsəlo-n diə:su:ʒ-ən joda:te; pa:də:ʒ-ne, tilo-pa. a:te = the woman is plastering the floor of of the house, do not walk over it, depressions will be formed by your feet on the floor.

ti-'maj-, (compd. verb) *v.t.*, to nibble and taste, without swallowing; *i.e.*, without eating; as in ə-su n-ənən anin ku:du:n b'e-b'e: əjju:mad; timaj-timaj-e:

te:n = owing to fever he did not eat food satisfactorily, he merely tasted it. (The root ti- or the compd. verb may be reduplicated, as ti-ti-maj-, or ti-maj-ti-maj-.)

deriv., tənimaj-ən.

ti'maj, *var.* temaj, *q.v.*

'timar-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be frightened.
deriv., tənimar-ən.

'timar-'bud-ən, *n.*, a centipede, *scolopendra*.

'timba-, *see* tip-ba:ʔ.

tim'bar-, (*dial.*) *var.* tip-bur-.

tim'bur-, (√tip-+bur-), *v.t.*, to remove underwood, etc., from the clearing on the hill in order to prepare it for cultivation.

v.t. (*refl.*) as in timbur nəba:ʔ.

tim-bur-'ga:ʒ-ən, the month during which the clearing is prepared, corresponding to February.

tim'e'm-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to love.

'timeŋ-, *adj.*, hot.

timiri-'mamma:r-en, *n.*, a kind of centipede.

'tim-ji, *var.* tin-ji, tiŋ-ji, *num.*, nine.

[*cf.* Pareng, Gutob (*dial.*) tim-gi; Kharia, tom-sig; Bahnar, töxin; Palung, tim. *See* -ji.]

timji-'punja, twelve annas (money).

'timmar-, *var.* timlar-, *q.v.*

ti-'mo-, (compd. verb, $\sqrt{ti} + \sqrt{mo}$); *v.t.*, to give in order to to swallow; *cf.* ti-jum.

tim-'puŋ-, (*lit.* reduce-belly, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be reduced, or to be incomplete; to be insufficient, as in gona:ga: tim-puŋ-le; jandrum tim-puŋ-le.

tim-puŋ-'sulla:n, *n.*, a measure smaller than a soda.

timpuŋ-'tiŋa:-le-ge-, *adv.*, rising and falling, up and down; unevenly.

tin(d)'roj-, *var.* tin(d)ruj-, *v.i.*, (*refl.*) to adorn oneself, to render oneself handsome.
adj., beautiful, handsome, good-looking.
adv., gracefully, attractively.

tin(d)roj-'ja:-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to walk on tiptoe, proudly.

tin(d)'roj-'gob-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to sit squatting on one's heels.

tin(d)'roj-kap(p)əda:-, *v.t.*, to put clothes on the shoulder gracefully.

tin'droi-, (ti- + iŋ + roi), exclam. meaning 'do give-me'.

tin'duj-, *var.* tindoj-, *v.t.*, to set, keep evenly as the cover on a vessel.

tinduj-'ur-, *v.i.*, to leap (like a frog).

'tiŋ-ba:-, as in tiŋbale tilleji.

tiŋ-'ga:b-, *v.t.*, to wrap (meat, fish, etc.) in a leaf and roast it in smouldering fire.

tiŋ-'go:-, *v.t.*, to carry an object or child on one's shoulders or neck.

'tiŋkədiŋ-'tid-ən, *var.* tiŋkəduŋ-'tid-ən, 'tiŋkudiŋ-, 'tiŋkuduŋ-'tid-ən, *n.*, bulbul; (*see* tid-ən).

'tiŋ-kudiŋ-laga:-'mar-ən, *n.*, a handsome man.

tiŋ-kudiŋ-lagi:-'boj-ən, *n.*, a beautiful girl.

'tiŋkui-, *v.i.*, to pledge, to mortgage.

tiŋ-'kuj-ən, *n.*, a pledge, mortgage.
tiŋ-, *v.t.*, to clear a way, or the ground, or the field by cutting off weeds, etc., to cut an opening in the toddy tree for liquor to ooze.
kandattaru:-n-batte tiŋ-te-ji.
deriv., saŋ-tiŋ-.

'tiŋa:b-, *v.t.*, to demarcate, to fix the boundary by cutting away under-wood along the boundary line.
deriv., tənipa:b-ən.

tiŋa:b-'tapa:b, *adv.*, at once; hurriedly.

tiŋ-'a:m-, *v.t.*, to fix the arrow to the bow (*see* a:m-ən) as in bente-mar-ən tiŋ-a:mle doku.

tiŋ-ba:-sa:l, *v.t.*, to tap the liquor-tree.

tiŋ-'bur-, *see* timbur-.

tiŋ-'ja:ŋ-, *v.t.*, *lit.*, to cut-bone; to kill by hacking, to cut down.

'tiŋ-ji, *see* timji.

tiŋ-ji-'puŋja-, *see* timji-punja.

'tiŋ-loge, *var.* ti-iŋ-lo-ge, *adv.*, *lit.* 'give-me' like, as in 'tiŋ'-lo-ge ga:r-tiŋ = (he) importunes me saying 'give-me'.

ti-'par-, *var.* ti-'pur-, *v.t.* to take with the fingers,—a pinch, to hold between the fingers or in the hand (?ti = hand)
deriv. tōni-par-ən, tōri-par-ən.

ti-'pur-, *see* ti-par above.

tir-, *var.* tīr-, *v.t.* (1) to drive; (2) spread, gravel, etc.) on the ground.

'tir-ən, *var.* tūr-ən, *contr.* of tōtir-ən, *var.* taber-ən.

'tir-ən, *contr.* of tirub-ən. *var.* tarub-ən, as in dādum-tir-ən, 'thunder'.

'tir-ən, *contr.* of tab-red-ən

'tira-:, *v.t.* (1) to rise up as the sun, as in ūjū-ən tira-le; (2) to be convenient or easy to climb up; (3) to be able to climb up, to venture to climb, as in pen rura-ən (rapti) at-tira-ri, I cannot climb to the sky ara-n tira-tip = (I) can climb the tree. pen do ŋ-n-am at-tira-tai = I can make you ascend, *i.e.* lift you up ōli-boj-ən mada-n at-tira-; ər-i-gamte-ji; duk-ər-i-boj-ən-na tira-te (old woman's prerogative).

'tira-:'ne:b-ən, *n.* a kind of tree called mettū-kanapa in Telugu.

tir-'aṅ-, *var.* tēr-'aṅ-, to light a torch and search, as in ōlaṅ-ən pumaṅ-le drag-ne-ten = he lighted straw and searched (in the light)

'tirgal-, *var.* tig-gal-, tar-gul-, *q.v.*
'tirib-ən (*see* tarib-ən).

tīrīd-, *var.* tēred-, to lift; to carry (on the head or shoulders) *Ex.* kina-n taḡlip-ən tīrīd-le paṅte. tīrīd bo b-, *v.t.* (*refl.*) to carry on one's head.

ā-tīrīd-bo:b-pa-, to walk carrying (an object) on the head. *Ex.* budara-n tam-dām-le tīrīd-ten.

'tīrin-da:n. *n.* something like a culvert, or sluice.

'tiringai-'lo-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to writhe; to be convalesced; to be inextricably

cably entangled as in (1) jobbar-leṅ-ən tabub-lip; rapti ba-e r-ən adduṅ le-na-i; tiringai-lo:-lip; (2) kan man(d)ra:n kanni-le do, unten-a-son ā-diṅa:n laṅka-n-jaita-n ammele tiringai ten.

tiringai-lo-ge, *adv.*, inextricably; painfully, in a difficult situation; in agony. *Ex.* boi-boi asu: mada-ən paṅ-lip; eṅa: an-ganad-ba-i-m-ge tiringai-loṅ de-t-ip = I have much pain in the eyes; I feel it agonizing as the cock whose neck is cut.

tir-'ja:b-, *var.* tar-ja:b-, *v.t.* to sound castanets.

deriv. tōtir-ja:b-daṅ-ən, *var.* tōtar-ja:b-daṅ-ən, *n.* castanets.

tir-'ja:b-de-:, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to flutter wings; (figuratively) the rising sun is said to flutter his wings, as in ūjū-ən tīr-ja:b-de-te.

tir-'je:d-ən, *n.* the (aerial) root of the banyan tree.

tir-'maṅ-(o:n)ən, *var.* tūr-maṅ-, *n.* a term applied to children while fondling them; *f.* gur-maṅ-doṅ-o:n-ən.

tir-'pad-, *v.i.*, to fly fluttering; (figuratively used with ref. to children).

'tīra-:'ne:b-ən, *n.* a kind of tree, called sadi-marri in Telugu.

'tīrri-, (*nom.*) *v.t.*, to drive (cattle).
tīrri-'tīrri! (*onom.*) an expression used to hurry on cattle.

tīr-'ro-:, (? tīl-lo-:) *v.t.*, to level with the ground; to cover up a pit with earth.
v.i. (*impl.*) to be covered; to be closed.

tīrru-du-'ped-ən, *var.* tīruduṅ-ped-ən, *n.* a kind of flute.

tīr-'su:d, ? *v.t.*, to flutter (wings as a bird does).

'tirub-, *v.t.* (*impl.*) to be cloudy.
[In some dialects, *e.g.* Jirang and Pareng, tirub=sky.]

'tirub-en, *var.* tērub-en, *n.* a cloud.
tiruduj-'pe:d-en, a kind of flute
(See *ped*-.)

ti-sar-, *v.t.*, to clear paddy by
removing pieces of straw, etc.

ti-'ti-, *var.* t̃ij-'t̃ij- (✓t̃ij-, redupl.)
v.t., to distribute; t̃i-'s̃iŋ-, to give
each household (a share of the
meat of the animal sacrificed.)

titti-n, *n.*, tamarind.

ti-'tij-, tag of ru-ru-, as in ru-ru-
ten ti-tij-eten.

ti-'tid-en, *n.*, a bird (in the lang-
uage of children).

to:-, tu:-, (also redup.) *v.t.*, to
copulate; to embrace a woman.

to-'ba:d-, (tol-bad-) *v.t.*, to bind,
to tie, to make secure; *E.g.*
torsa:n. tobad-a, sanag-en to-
ba:da. *deriv.*, tono-bad-en.

to'ba:d-en, *n.*, a knot; tie.

tod-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to fail; to be left
out, to be excepted (in the distri-
bution of meat, etc.) *E.g.* pen tod-
lij = I am left out.

'to:-dem-, 'tu:-dem-, *v.i.*, to allow
oneself to be embraced by a man
(ref. to an adulteress).

tod-le-be, except, as in somba:ra:n
a dinna a-tod-le-be di-dinna
pen rte = I go every day except
Monday.

't'p'o:d-en, *var.* t'p'u:d-en, *n.* (1) mouth
(of animals and vessels); (2) jaw
as in ba:gu-n a tod.

[Skt. tunda; Marathi, to:nd;
Telugu, troti; Mundari, tho:na;
Birhor, thor; Santali, tontha =
beak; Kharia, tomod; Juang,
tamar; Gutob, sar:mo) tummo;
Pareng, tot.

N.B.—This word has no contrac-
ted or abbreviated form of its
own to be used in compds. (as
m'o:d-en, 'eye' has mad-en) and
tam-en (*g.e.*); is substituted for
t'o:d-en as in a-t'o:d-en akkab-

ne:ten = akkab-tam-ne:ten; t'o:d-
en a-kuru: = a-kuru:-tam-; but
tam-en is not used as an inde-
pendent word in current Sora
and it is not known of what
word it is an abbreviated form.
tamar in Juang and tomod in
Kharia and tummo in Gutob
indicate that tam-en was once
an independent word in Sora.]

'to:(-)d-en, *var.* tu:(-)d-en, contr. of
of t'o:gr-n. fire, as in a-rade-to:(-)
d-en = live coal; anar-tu:(-)d-en =
a match; jum-'tod-, *lit.* cat-fire,
to be eaten by fire.

v.i. (*impl.*) to burn, to be burnt;
kutilla-tud-en = burning stick;
a-su ŋ-en jum-tud-le = his house
was burnt. a-la ŋ-to:(-)d-en, *lit.*
tongue of the fire, *i.e.* flame;
pamaŋ-tu(-)d-en, blazing fire;
tugal-tod-en, 'smouldering fires'.

'to-da:-n, *var.* 'tuda:-n, *n.* seeds of
the mowah tree.

'to-di-, 'todit-'ten, *dem. adj.*,
yonder (at a distance) as in to
din-a baru.

'to:do:ŋ, *adv.* always.

t'o:d-'t'o:d-, *adv.* *viva voce*.

t'o:d-t'o:d-'ber-en, verbal mes-
sage.

to:-'duŋ-, *var.* tu:-duŋ-, (*compd.*)
v.t., to hang.

to:-'duŋ-(dem), *v.t.* (*refl.*) to hang
oneself.

'togel-en, *n.*, night.

to-jal-en-a-ŋjo:ŋ, *n.*, night-time.
(See ŋjo:ŋ-en.)

'togel-te'gad, *adv.*, the whole
night.

'to-gel-'togel, *adv.*, during night
(tho' exposed to danger).

't'ogr-n, *var.* t'o:ge:-n, *n.*, fire.

't'ogr-ted-'r'o:de-ted, tag-words
meaning 'no fire, no quarrel'.

to'gr-'tuj-en, *n.*, the fourth constellation (*see* *tuj-en*).

toi-, *n.*, a small wen, wart, pimple.

toi-, *var.* toj-, *v.t.*, to arrange, to set in a line, to stake, to lay a wager, to lose in gambling.

'toi-te:ji-'o:ŋ-te:ji, tag-words meaning 'they are arranging', 'they are placing things in some order'.

toj-, *var.* toi-.

toj-'toj-, *var.* tij-'toj-, *adj.*, adjacent, contiguous; neighbouring as in toi-toi-su:ŋ-mar-en-ji, neighbours; toi-toj-a:l-en (*see* a:l-en); toi-toj-a:l-mar-en.

toi-'toi-len gop-teji = they are sitting side by side in a line.

'tokkela:-, *var.* tokla-, *v.i.*, to make fun, to jest, to laugh.

'tokkela:-(dem-), *adj.*, clever, funny as in tokkela:-ber-en, tokkela:-mar-en = jester.

'tokkela:-n, *n.*, fun, raillery, tricks. *Ex.* tokkela:n batte a-tonub-tub

'tokla:-, *var.* tokkela:-, *q.v.*

tol-, *v.t.*, to tie; to bind; to wear stringed beads round the neck; to wear bangle, wristlets, anklets, etc. to adorn.

v.i., to tie oneself; to adorn oneself.

deriv., tənol-en, *q.v.* *see* compds.

tol-bad; tol-maŋ-.

[*N.B.*—This verb occurs not only in all the languages of this family in India but also in several of the Indonesian languages as noted by Prof. Brandstetter. The infixed form is also common to several languages, *e.g.* Mundari, tono.l]

-to'l-e:ten, tag of ru:e:ten.

tolenda:-ne:b-en, a kind of tree called kolaku-panna in Telugu. Its roots are used as medicine for puerperal fever.

tol-'ba:d-, *v.t.*, to tie; to bind; to secure an ox or buffalo by tying it to a post. *Ex.* tənol-en-ba:tte tol ba:da.

deriv., tənol ba:d-en.

tol-'maŋ, *v.t.*, to tie a suspender round the neck of a pot; to make a loose knot.

tol-'maŋ-en, *n.*, the suspender tied round the neck of a pot. tənul-maŋ-en.

tol-'sa:ŋ, *see* tol-maŋ-.

'tomba:-n, *n.*, copper (Oriya).

tom-'ped-, *v.t.*, to stride.

'tompidiŋ-en, *n.*, a basket which holds about seven measures.

'tonəka:-n, *n.*, mortgage (Hind. thro' Oriya).

cf. tik-kuj-en, tiŋ-kuj-en.

'to'nəŋ-en, *n.*, the follower of a deity, of an inferior order.

'to:na:-n, *n.*, sister (generally in songs).

[*cf.* Gutob, tonən, tonna:-n, tonnani.]

'tona:i-, *var.* tonēi, tonei-, (✓ tej-) to practise witchcraft.

'tonai-'ber-en, *n.*, as in tonai-mar-en a-maŋi ja:n-ille, be:ra:-mar-en-ji a-itte-ber-nenji a-berna; what is said to sorcerer by one's enemies.

'to'nai-'mo'nal, tag-words, meaning witchcraft.

'to'nai-'re:-n, *n.*, drugs used by sorcerers. (*See* re:-n.)

'tonai-teji-'kurrab-teji, tag words meaning they practice witchcraft.

ton'do:ŋ-en, *n.*, (*dial.*) a swing. *cf.* dondo:-n.

'tondo:i:m-en, *n.*, the crest of a cock. (*See* i:m-en.)

'to'nei-, name of a Sora deity (female).

'to'nei-, *var.* tona-i-, *q.v.*

'to:nei-'bo:j-en, *n.*, a sorcerer.

'to:nei-'mar-en, *n.*, a sorcerer.

toḡ-, *v.i.* (sometimes reduplicated) to dance. [*cf.* Santali, doḡ==dance.]

'toḡ-ba:, *vt.* to copulate

deriv., tənōḡ-ba-n = husband. [Santali, Bīrhor, op toḡ, to copulate; Mundari, o-toḡ, used with ref. to animals.]

toḡ-'di:, *vt.* to spin yarn (*see* di:n)

toḡ-'di:n, *n.*, a spinning wheel.

toḡ-di:'laḡ-en, *n.*, a spindle (*see* laḡ-en)

toḡ-'do:r-, *vt.* to spin

toḡ-'gal-, *vt.* (1) to taste sauce, (?) to prepare sauce. (*cf.* gal in ar-gal)

toḡ-'je:m-, *v.i.* (1) to breathe, (2) to sigh, (and verb da- is sometimes added and the compd verb is used impersonally).

toḡ-'se:ḡ-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) (1) to dance, in company; (2) (*dial.*) to copulate. [Garo a-u-seḡa:ko, dancing]

toḡ-'se:ḡ-en, *n.*, a dance, act of dancing, in company.

tor-, *vt.* to stand around, to form fence; to surround as in turka n-ji unte gorzay-en ille-tor-ne:ji=the constables went and blockaded the village. (It is sometimes reduplicated)

'tora:n, *n.* (1) the fringe (of a cloth), as in ə-tora:-se:ḡ-ba-n paṭarre oḷia-ka:b-pen = my cloth is torn near the border; (2) the rim or mouth (of the pot, etc.).

tor-'juḡ-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be forenoon (about 10 o'clock) *see* juḡ-əḡ.

'to:ro:-, *v.i.*, to groan, mewl.

'to:ro:d-, *v.i.*, to moan during sleep.

to:ro:'dum-, *v.i.*, to use broken words unconsciously during sleep.

'torsa:n, *n.*, a hurdle made of bamboo-splinters.

tor-'tor-, *vt.* to form fence as in ṛbba-n kukkam-le tor-tor-ten-ji.

tor-'tor-en, *n.*, a fence (generally of thorny bushes, etc.) round a field, or a village.

t?or-u'juḡ, *adv.*, at midday when birds take rest. (*See* juḡ-en)

'toṣeḷa:n, *n.*, a brass vessel (Hind.).

'toṣa:n, *n.*, chebulic myrobalam. (The rind of the nut is used as medicine for cough.)

'to:sr-, *vt.* to push away (Telugu).

'to:sr-, tag of ruday- as in ruday te-toṣite.

to'to:miḡ-'daḡ-, *var.* koko-miḡ-'daḡ-, *adv.* very little.

tot'to:di:'ne:h-en, *Canthium parviflorum rheedii*. (The root is given as medicine for diarrhoea.)

tot-'to:j-, (toḡ + toj), *vt.*, to set in a line. (*See* to).

v.i. (*refl.*) to stand in a line

'trulloi, *var.* 'tulloi, (*dial.*) *adv.*, together with, as in amin trulloi aṅṅe:ḡeten = he went with him.

tu:-, (tu:p), *contr.* of tuppuz-, as in kui-tu -be d-en, kui-tu-sar-en.

tu-, *var.* to (also reduplicated) *vt.* to embrace (a woman)

tu-(dām-), *v.i.* (*refl.*) to be embraced (by a man)

tu:n, *n.*, *contr.* of tu-tu-n, coition. jumbur-tu-n, *n.*, adultery; rape. jundudi-tu-n, *n.*, adultery.

tub-, *vt.* (1) to do work as in ba:ren kambra:n, tubte; (2) to divide, to share, to apportion; (3) to keep in reserve, as in rajam ən-ammeḷe ṣli:n tub-a:-.

deriv., tənub-en, *n.*, a share; a piece. bar-tub=two parts, er-tub=three parts, tub-en, *n.*, a part, a piece.

'tub-ən, contr. of (1) ontub-ən as in ə-jo:-tub-ən; (2) tuppun as in ə-kui-tub-ən. (See ku, kui-tu:-be-d-ən.)

'tub-əŋ-'ga-j-ən, *n.*, a kind of tuber.

'tub-ər-'ne:b-ən, *n.*, Beleric myrobalan.

tub-'ba:b-, *var.* tub-'bo:b-, *v.t.* to crush the head.

tub-'da:-, *v.t.* to wash in water; to tear to pieces.

tu'bo:bteji-lə'bo:b-te-ji, tag-words, meaning 'they are smashing heads'.

tub-'tub-, *v.t.* (1) to distribute; (2) to wash clothes.

v.i. (refl.) to be cut up as in əlu-d-əm-ən gatarra-j-ənd-əm onlo da:n tub-tub-ten.

tub-'tub-(ga:mle), (*onom.*) *adv.*, so as to produce the sound heard when one strikes on a basket to remove dust, etc., as in sun(d)ru:n tub-tub ta:nad-a-.

tud-, *v.t.* (1) to smoke, to fumigate, (rat holes); (2) to apply smoke (to unripe fruits in order to sell them); (3) to cover- see tudəb-; (4) to tread as bellows, see tənud-ən; (4) tud-tud-, *q.v.*

't'ud-ən, *var.* t'o:d-ən, mouth

'tud-ən, *var.* tur-ən, contr. of tudu:d-ən, *var.* tudu-t-ən, a basket, as in the names of various kinds of baskets:—

kokko-r-tud-ən, l'i d-tud-ən, ma: ne-tud-ən, tiggal-tud-ən, ə-barij-tud-ən; ta:p-tud-, to weave baskets; ta:p-tud-mar-ən = basket maker.

'tud-ən, *var.* tul-ən: contr. of tuda:n. *var.* tude:n, mowah seeds.

'tud-ən, *var.* to-d-ən, *q.v.*, contr. of t'o:qi-n, (see to-d-ən for examples)

'tuda:-, *var.* tura:-, *v.t.* to bruise, to break, to pound; (as bones). See tut-tuda:-.

'tuda:-n, *var.* toda:n, *n.*, seeds of mowah, *Bassia latifolia*.

tudab-, *v.t.* to close with a plug, a cork, etc.; to gag-, to block up. *deriv.* tənudab-ən, *n.*, təru'dab-ən, *n.*

tuda:-'ba-da:-, *v.i.* (?) to become wet.

tuda:-'bada:-ge, *adv.*, so as to become wet.

'tudab-mu:-'ber-ən, *n.*, nasal twang. (See mu:n, ber-ən.)

'tuḍa:-'bo:b-, *v.t.*, to break the head.

'tudas:-'ne:b-ən, the sacred basil (Skt tulasi).

'tude:, *v.t.*, to weigh (Skt. tul.)

'tudeŋ-'a:l-ən, *n.*, a kind of vul-ture.

'tude:-'sa:l-ən, *n.*, a kind of rice beer (see sa:l-ən).

'tudi-, *v.t. (refl.)* to hold a (stick, etc., for support) as daggu:n tudile-n-ai.

deriv. tərud-dag-ən = walking stick.

'tudi-n, *n.*, sheath; scabbard.

'tudi-n, *n.*, seed of *Abrus precatorius*.

'tu:dim-ped'je:l-ən, *var.* tu: din diŋje:l-ən, a kind of flute.

'tudin-, *v.t.*, to hold with both hands as in ba:gu man(d)ra tudin-le snda:-pe:l-ən pagle-ji.

'tuḍru, *var.* turru, six.

[Santali, Mundari, Mahle, Birhor, Dhangar, Kurku, turui; Kharia, tibuu; Gutob, tir; Remo, t'iri; Pareng, tur-gi.]

tud-'tud-, *v.t.*, to shake.

v.i. to roar, to thunder; to call out.

'tudu:-, *v.t.* to help, to back up, to accompany, to be a partner; (*cf.* Telugu toḍu)

tudu:-n, tənudu:-n, help.

tudum-ən, *n.*, a kind of drum.

'tudu:-'mar-en, *n.*, assistant, companion, partner, accomplice.

'tudu'd-en, *var.* todo'd-en, todo'ŋ-en, *n.*, a basket which holds eight measures. • (See tud-en.)

'tue, *var.* tuja-, *adj.*, *adv.*, near (also reduplicated).

tui-, *vt.* to take with the tip of a finger a drop of liquor or honey, or a bit of sugar, or pepper or snuff to test its quality as in sundru:-po d onder-si-lacite tui-le sundrupte. See tuj-jal- (—tui + jal-).

tui, *vt.*, to sift through a cloth

tui-kul-, *see* turkul-.

tui-'tuj-, *vt.*, to dust, to flick, to snuff (a wick).

tui-'tuj-en, *var.* tuj-tuj-en, tu-tuj-en, *n.*, a star, a planet, a meteor.

'tuja:-, *var.* tue, *adj.*, *adv.*, near.

vt. (*impl.*) to be near

[*cf.* Korwa, teak, near]

'tuj-en, *n.*, contr. kəntuj-en, an owl, as in sannā:- tuj-en, an owlet.

'tuj-en, *n.*, contr. of tui-tuj-en, occurs in the names of the stars and the planets:—(1) diŋ-lu:-tuj-en, (2) iŋsa-tuj-en, (3) jənum-tar-tuj-en, (4) joar-boi-tuj-en, (5) jəndodi-tuj-en, (6) kile-tuj-en, (7) kukkurna:-ar:-tuj-en, (8) orub-tuj-en, (9) risal-tuj-en, (10) ruŋkui-tuj-en, (11) sa-lam-tuj-en, (12) sandi-tuj-en, (13) si'duŋ-tuj-en, (14) sunkra:-tuj-en, (15) tagal-du:-tuj-en, (16) tambe:sal-tuj-en.

tuj-jal-, (tui + jal-) to dip a finger into a liquid, etc., and to lick it in order to test its quality.

tu:'kum-en, *var.* tu:'kam-en, *n.*, a kind of large ant.

tul-, *vt.* (1) to support, to prop, to buttress, (2) to abut. (See dai-tul-)

vi. (*refl.*) to lean on something; to support oneself by holding a stick, etc., dai-bur tul-tul-jəŋ-len dailai.

tul-, (*dial.*) *var.* of til-, to bury.

'tul-en, *n.*, prop, support.

'tul-en, *n.*, contr. of tuda:-n, the seed of the mowah.

'tul-en-, *n.*, contr. of tuled-en, 'gum', as in tōre l-tul-en, gum arabic ebbā-tul-en, the thorn of the babul tree.

t'u:l-, *vi.* (*refl.* and *impl.*) to be stout.

t'u:l-ləŋ-, *vi.* (*refl.*) to grow stout. *adj.* as in t'u:l-mar-en.

'tuləb-en, *n.*, a forest sənantab-tuləb-en, tənipab-tuləb-en = reserved forest

'tuləb-le:ŋ-en-əra:- 'ja:ŋ-le:ŋ-en, tag-words, meaning in the forest.

'tuləka:-n, *n.*, a support; a prop

'tul-ad-, (a compd verb) *vt.* to support a thing so that it does not tilt or fall. *E.g.* sənəŋ-en tulad-a:

tu-'laŋ-, *vt.*, to taunt, to twit, to banter.

'tulba:-'ga:j-en, *n.*, the white variety of sweet potato.

tul-'bo:h-tum-, *vt.* (*refl.*) to support one's own head with one's own hands

t'u:l-dəm-, *adj.*, stout

t'u:l-do:ŋ-'mar-en, *n.*, a stout bodied man.

tul-dub-'si:-, *vi.*, to support oneself by keeping one's hands on one's waist (*see* dub-en, and si:-n).

tul-dub-'si:-len, *adv.* (a conjunctive participle of a demoninative verb), akimbo.

'tule:d-en, (1) gum; (2) pus.

'tul-ka:n, a prop between beams or under the ridge of the roof.

tul-'ka:d-, *v.t.*, to support with a raised stick. *Ex.* sonag-en dɔŋ gu-n tul-ka:d-a.

tul-'kud-, *var.* tur-kud-, *v.i.* (*im l.*) to be delivered of a child. *deriv.*, tənul-ked-en, *n.*, delivery.

tul-kud-'bo:j-en, *n.*, a woman during confinement.

'tulla:, *v.i.* (*impl.*) (1) to be enough; to suffice, to be adequate. tulla-dam-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) as in argal tulla-dam-na:

(2) To fit as a ring; *Ex.* kan eggi-n onder-si-pen tulla-te.

tulla-le-be, *adv.* so as to be enough; sufficiently; enough.

'tullad'di, *n.*, joint cultivation as in pen do: budat-n baŋun-len saroba-n tullad'di o-bara tu i.

'tulloi, *see* trulloi

t'u:l-'mar-en, *see* t'u l-

tul-'pad, *var.* (?) tum-pad-, *compd.* verb, to close (the door) by setting a stick as a prop behind *deriv.*, tənul-pad-en

tul-tul-'jeŋ-, *see* tul-

tum, a particle, expressing the meaning of (1) 'only', exclusively, entirely as in satŋ ɔli-n tum ga-teji, (ku-du-n d'w:n er-ga: l-b') = they drink only liquor (not water or porridge), pen tum kambra-mar pa? Am I the only man from whom unpaid labour is due? (2) 'also' as in bada:n tum aggeda soi-teji = (they) also fire guns frequently. (3) 'affected by' as ɔ-doŋ-en mi-pam-tum de-le = his body is stained with blood; banto g-tum-mar-, a coward'.

tum, a particle added to some verbs in a kind of causative sense as sin(d)ri-n-am gob-tum-a: = *let* cloth-thy sit-make, *i.e.* spread thy

cloth on the floor and sit on it; pida-n de-tum-le tette 'jɔra:, = get up with the plank on which though art seated (*i.e.* holding it) and go there; pida:n gob tum-n-a; pida:n tamag-tum-n-a.

tum-, *v.t.* to gather, to accumulate, to pile up, to amass. (*See* tar-tum-; tum-bug-.)

'tum-en, *n.*, *contr.* of tut-tum-en, a bloodsucker, as in suda-tum-en, taluba-tum-en

'tum-en, *n.*, *contr.* of tudumu-n; as in tid-tum-tenji = (they) are beating drums

'tum-en, *n.*, *contr.* of tumba:n as in jum-da-r-tum-en = the gourd-vessel containing the food. (which is carried to the fields, etc.).

'tumenna:n, *n.*, name of a Sora deity.

'tuməŋ-'ga:j-en, *n.*, a 'kind of tuber (?)

'tuma-n, *n.* (√tum-) a heap.

'tuma-'ga-m-le, *adv.*, in a heap; as in uda: gur-en "tuma-'ga-m-le golo-le.

'tuma:'kub-, *var.* 'tug-ma-'kub-, *v.t.*, to meet, to encounter, to come across al-is prefixed as in al-tumag-kub-, to meet one another.

'tumbədi:'sa:m-en, *var.* tumbidi-'sa:m-en, kumbədi:'sa:m-en, tumbi:'sa:m-en, kumbi:'sa:m-en, *n.*, buttocks (*See* sa:m-en.)

'tumba:n, *n.*, calabash, shell of a gourd.

tumbai-bai, (baj) *see* below.

tumbas'sar-, (tum-baj-sar-), expressing the sounds produced by beating drums, etc. as in bassar-en ate 'tumbassar tumbai bai-tumbas-sar-tumbai-bai' ga:mle debəten (in a song).

tum-'bug-, *v.t.*, to heap up, to accumulate.

tum-'buŋ-en, *n.*, a heap.

tum-'jo:n-, *var.* tug-'jo:ŋ-,
tunjo:ŋ-, tup-'jo:ŋ-, *adj.*, equal;
of the same kind, class or caste;
pure, unmixed. *Ex.* tum-'jo:ŋ-
sora, a fellow-Sora.

tum-'jo:ŋ-, *v.i.*, to be equal; to be
of the same rank or caste. *See*
jo:ŋ-jo:ŋ.

tum-'ku-'n (?) blood-sucker.

'tum-len-, (conjunctive participle)
adv. in heaps.

tum-'lo:, *v.i.*, to heap earth.

tum-'ma'i-, *var.* tug-'ma'i-, *v.t.*, to
mix together.

tum-'mo:, *v.t.*, to offer incense.
(*See* mo).

v.i. (swallow) to draw up the
fumes of incense burnt (as the
priest does).

tum-'mu:, *var.* tug-'mu:, *v.i.*, to
fall on the face.

tum-'pād-, *var.* tul-'pad-, *v.t.*, to
press (the foot on the ground; or
on a stick while climbing). *Ex.*
mandra-n tumpalle jib-jib-loge
ernaiten; sunday-en tumpalle
ma da-n dai teji
deriv. tōnumpad-en, *n.*

'tumpadi:-n, *n.*, van or winnowing
basket.

tum-'pa:l-, *v.t.* to dash against the
bank as a river in floods; (figura-
tively) to transgress limits; to
rage.

'tumpe-da:-n, *var.* 'umpeda:-n,
tumpe-da:-o:l-en, *n.*, a lotus leaf.
(*✓*pe'd-?)

tum-'suŋ-, *var.* tug-'suŋ-, as in
tum-'sub-bo'b-, *v.i.* to fall up-
side down, topsy turvy, as in
tum-'sub-bo'b-le gŋŋ-le.

tum-'tum-, (*✓*tum- redupl.) to
collect, to gather tum-'tum-ag-en,
n., pile of firewood.

'tumu:- *v.i.*, to snort, *cf.* tōmu:-.

tunol-'ja:d-en, *n.*, a kind of snake,
boaconstrictor.

[*cf.* Mundari, tunil-biŋ-en.]

'tundru:-, *v.t.* (*refl.*) to be upset as
in kuda:bam sitale dŋŋkin gŋŋle
tundruneten.

'tundu-n, *n.*, crest of a bird, as in
o-tundu-i-m-en

'tunta-n, *n.*, a garden, a grove (old
'elugŋ to nta)

'tunti-n, *n.*, pedicel as in tarba-n
o-tunti.

tun'tum-en, *var.* tuttum-en.

tug-, *v.t.*, to cuff. (*See* tug-tug-)

t'u-ŋ-, *v.i.* (1) to collapse, to drop
down, (2) to pierce as in o-taŋŋ-
ra-n t'u-ŋ-le-be poŋ puŋ t-am.

tug-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be efficacious,
to be useful, to be agreeable, to be
conducive to health

'tug-en, *n.* contr. of kittug-en, as
in o-on tug-en, 'the young god,'
mutta-si-tug-en, ara-tug-en
= wooden idol.

'tug-en, *n.*, contr. of tug-ba:-n,
calabash as in kudu-tug-en,
jaraun-dar-tug-en; ali-tug-en,
jammol-tug-en.

'tug-en, *n.*, contr. of tug-seŋ-en, as
in qenoi-ber-tug-en, 'a farce'.

'tugah-, *v.t.* to set fire to the trees
cut down and heaped on the slope
of the hill.

'tuga:l-, *v.i.* to burn, to kindle fire
by means of dry grass.

[*cf.* Mundari, tig; Santali, tigi =
to kindle fire.]

'tuga:l-'ja:ŋ-en, (?) as in qoranna
tuga:l-ja:ŋ-en gobteji.

'tugam-'diŋ-, *v.t.*, to husk a small
quantity of paddy, etc., holding
● pestle with one hand while
seated on the floor. *cf.* tug-diŋ-

'tugar-, *v.t.*, to halve, to bisect.

v.i., to be halved, to be half done ;
to be reduced to one half.

deriv., ab-tugar, *v.t.*, to leave abruptly, without completing (work, narration of a story, etc.)

n., one-half as in bo-minnum-bar
tugar = one year and half.

adj., tugar-tuggor-, half the way.

tugar-dinna, *n.*, *adv.*, mid-night ;
(not mid-day ; tug ur togel is
rarely heard in the hill-country)

tugar-'ga:j-en, *n.*, half moon (*see*
ga:j-en).

tug-'bo:b-, *v.i.*, to fall headlong.

tug-'bo:b-le, *adv.*, headlong

'tug-da:-, *v.t.*, to mix porridge
with water.

'tug-da:-n, *n.*, sour water in which
cooked rice has been soaked and
preserved for use on the next
day

tug-'eh-, *var.* tuge:h-, *v.t.*, to
burn ; figuratively to foment
quarrels.

tug-'je:m-, *v.i.*, to sigh ; to have a
sigh.

tug-'je:m-en, *n.*, sighing.

tug-'jo:ŋ-, *see* tum-jo:ŋ.

tug-'jo:ŋ-badi'-mar-enji, *n.*, fel-
low labourers

tug-'jo:ŋ-ken-ken-sij-en-ji, fel-
low students.

tug-'jo:ŋ-sora:n-'ji, fellow Soras.

'tugkera:-n, *n.*, name of a Sora-
deity.

'tugka:-, *v.t.*, to abuse, to use
indecent words ; to sold.

'tugkai-, (*var.* tug-ki:-) mu:-
'her-, to talk through one's nose.

'tugki'me:d-en, *var.* tan-ku-'me:d-
en, tan-ku-'me:d-en, 'kuntu-
'me:d-en, onte meŋka:ŋ, onte
mekka:ŋ, *n.*, a scorpion, (only a

variety of large scorpions are
found in the Sora country.)

'tugkum-, *var.* tan-ku-m-, (*dial.*)
v.i., to sit.

tug-'kum-en, *var.* tut'tum-en, *n.*, a
blood-sucker.

tug-'ma:i-, *var.* tum'ma:i-, *v.t.*, to
mix.

tug-ma:'kub-, *see* tumag-'kub-.

tug-'mu:-, *v.i.*, to fall on one's face
as in a-pabba:l-lip-en-a-sen, tug-
mu:-lip ; or tug-mu:-le guŋ-lip.

'tug-na:-'mar-en, *n.*, an honest
man ; capable man.

tug-sa:b'ka:b-en, *n.*, a sheet of
cloth meaning four cubits (long)
used as a covering.

tug-'sa:l-, *v.t.*, to cuff ; to blow ;
to strike ; to punch.

deriv., tanug-sa:l-en, *n.*, a blow, a
cuff *Ex.* tug-sa:l-day-tan = (1)
shall prod you with a stick (*see*
daŋ-en) tug-sa:l-kun-tam- tug-
sa:l-kib-tam ; (1) shall stab
you with a knife ; (*see* kun-en
kib-en) ; tug-sa:l-ti-tam, (said in
scolding a woman) = (1) shall hit
you on the genitals (*see* tiŋ-en.)
tug-sa:l-tum-tam, (1) shall strike
you on the cheeks (*see* tam-en).

tug-sar-'da:-n, *n.*, a waterfall

tug-'se:ŋ-en-*var.* tog-se:ŋ-en.

tug-'taŋ-en, a work that has been
completed.

tug-'tug-, *v.t.*, (1) to husk paddy ;
(2) to cuff repeatedly, ab-tug-
tug-a: (= am mam-mab-a).

tug-'tug-, *v.i.*, to be able ; to be
efficient.

a-tug-tug ten-a-, *adj.*, appropriate.

tug-'tug, *adv.* (= er-so-so-len-
be) openly, outright, (without
concealing). *Ex.* pen anniŋe:ga:mle
anin tug-tug opuŋ-ipten = he
told me bluntly I will not go.

tug-'tug, *adv.*, extremely; it intensifies the meaning of the word to which it is prefixed, as *e.g.*

tug-tug-kadukka: = very dark.

ə-tug-tug-əlug-leŋ-ən = inmost; innermost.

tug-tug-'pāda:ra:n, *n.*, a palpitating heart; an agitated mind.

tug-tug-'sassa:i-, *adv.*, most willingly; most satisfactorily, as in tug-tug-sassa:i galan.

tug-'rub, *v.i. (impl.)* to fall upside down.

tuj-, *var. tui-*, *v.t.* (1) to shoot (an arrow or pellet) *cf.* soi- in ba:da:n ba'tte soi-teji = they shoot with a gun.

(2) To propel a pebble with the finger, to filipp.

[Mundari, tuiɸ; Santali, tuiɸ, 'tia(ɸo); Bihor, tui]

tup-tup-'mar-ən, *n.*, a hunter.

tup, *var. tu-*, *contr.* of tupp-u *n* as in kui-tub-be d-ən, *n.*, a bunch of feathers worn on the head or turban. (*See* be d-ən.)

'tuppa:'u:l-ən, *n.*, a cluster of mango trees overgrown with creepers. (*See* u:l-ən.)

'tuppi-n, *n.*, a hat, a cap. (Hind.).

'tuppu:n, *var. turpu:n*, *n.*, a small thatched shed, conical in shape erected temporarily in the field for the watchman. *Cf.* raŋ-tal-ən, mandu-a-n.

'tuppu:'be d-ən, *n.*, *see* tup- above. (tuppu:n əmbrii ə-dəkuten a'sən ettele qamte-ji.)

tur- (reduplicated), *v.t.*, to scare away birds, cattle, etc. by flinging pebbles.

tūr-, *v.i.*, to appease hunger or thirst as in tūr-dul-. (*See* dul-ən.)

tūr-gal-. (*See* gal-ən.)

ab-tur-tur, (caus. form) to alleviate pain as in ə-su:bo:b-n-an ab-tur-tur-t-am.

'tūr-ən, *var. tīr-ən*, *contr.* of turub-ən, (tirub-ən), as in killai-tur-ən, (killai-tir-ən); lūm-tir-ən, mizzling.

'tur-ən, *contr.* of kəntur-ən, as in səqui-tur-ən; a species of small bat

'tur-ən, *contr.* of turkən, as in sənu:tur-ən, qo:tur-ən.

'tur-ən, *contr.* of gun-tur-ən, gattur-ən.

'tur-ən, (*dial.*) as in unji-tur = 'four times'; *cf.* tuŋqor, unji tuŋqor = four times (in Gumma Agency).

[Gutob, a:di-tur = how many times; Telugu, taru.]

'tura:-, *var. 'tuda:-*, *v.t.*, to crush, to bruise, to reduce to powder.

'tura:-, (*var. tur- q.v.*) *v.t.*, to scare away birds, etc. from the fields and gardens.

turdaŋ-ən, (*dial.*) *n.*, hare. (*See* pander-ən.)

tūr-'dul-, *v.i. (impl. and refl.)* to have one's hunger appeased as tur-dul-n-a (*See* dul-ən.)

tūr-'gal-, *v.i. (impl. and refl.)* to have one's thirst appeased. (*See* gal-ən.)

'turka-n, *n.*, a police constable. turkən-ji, a police force.

tur-'kud-, *var. tul-'kud-, tul-'kul-*, *v.i. (impl.)* to be in child bed.

'turku-'duḥ, *var. turku-duj*, *v.i.*, to lie down resting on the knees and the elbows [*cf.* Mundari, duḥ, 'to sit.]

tūr-'maŋ, *var. tirmaŋ*, *q.v.*

tur-'pada:n, *n.*, ladder, *cf.* parə-ju:n.

tur'role, ? *var. tīrrole.*

'turru, *var.* tudru, turru, six
[Kuki Chin group-, Khami, teru;
Meithei, taruk, Tibetan, drug;
Byangsi, tug.]

'turru-n, *n.*, white ant hill. (*cf.*
tarmal-s'ug-, banum-en.)

tur'tum-, *var.* tartum-, (*dial.*)

tur'tur-, *v.t.*, to watch, to guard.
adj., tur-tur-mar-en, watchman.

tur'tur-en, watch, *var.* tor-tor-en,
n., a fence.

tur-tur-a:l-en, *n.*, the cry of the
people watching the crops on the
hill side. (*See* a:l-en.)

-tur'tur-te, tag of ondu-te, *qv*

tur'tur-te-dumta:te, tag-words
meaning 'he waits'

'tärüb-en, *var.* tarub-en, tirub-en,
n., a cloud.

turu-'kul-en, (*dial.*) *n.*, (?) a lid on
the pot.

'turappen, *var.* tarpu:n, *qv*.

'tu:sa:-n, *var.* tosa:-n, *qv*.

'tusi-, *var.* tosi:-, *qv*.

tut'to-d-en, (*dial.*) as in tutto-d-
silla, *n.*, squirrel. (*See* yondij-en.)

tut'tu-, (tud+tud) *v.t.*, to crush
as in ə-on- ar-en-batle regem-en

tuttu-a, grind the medicinal-drug
with a stone pestle. sapsa:y-en
tuttu-le rid-a = crush the tur-
meric and grind it.

tut'tu-, *var.* tud-tud-, *qv*.

tut'tud-, tud+tud-, *v.t.* (1) to
crush, to bruise; (2) to derange,
to disturb, to agitate as in b'or-
day-en tuttu-do:y = do not disturb
the beehive.

tut'tudia-n, *n.*, a small green cater-
pillar about an inch in length.

tuttud-'silla:-n, *see* tutto-d-en.

tut'tuj-en, *var.* tui-tuj-en, a star.

tuttum-en, *var.* tugkum-en, *n.*, a
bloodsucker.

tuttun-'degari:-n, *n.*, a kind of
worm. (*See* boyara:-n)

tuttur-, *var.* tur-tur-.

tu-'tu-n, coition.

tu-'tud-en, *n.*, fire in the language
of children for t'oxi-n. *See*
contr. form tud-en

tu-tu-da:j, to climb by embracing.

tu-'tug-en, *n.*, pumpkin in the
language of children (*see* kinla:j-
en and ə-tug-en)

U

[a]—This phonetic symbol repre-
sents the rounded, back vowel-
sound heard in such Sora words as
uda:-n, 'mango,' u'u:-n, 'hair'
qu-, '(to) call (a person)'. It
occurs short and long as in
Telugu; the length is indicated as
in the case of the other vowels, by
dots. The long sound in Sora is
not a diphthong [ou] as in
Southern English. In Sora words
when [u] is followed by [a] or [e],
it is heard sometimes as a weak
[w], e.g., na: y! 'Father!' u:n
dəku, 'where is it?' Telugu
pronounce it as the Telugu [v].
[u], like the other vowels, is
checked in some Sora words; and

check is marked as in u'u:-n,
'hair'.

[ʊ]—This phonetic symbol is
intended to represent a variety of
the back vowel sound, which is
more open than [u] and less
rounded than it. It is not quite
[o] but it is liable to be and is
actually confused with it. Among
the Soras themselves the pro-
nunciation of [ʊ] varies consid-
erably as that of [i]. This fact
accounts for the numerous
variants which words containing
these sounds have even in the
Gumma dialect, which is regarded
as the standard.

[ū]—This phonetic symbol represents the unrounded [u] sound, heard in several words, e.g., *pir-pir-tenji*, 'they-are-sacrificing'; *jite lum-te ɣu*, *budar*, 'what art thou doing friend, Buda?' This sound is also liable to be confused with the front-vowel [i] and that gives rise to variants:—*pur-pur*, *pir-pir*; *lumte*, *lunte* in dialects

u-, or *u-* was perhaps originally a pronoun or an article as in Khasi. It is now an otiose element in such Sora words as *u-jɔŋ-ən*, 'the sun', *u-a-b-ən*, 'vegetable', in which the second element is the essential part of the word, and is, therefore, used in compounds, e.g., *bub-jɔŋ-ən*, 'setting sun', *ɣa d-ɣa d-a-b-ən*, 'minced vegetables'. cf. also *u-mud-ən*, *u-pul-ən*, *u-lɔr-m-ən*, *u-sal-ən*. There are some traces of it in Kharia, e.g., *u-kor*, 'this man', *u-bar*, 'two' and in Mundari, e.g., *u-sasan*, 'burial place'

u:- (see *u'u*) *adv.*, yes. *u-la. q.r.*, indeed! it is so! dear me!

u-, *v.t.*, to begin or attempt to do any work.

v.i. (refl.) to begin as in *ɣənur-ən*
u-u-c: te-n.

u-n, contr. of *u'u-n*, 'hair' as in *pa-pa-u-b-ɔj-ən*; *kokkoi u-n*.

ua:n, *n.* (1) father, (2) an elder member of the community, (3) any respectable person. Soras use the vocative case, *ua:ɣ!* to express the meaning of 'sir'.

ua:n-ji, *pl.*, parents, gentlemen.

ua-pen-ji, *jaŋ-pen-ji* = my parents.

[Oriya speaking Dombs have adopted the Sora word and use *bua:* instead of the Oriya word. In the Manjhi *dial* *bua:-*].

u'a:b-ən, *n.* (1) vegetables, pot herbs; (2) poor fare.

ua:b-ja:-'sələpəm-ja:-, tag-words meaning homely meal.

ua:i-, *v.t. (dial)* to join in doing any work as in *biɔ-jə: bəru:n*
ua:i-t-ɑr.

v.i. to reach

u'a:i-u'diŋ, tag-words meaning 'loud cry' (used with the pref. *ə-*).

ua'i-'bər-ən, *n.*, a word loudly uttered, rumour.

ua:ili-'ne'b-ən, (*leone pentaphylla*, the five-leaved chaste tree (the leaves are used as medicine).

u'a:i-loge, *adv.*, loudly

u'a:i-loge—ba'do-r-roge, *u'a:i-loge-rə'diŋ-loge-*, tag-words, meaning very loudly.

u'a:j-ən, *n.*, a short, a loud cry.

u'a:l-, *v.t.* (1) to ask, (2) to speak to, to accost. (In some dialects *oppuŋ*, 'to say', 'to tell' is used in the first sense and *olay* in the second)

[Mundari, *hulia*, 'hue and cry'.]

ua:l-le-o'o'n-le, *adv.*, politely affectionately, (addressing the person spoken to as *ua:ŋ*, 'O father!' or *o'o'n*, 'O son!'; these are used as denominative verbs).

ua:n, *adv.*, where?

ua-n ə-ɣerzə ŋ-n-am ɣai? = *lit.* where-of village thine, friend? of what village art thou? *ua-n-sitole*, *ɣai?* 'where-from friend?'

ua:n-de! *excl.*, meaning where ho! what are you doing?

ua:n-te, *relat. adv.* *E.g.* *ua:n-te anin jite pen pr tetien-na. jite* = where-to he goes there-only I too shall go.

ua:ɣ, (vocative case of *ua-n*) (1) 'O Father! (2) Sir!

(*N.B.*—The vocative case of some words differs from the nominative case used as the subject of sentence, as e.g., in Sanskrit.)

uh, *v.t.* (1) to insert (hand); to push (the hand) into-.

(2) To touch: to defile by touching with the hand. (The ladle is, as a rule, used in serving food.) *an-ub-da-r-en* = defiled rice.

(3) To twit, to taunt, *-ub-lem* = *ulle-m*.

(4) To swear by touching something

'ub(b)əŋ-en, *var.* **'ubba:n**, *n.*, younger brother.

v.i., to stand in the relation of a younger brother, as in *ənin ub-əŋ de:t-i-p*; or *ubba:-(de:-) t-i-p*.

[Santali, *boika*; Mundari, *Korwa*, *boko*, *boko-boya*; *cf.* *kakubajəŋ* in Sora. *ə-* is an obsolete article; see *u-* above]

ub-'je-r, to rise up.

ub-'ju-r, *var.* **ujju-r**, as in *ə-ləŋ-tud-en ujju-r-ne:ten* = the flames have risen up

ub-'le-m, *var.* **ulle-m**, *var.* **olle-m**. *v.t.*, to taunt; referring to things done in the past.

ud-, *v.i.*, a verb which forms the first element of some compd verbs, some of which have not yet been analysed.

ud-, *v.t.* (1) to toss up as in *uda:n ud-ete-n*.

(2) To cast away, to winnow, to let fly as in *pollu:n ə-juŋ-en ulle-sid-a:*.

(3) To roll, to swing.

v.i., to throb (as the eye) to become shaky; to be convulsed *maŋ-pen unne:ten*.

'uda:n, *n.*, mango (*see* *u:l-en*).

uda: qur-en, or *ə-qur-u:l-en*, mango fruit.

[Gutob, *ili*; Remo, *li*; Pareng, *uda:*; Mundari, *uli*, *ul*; Santali, *u:l-*; Turi, *u:l-*]

udad-'daŋ-en, *var.* **uda:da:ŋ-en**, **uda:da:n**, *n.*, an arrow without the tip or blade, used in shooting birds.

'uda:ə:l-'ne:b-en-en, *n.*, a kind of tree called *rasi-aka chettu* in Telugu.

uda:ə:l-sir'ruŋ-en, *n.*, a kind of marriage, under a mango-tree.

(*cf.* *uli-sākhi-* form of marriage among the Mundaris.)

ud-'da-j, *var.* **un-da-j**, *v.t.*, to climb a palm tree step by step.

ud-dum-'sa:l-en, *n.*, the strong liquor, first distilled. (*See* *ɖum-en*).

u'de:, *var.* **o'de:**, *conj.*, or as in *ənin əde amən ude:* = 'he or thou'. *ude* is sometimes followed by *de:* as in *maŋ-en mai-le giŋ-a*; *mana: ude asəŋ de:*, taste and see (whether it is) sweet or bitter. Sometimes *ude:* is used only once as in *bokodi ude: bo-kodi galŋi man(d)ru* 'twenty or thirty'. *pa:* precedes *ude:* in interrogative sentences as in *baŋsa: pa: ude: baŋsa: teŋ?* 'Is it good or not good?'. *ude* is sometimes used after the imperative as in *kande! di-p-di-p na: de:de: ga-le je:u'de:!* (*je-r-a. + u'de:*). Here! the cooking is finished; (you had better) eat and go-.

u'de'n-na:ŋ, *adv.*, *expr.* doubt, suspicion; *int. expr.* perhaps!

u'de:ŋ-en, *n.*, noose, a snare (for hares, etc.).

deriv., *ən-ude:ŋ-en*.

u'de:u'de:!, *var.* **ode:!** **ode:!** (1) yes, very good. All right! (2) Take care! you will see the consequence! implying a threat.

ud'id, *v.t.*, to knead, to roll into a ball or pill.

an-udid-lo:n-, pellets made of clay.

an-udid-la:ŋ-en, 'balls of fried grain mixed with rum sugar.

u'did-, *v.t.*, (ud+id) to twist (a piece of cloth into a wick); to roll a leaf. (an-) udid-kab-on (a wick for lamps).

-u'did, tag of sagal as in sagalle:ji-udil leji: . .

u'did-so:ŋ-'bud-en, *n.* (*lit.* roll-dung-worm) a kind of beetle that lays its eggs in small balls of dung and rolls them.

u'did-ta:ŋ-'lo:n, (?) *n.* abode of some deities. .

-u'dig, tag of ə udi as in ə-ua-i-ə udi; meaning 'a loud cry'.

ud-'pa:r-, *var.* uŋ-pa:r-, *v.t.*, to go leaping.

u-'do:ŋ! *var.* o'-do:ŋ! perhaps! yes!

ud-'ro:-, *var.* ur-ro:-, *v.i.*, to cry or bawl aloud.

ud-'rud-, *var.* urrud-, urru:-, to disturb (water, etc) with hands

ud-'ud-, *v.t.*, to mix (some ingredients); to stir up.

u'dul-, *v.tr.* o'dol-, *v.t.*, to advert to, to allude, to remind of past things; to taunt, to twit, to abuse; *Ex.* bitti-n-am əj-ja' ari: bi:jo udul-ti-p'pade; 'I shall not touch thy things; to-morrow thou wilt perhaps taunt me'.

-u'dul-, occurs as a tag of ka:p-, *Ex.* ette:-le ə-ka:p-ti-ŋ-la-ette:-le ə-udul-ti-ŋ la.

udur-'ne:b-en, a kind of tree called kadopeŋgu in Oriya.

ue:-, *v.i.* (generally used with da:-)

u'e:q; ue:q-su'e:q-, *v.i.*, to grunt

u'e:d-en, *n.*, a pig (in the language of children, from its grunting) *see* kambud-en.

'ue:-da:-, (*impl.*) *r.i.* (1) to be sickening; to feel inclined to vomit; (2) to abhor. *Ex.* ue:-da:-t-i-p.

ue:-da:-ten-ə-, *adj.* abominable.

u'e:d-su'e:d-, *see* ue:d-

u'ga:i, *var.* o'ga:l-, *int.*, ah! aha! alas!

ug'ga:-, ug'ga:-, *v.t.*, to censure, to abuse; *cf.* ka:p-

ug'ga:l-en, *n.*, abuse.

ug'gar-en, *n.*, chest, near the sternum *cf.* majo:ŋ-en.

[Mundari, Kuram, Gutob, gire; Pareng, qare; Remo, jiri]

uggusa:-'ho:b-en, *n.*, scurf: dandruff- (?) ud-qud-sa:-h'o:b-).

u-'gui-lo-ge-e-'gai-lo-ge, tags, *expr.* groaning.

ui-, *var.* uj-, oj-, oi-, *v.t.*, to irrigate, to bale out water.

'ui-da:-, *v.i.*, to be shaken; to be spilt (as water, etc) *Ex.* er-uidat-len-be alis-dag-leŋan baŋu o:lan pid-a:

uj-'ja:r-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to rise up (as flames) ujjar-tud-en *n.*, rising flame (*See* tud-en)

uj-'ju:r-, *v.i.*, to turn round, to dance in a circle, as in ujjarai-ba! ujjarai-ba!

uj'jura:iba:, tag of quj-juraiba:

u'jo:ŋ-, *v.i.*, to drop, to fall (as dry leaves); to die. (*cf.* pujo:ŋ-).

ujub-, *adj.*, warm.

u'j-uŋ-, (a comp. verb uj-uŋ-), *v.i.*, to shake with fear, to be afraid, to fear, *see* uŋ-

u'juŋ-en, *var.* o-juŋ-en, the sun; day time as in togal-en ə-juŋ, 'night-time'; anin ə-re:ten ə-juŋ = the time when he went away *See* juŋ-en.

[*See* above *cf.* Kanawari juŋe, 'the sun'.]

uj-, *see* ui-, *v.t.*, to sprinkle, to bale out (water).

u-da:-, *see* ui-da:-.

uj-, *var.* oj-, to pare, to scrape with knife

uj-'uj-, ujuj-, ujui-, as in ə-r-uj-ui-

da-n = the basket with which water is baled out into the paddy fields. d'a-n ujui-te-ji = (they) bale out water.

'ukar-ən, *var.* ukir-, ukur-, 'ukar-'ne'h-ən, a kind of timber tree called tula in Telugu; the fibrous bark is used for various purposes

'ukij-, 'okii, *vt.*, to serve (food, etc.) more or again; to do anything once more
v.n., to take a little more again for oneself.

ukij-, *adv.* (used with bar prefixed) a little more again; once more.

'ukij-'ajem, *adv.* a little while.

'ukil'o-n, *n.*, vakil, pleader (*cf.* Okha in Oriya).

'ukka:-, *v.t.*, to habituate; to accustom; to train, to practise
v.i., to be habituated, to be addicted to.

'ukka:-n, *n.*, custom, habit, rule, law, practice; (from Oriya).
ukka:n-ə-, *adj.*, normal, usual, customary.

'ukka:-dəm-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to accustom oneself; to get into the habit.

u'kod-, *var.* okud-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to fall.

'ukumo:-n, *n.*, command, order. (Hind. thro' Oriya).

'ul-ən, *n.*, contr. of uda:n. 'mango'; it occurs in several compds. as ə-bud-bud-ul-ən, ə-gədo:ŋ-ul-ən, ə-gəlo-ul-ən, ə-gur-ul-ən, ə-gurimaŋ-ul-ən, ə-jag-ul-ən, 'raw-mango', ə-jir-ul-ən, ə-jo:-ul-ən, ə-kanda r-ul-ən, ə-kudub-ul-ən, ə-kurraŋ-ul-ən, ə-laŋka-ul-ən, ə-luŋ-ul-ən, ə-mana-ul-ən, ə-ne b-ul-ən, ə-ola-ul-ən, ə-ra-ul-ən, ə-raŋ-ul-ən, ə-səda ul-ən, ə-tagka-ul-ən, ə-

tarba-ul-ən, ə-tempa-ul-ən, [See uda:n.]

u'-la' !, *var.* o'-'la' ! indeed, ! Yes, it is so ! Ah me ; Dear me !

u'la'm, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be cool.
adj., cool, moist.

u'la'm-ən, *n.*, moisture; cool shade.

'ula:matta:-, *adj.*, (used predicatively) happy, snug, cosy, comfortable.

'ula. ma:tta:-ga'mle, 'ula:matta:-ge, *adv.*, see above.

'ulda'-n, *n.*, marrow.

'ur-, *n.*, time. It occurs in two or three expressions : -baŋa urle = *lit.* both times *i.e.* forenoon and afternoon; tamba:ule 'meal-time, *i.e.* about 11 a.m. (Skt. vāla thro' Oriya)

ul-i:m-ən, *var.* ol-i:m-ən, *n.*, (u'ul + i:m-ən) cock-crow ! dawn. sada ulim-ən, əmaŋ-ulim-ən, the first crowing of the cock; baŋa r-ulim-ən, ə-ti-ki ulim-ən, the next crowing (*See* si m-ən and im-ən.)

'ulla:-, *var.* u'-la:, *q.v.*

ul'le:m-, *var.* ub-le-m-, olle m-, oble m-, *v.t.*, to twit, to taunt alluding to past things.

ul'le:ŋ-ən, *n.*, grandson, grand-daughter. ulle:ŋ-ən, grand-ən, ulle ŋ-səlo-n, grand-daughter. ulle ŋ-si-ŋ-ən, grand-child.

um-, this occurs as the first element of several compd. verbs, as *e.g.* um-raŋ-, um-lu'd, um-ped-, which have not yet been analysed.

um; ! (*onom.*) the cry of the ghost or of the owl.

'uma:-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) (!) to bathe, to wash oneself, as in umatenai; (with dām-) 'um-a-dām-tenai. *caus.* ab-uma:-, to wash a child, etc.; ab-uma:-dām-, to let (another) wash.

(2) To be pregnant (Such usage is found in Telugu also)

(3) To give birth to, as in ogge-r-pə-sijən uma e ten.

'uma:-na:-n, *n.* bath; the act of bathing. [Mundari, um-, umen-; Santali, um-, 'to bathe']

u'ma'ŋ-ən, *n.* vapour, steam ə-umə'ŋ-dar-ən, steaming rice (boiled); ə-uma'ŋ-sal-ən, liquor-vapour.

u'ma'ŋ-, (dēm)-, *var.* u'me'ŋ-(dēm)-, *adj.* daring, courageous, active, expeditious, dexterous *Ex* umə'ŋ bo'j-ən, umə'ŋ-mar-ən.

'uma:r-ra:-'tə'd-ən, *n.* sparks of fire, splinters produced when heated iron is hammered *cf.* par-də'j tud-ən (*see* tud-ən)

'umba:l-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to be swollen, to be confused, to have a tumour.

'umba:l-ən, *n.* a bump, a tumour, swelling, contusion

um'bar-, *var.* ombar-, (*dial.*) *v.i.* (*impl.*) to give birth to, as in un'ji om'ji umbar-r-i'j.

um'bar-ən, *var.* ombar-ən, *n.* delivery (of a child)

'umbarta:-ne:b-ən, *var.* ombetta:-*n.*, a kind of tree called ara in Telugu, which yields fibrous bark.

um(b)'ra:ŋ-, *var.* um-(d)'ra:ŋ-, *vt.* to lay crosswise, to lay across (*see* ra:ŋ-)

adj., adv. crosswise; across. um(b)ra:ŋ ra:n, cross-beam.

um'bu'ŋ-, *var.* om'bu'ŋ-, *v.i.* to lie on one side as 'in ə kan(d)ra.bdi-ə-s'ə-s'e'ŋ umbu'ŋ-le di'm-man-n-a: = sleeping on the left-hand-side.

umbu'ŋ-'ta:j-ən, *var.* umbu'ŋ-'tai-la:-n, umbu'ŋ-te'l-ən, *n.* a bandicoot (*see* te'l-ən).

'umda:-, *var.* omda:-, *v.t.* to leave, to abandon, to desert, to let off, to liberate; to acquit.

um(d)'ra:d-, *var.* um(d)rud-, *q.v.*

um(d)'ra'ŋ-, *see* um(b) ra'ŋ-

um(d)'re'ŋ-, *var.* un(d)'re'ŋ-, *v.t.*, *see* unda:-.

u'me'ŋ (dēm), *var.* uma'ŋ-(dēm)-, *q.v.*

u'me'ŋ ə-me'ŋ, tag-words, meaning very active, very dexterous, astir.

deriv. an-umə'ŋ-ən.

n. activity.

um-'lu:d-, *var.* on-lu:d, *v.t.*, (causative of lu:d) to put (a child, etc.) to bed.

um-'ma'p-ən, *n.* a fire-pot. *cf.* a'ŋ-ŋə m-ən, əraggem-ən.

um-'mul-ən, *n.* shadow, reflection, image. [Mundari, Santali, Birhor, umbul, umul.]

'umpa:-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to become rude or behave rudely, to be disobedient

'umpa:- (dēm)-, *adj.*, rude, stubborn, unyielding, disobedient.

umpa-mar-ən, *n.* a rude fellow.

umpa-mar-dēm, ən-ə, having the quality of a rude fellow.

umpe:-, *var.* umpu:-, (generally used with lo:) *v.t.* (*impl.*) to emit foul smell, *see* urpe'ŋ-

um'pe d-, *v.t.* (*var.* tumpe'd-, to blow (with the mouth) to kindle fire

deriv. or umpe'd ur-ən, a bamboo tube used in blowing fire.

(um + a pe'd-, *q.v.*)

um'pe:da:-ol-ən, *n.* lotus leaf.

(In Gnumma dialect, tumpe:da:-n; Sereng dialect, di'p'dəmma:pe:da:-n; in some other parts kumpada:-n, kun(d)rə pe:da:-n.)

umpe'd-'mud-ən, *n.* a puff of smoke; whiff (*see* mud-ən).

umpu:-, *see* umpe:-.

um'ra:d-, *var.* un(d)rud, *adj.*, sultry, hot and stifling (as in summer).

um'raḡ, *var.* um(b)raḡ, on(d)raḡ, *v.i.*, to lie across; to be horizontal.

um'reḡ, *var.* un(d)reḡ, *q.v.*

um'rud-, *var.* umra:d, *q.v.*

um-rud-'bud-en, *var.* un(d)ro:d-bud-en, *n.*, a kind of bee. (See rud-en.)

um'rud-(dēm-), *adj.*, smarting, burning

-um'rud-dēm, tag of tagedēm.

um'rud-da:n, *n.*, a variety of honey.

um'rud-pi'a:l, *adj.*, very sultry, very hot. *Ex.* ə-doḡ-en umrud-pi'a:l-ge de-de:lay-ten. *cf.* upul-pupa ḡ-ge.

umrud-'riḡ-en, *n.*, hot wind.

um-'tuḡ, *var.* om-tuḡ, uḡ-tuḡ, an-tuḡ, *v.t.*, to finish.

'umud-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) (1) to emit smoke, or vapour, to reek.

'umud-en, *var.* umod-en, *n.*, fog, mist, smoke; vapour, fumes.

'umudḡ-'ga:j-en, *n.*, a kind of tuber called eddu-muṭṭe in Telugu, which is used as medicine for giddiness.

um-'um-ba:, *var.* um-'un-ba:, bopeep

un-, a demon. pron. as in un-te, un-səlo:, k-un-te.

unel-'u:l-en, *n.*, a mango tree with hollows in the trunk. (See u:l-en.)

un(d)'raḡ, *see* un(d)'raḡ.

un(d)'reḡ, *see* un(d)reḡ.

un(d)'ruḡ-, *var.* umdraḡ-, *v.i.*, to be overheated ap-padar-kul-en jomlende:n doḡ-n-am un(d)rud-ten

un(d)'rud-en, *n.*, excessive heat caused by the sun or fire.

'un(d)'rud-pi'pul, *adj.*, very sultry

un-ji, *var.* uḡ-ji, on-ji, four. (See ji-.)

[Mundari, upun; Birhor, pon; Kurku, uphun; Kharia, ipon; Gutob, u'un, pun, punja; Pareng, un-qi; Remo, o:p.]

'unji-'kudi, four-twenties, *i.e.*, eighty.

'unji-'kudi-'gulji, four-twenties (and) ten, *i.e.* ninety.

unse'lo:-n, *var.* ənsəlo:-n, *q.v.*

unte-, *demon. adj.*, that.

'unte-n, *demon. pr.*, that-one (he she, it). unten-əmme:le, unte-n-a-sən, for that, therefore; unte bo-mandra, 'one of them'.

unte-'de:, *int.*, Look! there!

unte-'doḡ-, *var.* ante-'doḡ-, (*dial.*) *adv.*, on the other hand.

-unte:le, tag of bante:le-, *q.v.*

uḡ-, *v.i.* (*refl.*) to fear; to be afraid, (*impl.*) to start.

'uḡel-en, *var.* of aḡel-en, fuel.

'uḡḡul-en, *var.* of ummul-en, *q.v.* shadow, reflection.

'uḡḡul-'giḡ-en, *n.*, a phantom.

u'ḡo:l-, *var.* o'ḡol-, *v.i.*, to be dusky.

'uḡrun-'sum-en, *n.*, name of a Sora deity.

uḡ'tuḡ-, *n., var.* um'tuḡ-, antuḡ-, *v.t.*, to finish

'uḡul-, *v.i.* (*impl.*) to glitter as in d'a:leḡ-en aḡḡuḡ-en uḡḡul-te.

'uḡul-en, *n.*, light

uḡ'u:r-, *v.i.* (?) kind: n uḡur-re ḡu:te=the tiger roars resting its mouth on the ground.

uḡḡul-'giḡ-en, *n.*, a phantom.

uḡub-, *var.* uḡub-, *adj.*, warm.

u'pub-, *v.t.*, to reach an object by stretching out one's hand. *v.i.*, as in uḡub-na'.

boi-boi laḡka: rapti an-uḡub-ai=it is too high, I cannot reach it.

u'pub-en, *n.*, measurement of height as in bo-uḡub ə-laḡka = to the height of man's hand raised up.

u'pu:-da:-, *v.i.*, to transude; to perspire.

u'pu:-da:-n., *n.*, transudation.

u'pul-, *v.t.* (*impl.*) to sweat (used with ~~the~~ aux verb da:-).

'upul-ən, *n.*, sweat.

upul-ən a'te upul-ən, excessive sweat (*see* a'te).

'upul-'pudag-ge, *var.* upul-pupa:g-ge, *adv.* so as to perspire, dripping with sweat; laborously; as in upul-pudag-ge ə-bə-rə-tən-ə-mandra, a man who works very hard.

u-pe'raŋ, u-pe'reŋ, *adv.*, perhaps it is so.

up'puŋ-, *var.* op'puŋ-, ap'puŋ-, *v.t.*, to say, to tell; to ask, to enquire. (*See* ual:-) [*cf.* Tintekiya, puŋ, buŋ 'to say'.]

up'pur-ən-, *n.*, hairs on the body, fleece, wool. *cf.* u'u:n.

[Santali, up, 'fleece'; ur, 'to slough'; Mundari, Birhor, etc., up; Kurku, hup; Pareng, uba:koi; Gutoh, hig; Remo, ug bo:n.]

uppur-'mad-ən, *n.*, eyebrow, eyelash.

ur-, *v.i.*, (1) to leap, to get up, (2) to blossom, to open.

v.t., to untie, to set free, to open a packet as in taylip-ən ura; tano bad on ura.

[Santali, urer; Mundari, kuril, jump with joy. Mundari, raru, to untie, to loose, to open, *see* also note on ur-rui.]

'ur-ən, *contr.* of urag-ən, bamboo; as in ə-putar-ur-ən, hollow bamboo, ə-pinte-ur-ən; hard bamboo; ə padud-ur-ən, a bamboo tube; am-pənal-ur-ən; əla:p-ur-ən, thin bamboo slivers, kandreg-ur-ən, bado:g-ur-ən. [In some Indonesian languages-Javanese, aur = bamboo.]

'ur-ən, *var.* u'u:r-ən, bad smell; *cf.* an-ur-ən.

'ura:-n, *var.* or-a:-n, *n.*, furrow, ridge thrown up by the plough.

'ural, *adj.*, evil.

'ura-l-ən, *n.*, evil omen

'ura-l-'boj-ən, *n.*, a woman whose face forebodes evil.

'ural-da:l-'bur-ən, *n.*, a wooded hill where some spirits live who are said to blind the persons that go there or make them disappear.

'ural-'mad-ən, *n.*, evil eye

'ural-'mar-ən, *n.*, a man whose face forebodes evil, an unlucky fellow; a cruel fellow; a murderer

'urbog da:-'ne:b-ən, *var.* urbunda:, *n.*, a kind of tree called nelli in Telugu; (its leaves are used as medicine for sores on the eyes).

'ur-da:-, *var.* ar-da:-, er-da:-, *v.t.*, to sprinkle water.

'uridi:-, *v.i.*, to rebel, to disturb public peace.

'uridi:-n, *n.*, rebellion, rioting, disturbance of peace.

ur(i)'diŋ-, *v.i.*, to be naked, as in ə-uridiŋ endunten, (he) goes about naked.

caus., ab-uridiŋ-

ur(i)'diŋ-ən, *n.*, nakedness.

ur'gal-, *var.* of argal-, *q.v.*

ur'ga-l-da:-tip-aga-l-da:-tip, tag-words meaning 'I am thirsty'.

ur-'paŋ-, to unstring the bow.

ur-'pe ŋ-, *v.i.*, to emit bad smell like stale flesh as in urpeŋ-lo:-te.

ur-pud-'u:-, *var.* jur-pud-u--bur-bur-pud-u:-, *v.i.*, to allow the hair to be dishevelled.

ur-'raŋ-, (ur + raŋ-) *v.t.*, to yoke.

ur-'ro:-, (ud-ro:-) *v.i.* (1) to cry out; to bellow; (2) to go the wrong way while one is eating or drinking.

ur-'rud-da:-, *var.* urru:-da:- (ud- + rud-) *v.t.* to churn; to disturb, to agitate, to stir up (water, etc).

ur-'rui-, *var.* ur-'ruj-, *v.i.* to become loose, to come or fall off in layers, to be exposed; as in usal-en ə-urruilen-ənən kədiŋ-en bəgsale addebe; antəna-deŋ-en urruiten. (*cf.* sar-ruj-, to tighten)

[*cf.* Mundari, uri' = to peel off, to come off as dry skin, Santali, ur.]

ursu-'koŋ-, *v.t.* to leap over, to cross by leaping (as in high jump).

urtid-'si-, *v.i.* to swing.

'urui-loge, *var.* gurui-loge, *adv.* obstinately as in arred-ən-ji ə-aru-; urui-loge de-teji; kam-burən jumari-teji.

'urunta:-n, *n.* bamboo reapers of the roof of a thatched hut
ənsəlo-urunta-n, female reapers having holes bored at the broad end

ogge r-urunta -n, male reapers, *i.e.*, having hooks to be inserted into the female reapers.

u'ruŋ-, *var.* o'roŋ-, *v.t.* to take, to convey, to escort (persons) verb of motion; uruŋ-a' = take away; uruŋ-a' = bring.

[Frequently used in Mundari compd verbs; uruŋ, to get out, to bring out; Asuri, uruŋ-e-pe, bring you; Gutob, ɣirigg indriŋ, rip-; Remo, rip.]

'uruŋ-en, *n.* bamboo. (*See* ur-ən.)

'uruŋ-'peil-ən-, *n.* a bamboo box.

'uruŋ-sar-'pa'-l-ən, *n.* bamboo-mat on which grain is set to dry in the sun.

'uruŋul-(da:-)'jo:-n, *n.* a kind of fish; sprats (*See* jo'-n.)

'usekka:-i-, *var.* osekka:-i-, *q.v.*

'usa:-aŋ-'ga:-j-ən, *n.* the time corresponding to September. (*See* ga:-j-ən)

'usa-i-, *v.t.* to boil as grain (from Oriya) as in sarə-n-ŋ usa-i-teji.

'usa-i-'ruŋ-ən, *n.* rice husked after boiling the grain.

u'sa:-l-, *v.t.* to flay.

u'sa:-l-ən, *n.* skin, leather; contr. sa:-l.

[Gutob, isa:-l; Remo, -uisa:-, isa:-; Pareng, usa:-l.]

usa:-l-da:-'ne:b-ən, *n.* a creeper called chipuru in Telugu. It is said to be a remedy for snake poison.

usa:-l-'ka:b-ən, *n.* clothes made of leather or bark.

usa:-l-'mad-ən, *n.* eyelid. (*See* mad-ən.)

usa:-l-'tam-ən, usa:-l-'to:d-ən, *n.* lip (*see* tam-ən).

u'si:-loge o'jeŋ-loge, tag-words meaning 'fitfully', with a fickle mind.

usi-'mar-ən, *n.* a mischievous man.

'ussu:-n, *var.* (*dial.*) utsu:-n, *adv.* already; quite recently, a moment ago

'ussu:-n-na:-ga'del-, kept ready.

'u:su:-n, *n.* concern (*dial.* from Telugu).

'usuŋ-, *var.* 'osuŋ-, *v.i.* to be inclined, to fall to one side, to be tilted; to stumble, as in ma-da:-n siŋale jaitan usuŋ-lip.

'usuru:-n, *n.* (*dial.*) grief, as in usuru-pen taggat-t-am. (Telugu)

'utsu:-n, *var.* ussu:-n, *q.v.*

u'u:-, *adv.* *int.* yes.

u'u:-n, *n.* hair; hair-like fibres in tubers kambə:-gur-ən ə-laŋka:- ə-dakurten ə-u'u:- ə-jaŋ-jaŋ-ən qa-m-te-ji.

u'u:-de! *int.* what! is it so?

APPENDIX I.

NAMES OF PERSONS.

[(f) refers to female; names without any indication refer to men]

əba:-n	'demma:-n
əjaŋ-taŋ-ən	'denmi:-n (f)
abdraŋ-ən	'dende ida:-n
alaŋda:-n	'denna:-n
amanda:-n	'denni:-n (f)
amama:-n	'degga:-n
antella:-n	'deramma:-n
ara:-n	'dojja:-n
ara:ji:-n (f)	'domba:-ri:-n (f)
arəməda:-n	'domma:-n
arəŋgi:-n (f)	'dori:-n (f)
arde:-n	'du di:-n (f)
arrau:-n	'dukki:-n (f)
artana:-n	'dulba:-n
asəri:-n (f)	'dule:bu:-n
ba bu:-n	'dumada:-n
badu:-n	'dumba:-n
baŋga:-n	'dumbi:-n (f)
baja:-n	'duŋ'pul-ən
baŋjanna:-n	'edama:
ba'limma:-n	'egge:-r-ən
ba:m(b)əda:-n	'eggyada:-n
baŋga:-n	qab'buŋ-ən
baŋko:-n	'qaira:-n
banna:-n	'gaŋga:-n (f)
bari:-n (f)	'gaŋgi:-n (f)
barə:ŋ-ən	'gaŋju:-n
basu:-n	'garine'di:-n
batu:-n	'garne:-n
'haza.ru:-n	'goldo:ŋ-ən
'benna:-n	'qondi:-n (f)
'biŋju:-n	'qondra:-n
'bimma:-n	'qosa di:-n (f)
'binja:-n	'qoso:-n
'boŋko:-n	qo'ji:-n (f)
'buŋce:-n	'qudimi:-n (f)
'butu:-n	'qundipi:-n (f)
da:bul:la:-'boi (f)	'qasini:-n (f)
dad'dadu:-n	'indimo:-n
daddu'garne:-n	'india:-n
'dagga:	'jaga'di:-n (f)
'dallu:-n	'jaganni:-n (f)
da'mada:-n	'jaga:ri:-n (f)
'dag.ru:-n	'jadda:-n
'da:rulli:-n (f)	'jaddi:-n (f)

'jaḡanti:-n (f)
 'jaḡpi:-n (f)
 'jalaka:-n
 'jambora:-n
 'jamma:-n
 'jammi:-n (f)
 'jampora:-n
 'jampəri:-n (f)
 'janna:-n
 'janti:-n (f)
 'jaḡka:-n
 'jaḡki:-n (f)
 'jekka:-n
 'je'je'i
 'jertiṅ-ən
 'jilaka:-n
 'jillu:-n
 'jiraḡ-ən
 'joda:-n
 'jonti:-n
 'jombor:-n
 'j'u'li:-n (f)
 'j'u'ku:-n
 'jum'tur-ən
 'jurrei:-n
 kən'samaḡ-ən
 kən'sami:-n
 kən'tara:-n
 kən'tella:-n
 kən'tat:-n
 'karəṅja:-n
 'kekke:-n
 'ke.li:-n (f)
 'kendu:-n
 'kermoḡ-ən
 'kəndja:-n
 'kintəḡ-ən
 'kin'tuḡ-ən
 'kədu'jeṅ-ən
 'koləbo:-n
 'kopi:-n (f)
 'korso:-n
 'kosama:-n
 'kəara:-n
 'kuddiḡ-ən
 'kuddu:-n
 'kuju:-n
 'kujja:-n
 'kuji:-n (f)
 'kuma:-n
 'kumar:-n
 kum'boḡ-ən
 'kuntat:-n

'kuntasa:-'hoi (f)
 'kunti:-n (f)
 'kugkanna:-n
 'kugki:-n (f)
 kuḡ'kumba:-n
 kurə'midi:-n
 'kura:-n
 'kurje:-n
 'kuri:-n (f)
 'kuriḡja:-n
 'karpadda:-n
 kur'suda:-n
 kusammi:-n (f)
 'kasonor:-n
 'kusso:-n
 'kutapei:-n
 'ladi:-n
 'laitu:-n
 'lajju:-n
 'lammur:-n
 'lasso:-n
 'lebata:-n
 'leggata:-n
 'limma:-n
 'limmanno:-n
 'lindaḡ-ən
 'ligga:-n
 'lobaru:-n
 'lode:-n
 'loibara:-n
 'loiḡari:-n (f)
 'loa:-n
 'lode'bu:-n
 'ludum-ən
 'lugutei:-n
 'lulli:-n (f)
 'lu'lu da:-n
 'lummur:-n
 mar'mar-ən
 'menti:-n (f)
 'millu:-n (f)
 mom'mo:-n
 moni:-n (f)
 mono:-n
 muru'l-ən
 'naḡa:-n
 'naḡəḡqi:-n (f)
 'niḡari:-n (f)
 'ni da:-n
 'onde ri:-n (f)
 'ondo ri:-n (f)
 on'tub-ən
 oṅ'kolla:-n

'osada:-n
 'pagudi:-n
 'pantulu:-n
 'pa:pa:-n
 'pa:pur-ən
 'pəri:-n (f)
 'pata:-n
 'patti:-n
 'patto:ʒ-ən
 'pudugu:-n
 'pulo:-n
 'punuku:-n
 pug'pugda-ən
 pug'pugda:-'hoi (f)
 'putta:-n
 'putti:-n (f)
 'putui-ən
 'radi:-p (f)
 'ragadei:-n
 'raika:-n
 'ra:ʒa'mo:ti:-n
 'ra:ʒa'mu:-n
 'rambidi:-n (f)
 'ramja:-n
 'ramma:-p
 'rapjoda:-n
 'ratimi:-n (f)
 'ra:da:-n
 'ra:u:-n
 'ro:go:-n
 'rogodo:-p
 rudugu:-n
 rukudi:-n (f)
 rug'rug-ən
 'ruppi:-n (f)
 'ruppo:-n
 'sabuda:-n
 'saduka:-n
 'sadu:-n
 'sadur-ən
 'saqilla:-n
 'salaka:-n
 'salba:-n
 'sandori:-n (f)
 'sandrukka:-n
 'sandu:-n
 'santari:-n (f)
 'sarua:-n
 'satri:-n (f)
 'sattu:-n
 'sendiri:-n (f)
 'serug-ən

'sindi:-n (f)
 'sinna:ri:-n (f)
 'sironti:-n (f)
 'soa:si:-n (f)
 'soifaru:-n
 'somra:-n
 'sondi:-n (f)
 'sondu:-n
 'sua:-n
 'sudanni:-n (f)
 'suqanti:-n (f)
 'sulta:h-ən
 'sumbora:-n
 'sundami:-n (f)
 'sundamo:-n
 'suyki:-n (f)
 'suyku:-n
 'sunna:-n
 'sunni:-n (f)
 'sunno:-n
 'taike:ʒ-ən
 'talabi:-n (f)
 'tale:-n
 'tamaka:-n
 'tambər 'sa:m-ən
 'tamu da:-n
 'tama'qur:-n
 'təggri:-n (f)
 'təgg'ru:-n
 'təkke:-n
 'tara:-n
 'tarag-ən
 'tatta:-n
 'telladu:-n
 'təg'qada:-n
 'tərrum-ən
 'tikara:-n
 'tina'ko:ʒ-ən
 'tisoni:-n (f)
 'ti'ti:-n
 'ti'ti:ʒ-ən
 'tomma:-n
 'torra:-n
 'tor'ra:ʒ-ən
 'torri:-n (f)
 'tot'tude:-n
 'tu'bur-ən
 'tuda:ʒa:-n
 'tu'qur-ən
 'tumbudi:-n (f)
 'funni:-n (f)
 'tu'gi:-n (f)
 'turki:-n (f)

APPENDIX II.

NAMES OF SORA VILLAGES.

[(P) = Parlakimedi Agency; (G) = Gunupur Agency; (R) = Ramagiri Agency; (Pal.) = Palakonda Agency.]

aba:'da: (P)
 aba:'siŋ (P)
 aba:'tai (G)
 ajo:'da: (P)
 adag:'da: (P)
 adag'go:r (R)
 ai:'da: (P)
 aji:'da: (P)
 ala:'jo:l (P)
 ala:'siŋ (P)
 al'duba: (P)
 al'moida: (P)
 ambut'siŋ (P)
 ame:'da: (P)
 ame:'siŋ (P)
 antor'siŋ (P)
 aŋ'da: (P)
 araŋ'da: (R)
 araŋ'u:l (P)
 'arbu:n (P)
 ari:'da: (P)
 'arli: (P)
 'arsi'ba: (G)
 'arsi'liŋ (P)
 'artana: (P)
 ar'taŋ (P)
 bə'do:ŋ (P)
 bə'nun'da: (P)
 bə'ru'ba: (P)
 bəru'da: (P)
 bəru'siŋ (P, R)
 badam'siŋ (R)
 bado'siŋ (P)
 'baŋar (P)
 ba'gu'so:l (R)
 ba'jal (P)
 ba'lar (P)
 ba'l'munda: (P)
 balo:'da: (P)
 baŋ'da: (P)
 bara'siŋ (G)
 baraŋ'siŋ (P)
 bar'da:ŋ (R)
 ba:ri:'siŋ (P)
 bari'u:l (R)
 baro:ba: (P)
 baro:'da: (P)
 'baroi (R)

be'be: (P)
 betar'siŋ (R)
 'bi:rum (G)
 (Sora name for Gunupur)
 bona:'lo: (P)
 bo:ŋ'da: (P)
 'boŋtel'da: (P)
 bu'l'da: (P)
 bulda:'qumma: (P)
 bur'da: (P)
 'burdiŋ (P)
 burŋan'da: (P)
 bur'ja:ŋ (P)
 'burji (P)
 buŋo:(i)'siŋ (P)
 bur'ta:l (P)
 buru'siŋ (R)
 'busaba: (P)
 dərakə'ja:ŋ (P)
 daka'ja:ŋ (P)
 'daggu 'siŋ (P)
 den'gor'za:ŋ (G)
 dibir'siŋ (G)
 'di:ŋa: (G)
 'dumba: (P)
 'dumba'da: (P)
 damba'u:l (P)
 duŋ'duŋ (P)
 duŋduŋ'ar (P)
 ebba'ja:ŋ (P)
 'endri (P)
 'eŋer'ba: (P, G)
 eŋer'da: (P)
 eŋer'siŋ (P)
 qə'roryor'dab (P)
 'ga:de'ba: (P)
 'ga:de'bo:ŋ (P, G)
 'gadi:liŋ (Pal)
 ga'duŋ (P)
 (= Oriya Bhuboni)
 'ga:ja: (P)
 (= Oriya Gaiba)
 'gaŋga:n (P)
 'gə:ra: (P)
 guŋguŋ'pa:ŋ (G)
 'guji:liŋ (P)
 'gulli (R)

gulu'munda: (G)
 gun'da: (G)
 gum'tal (P)
 gunlu:'ja:ŋ (P)
 gur'da: (P)
 gur'dab (R)
 gur'dubam (R)
 gurin (R)
 'gurlendi (G)
 ja'l'a:ŋ (P)
 jan'tar (R)
 jaŋ'da: (P)
 jaŋ-'ja:ŋ-lo: (P)
 'jaŋlo: (P, R)
 jaro: (G)
 jiraŋ (P)
 jir'jira: (P)
 joda'siŋ (P)
 jo'jo:a (Pal)
 'jo:laŋ (P)
 joŋ-'jo:ŋ-lo: (P)
 joŋ'tar (P)
 jumtəraŋ (P)
 kəmbə:ŋ'siŋ (P)
 kəmbu'n'da: (P)
 (alias ki'l'munda:).
 kə'si:m'da: (P)
 kə'so:da: (P)
 'kada: (P)
 (Oriya kola:ko:ta)
 'kadama (G)
 'kadamba: (G)
 'kadiŋ (P)
 kaka'u:l (P)
 karəda'siŋ (P)
 kareja'siŋ (R)
 karu'tal (P)
 kekki'siŋ (P)
 'kered (R)
 'keredal (R)
 ki'l'munda: (P)
 (alias kəmbu:n'da:)
 kimbo'siŋ (P)
 kin'da:ŋ (P, Pal)
 kin'do:da: (P, R)
 (Oriya Bengāśai)
 'kindo:ri: (P)
 kind(d)rud'da: (R)
 kin'lo:ŋ (R)
 kinse'liŋ (P)
 kinso:da: (P)
 kinte'da: (P)

kinte'siŋ (P)
 ki,ŋjar'da: (P)
 kirid'u:l (R)
 kit'tuŋ (R)
 kodod'da: (R)
 kodi'tal (P)
 koi'siŋ (P)
 konde:m'da: (R)
 kormu'tal (P)
 kudda'siŋ (P)
 'kuddiŋ (P)
 koi'siŋ (P)
 'kujəndəri (G)
 kujja'siŋ (P)
 kulla'siŋ (G)
 'kulpad (P)
 kulpad'siŋ (P)
 kum(b)ri'siŋ (P)
 kumbul'siŋ (P, G)
 (Oriya komolosingi)
 kumun'dia (P)
 kunda'i'siŋ (P)
 kuntu'ju: (P)
 kura'da: (R)
 'kurqadba: (P)
 kurōida: (R)
 kuroi'quddag (G)
 kuroi'siŋ (P)
 'kuruba: (R)
 kurn'da: (P)
 'kutam (P, Pal)
 'la:ba: (P)
 lai 'lai (P)
 'laki'ba: (P)
 laki' 'da: (P)
 (Oriya Ballingām)
 laki' 'dia: (P)
 'lattin (P)
 'le:ba: (P)
 'le:bo: (R)
 'le'pe (R)
 liua'l'siŋ (P)
 'lo:ba: (R)
 loi'da: (P)
 log'da: (P)
 lotti'siŋ (P)
 'lu:ba: (P, R)
 'lu:ra: (P)
 lu:ra'siŋ (R)
 lu:'ba:r (P)

lu'jub (P, R)
 lumda: 'sig (P)
 l'un'da: (P)
 lunda:'sig (G)
 lupar'da: (P)
 l'ur (P)
 l'ur-da:
 'luru (P)
 'mada: (P)
 'madag (P)

(Oriya Namanagodo)

'madu:ba: (P)
 malij'ar (P)
 'manda: (Pal.)
 'manne:ba: (P)
 'maranda: (P)
 'marag (P)
 'marl:ba: (P)
 'mijjir (P)
 mossel'pa'g (G)
 mua:da:'tal (P)
 mua:da:'ul (P)
 mua:'sig (P, R)
 'naira: (G)
 'ne:kal (P)
 'narta:b (G)
 o'da: (P)
 oda:'lin (P)
 oda:'sar (G)
 o'dei (P)
 'oja: (P)
 o:lmunda: (P)
 o'loiba: (P)
 oloi'da: (P)
 om'betta (G)
 om(d)rag'sig (P)
 omle-'bur (P)

(Oriya Omolaboro)

onal'sig (R)
 ondo:'sig (R)
 on(d)rag'sig (P)
 ondu'g'da: (P)
 on'suba: (P)
 on'tida: (P)
 ontor'sig (P)

(Oriya ontoringi)

ogqai'da: (P)
 og'kuma: (R)
 og'kumba: (P)
 ora: (R)
 or'da: (G)

padam'sig (P)
 pa:di'bur (P)
 padid'da (P)
 'pander'jo:l (G)
 pag(d)'rug (P)
 parad'u:l (R)
 'parasamba: (P)
 parim'ol (R)
 pari'sal (P)
 pati'da: (P)
 patig'u:l (P)
 patili (G)
 patilisig (R)
 pegu'da: (R)
 pe:'kad (P)
 pinda:'sig (R)
 pinda 'u:l (P)
 pori'da: (P)
 'pude:lam (P)
 'puter (P)
 putar'gumma (P)
 puttar (P)
 putta:'sig (G)
 rada:'sal (G)
 'ragadi (P, G)
 ragai'sig (R)
 rai'da: (P)
 raika: (P)
 rai'sig (P)
 'rajib (R)
 ra'ja:'u:l (R)
 raji:'u:l (P, R)
 rag'da: (P)
 raggal'sig (P)
 raglo:'me:d (P)
 're:da:l (P)
 're:gada: (G)
 're:gam (P)
 'rijanta: (G)
 rigge:'sig (R)
 ro:'sig (P)
 rubud'sig (R)
 'rudei (P)
 rumba:'u:l (R)
 'rumdal (R)
 rund'u:l (R)
 rug'rugba (R)
 r'u'sig (P)
 sabul'da: (R)
 sailug da: (P)
 sakamda: (G)

'salapamba: (G)
(Telugu Chullakamba)

sangur'da: (P)
sangur'da: (P)
sangay'u:l (P)
'saramba: (G)
sara'tal: (P)
'sargaja:sig (P)
sar'gal (P)
sar'sang (P)
serug (P)
'sindi:ba: (P, R)
sindi.'bur (P)
sindi.'lig (P)
sindi.'rig (P)
sindi.'sig (P, R, G)
sijajag'sig (P)
siri'jo:l (G)
'sirju: (G)
s'o: (P)
so.'da: (P)
'sogo'd (P)
soi'sig (P)
'sol:da: (P, R)
so:rd: (P)
šuda:gor'zang (P)
su'ku: (P)
sun(d)'ruba: (R)
sun'agi (P)
'taba:r (G)
tabar'da: (R)
tabar'sig (P)
tab'da: (P)
'tadiq (P)
ta:la.'da: (Pal)
'ta:lamba: (P)
ta:la.'sig (P)
ta:la.'u:l (P)
'ta:limba: (P)
ta:l'munda: (P)
ta:l'munda-gumma: (P)

tamar'da: (P)
'tamme-gor'zang (P)
'tagli. (R)
'tapag (P)
tarab'sig (P)
tara.'lig (P)
'tarba: (P)
tarba.'gumma: (P)
tarba.'u:l (P)
tar'bed (P)
tarma.'sig (P)
tarmag'da: (P)
teram'da: (P)
'tibi'sig (P)
ti'li: (P)
tim'sig (P)
'tiqkado: (P)
tit'tin (P)
tittin'rag (P)
titti'sig (P, R)
toi (R)
'to.jag (P)
'to'lna (G)
ton(d)'rag (P)
'toramba: (P)
to:r'sig (P)
tubur'da: (P)
tubur'sig (P, R)
tudum'u:l (P)
toi'bo:q (R)
'tumba: (P)
tum'kur (P)
tum'lo: (P)
tum'sar (P)
um (R)
uda'sig (P)
ukar'da: (P)
ukar sig (R)
'ukra: (P)
ukurda: (P)

APPENDIX III.

NAMES OF PLANTS, ETC.

a'ha:-, *Bassia latifolia*.
a'di-, *Gossypium herbaceum*.
a'ndaraj-, *Solanum melongena*.
a'saida:-,
a'sojtaq-'a:b-, *Amaranthus mangos-*
tanus.
a'tug-, *Cucurbita maxima*.

adei m'jiy-, *Capparis grandis*.
'ame:-
an'a'surda:-, *Allium cepa*.
ayar-, *Cassia angustifolia* ?
'a'qkoil- }
'a'qkolla:- } *Alangium lamarkii*.
'a'enda:-,

'arai-,
'arka-, Calotropis gigantea.
'badat-ol-, Tectona grandis.
'badoŋ-di-, Gossypium arboreum.
badōŋ-raoda-j-, Pavetta indica.
'baludat-, Litsaea polyantha.
'bamon-, Ehretia buxifolia
'bandru-, Schleicheria trijuga.
'bantsi-,
'barodab-, Bauhinia sp.
'baror-, Cassia fistula.
'barodai-,
'barudat-, see baludat-.
'biri-, Phaseolus radiatus
'bondosa-, Bauhinia purpurea.
'bontu-, Tagetes patula
'borreysat-ab-, Hibiscus cannabis?
burja-, Bombax malabaricum.
buroidat-jij-, Marsilea quadrifolia.
buro-i-, Sataria italica.
butid gat-j-, Dioscorea bulbifera
'dadimata-, Punica granatum.
donj-jel-, Odina Wodier.

dumpa-tar-, { Nymphaea alba,
 " stellata.
e'ecl-, Conocarpus latifolia.
e'enda-,
el'lud-
en'lu d-
ey'lud- } Cneumis Sativis.
'endra-,
eggar- } Cneumis Muricatus.
eg'er-, Emblic myrobalam.
'egra-'ab- } Amaranthus spino-
'epre-'ab- } sus.
'ere-ji-, Hemidesmus indica.
ganūd-qod-, Batatas edulis.
gann-'qaci-, Dioscorea alata.
goro di-'ta-b-, Celosia argentea.
gado-'qai-, Dioscorea oppositi-
folia.
'gagga-, Panicum.
gan-'sarə-, see sarā-kad-
'qata-, Mucuna pruriens.
qodo-'laŋ-, Balanites aegyptiaca.
qosiba'i'rungudi-, Casalpina bon-
ducella.
qosu-,
'gotte-(n), Derris scandens.
'quiji-,
quñj-, } Abrus precatorius.

kunu-'lo-j-, *Anacardium occidentale*.
 tale.
 'qurpa ju-, *Cassia*.
 'qurrambi-, *Acerus odoratus*.
 'qurutu-, *Dæmia extensa*.
 'jaqa-'mid, *Piper nigrum*.
 jonab-'qatara-, *Solanum indiculus*.
 jona-jappa-'tar-, *Tragia involu-*
 crata.
 'jipodo-,
 jalo da-, *Abutilon graveolens*.
 jalo-'ji-j-,
 jan-'jan-, *Rungia parviflora*.
 ja.ta-, *Sesamum indicum*.
 jem'jeki-, *Acalypha indica*.
 'jiloka-, *Psidium pomiferum* and
 pyrifera.
 jombi-, *Mucia scubrella*.
 kau'bulu-, *Ficus tomentosa*.
 kan(d)'rum-, *Vigna catjang*.
 ka'ra-pja-, *Pongamia glabra*.
 'kadasi-'qaci- } *Raphanus sativus*.
 „ -yo'd- }
 'kada-si-'tar-,
 kadu-'ji-j-, *see* jalo-'ji-j-.
 'kardu-'tar-,
 'kamala-, *Citrus aurantium*.
 'kamba-, *Borassus flabelli formis*.
 'kanapa-, *Barringtonia acutan-*
 gula.
 'kantesi-, *Zizyphus cecropia*.
 'kantronda-, *Comelina bengalen-*
 sis.
 'karada -
 'karə-pja-, *see* ka'ra-pja-.
 'karsi-, *Diospyros ebenum*.
 'karsi-'kid-, *see* kinan-a-'karsi-.
 kasu:kodi-, *Anona*.
 'katronda-, *see* kantronda.
 kendu-, *Diospyros melonocylon*.
 kere-d-, *Holarrhena antidysen-*
 terica.
 keretta-, *Cassia tora*.
 ki'l'la-j-, *see* kin'la-j-.
 kimme'dug-, *Canavalia ensiformis*.
 kinan-a-'karsi-, *Galedupa arborea*.
 kindanag-,
 kin'la-j-, *Cucurbita maxima*.
 kin'ted-,
 kin'ted-da- } *Ricinus communis*.

kintēn-, *Musa paradisiaca*.
 kint-, *Bauhinia variegata*.
 k'o-, *see* k'o-
 'kodoba-,
 kondorīg-,
 konto'ba.də-,
 kor'de-g- }
 kore'de-g- } *Ixora parviflora*.
 koru-'gati-, *Dioscorea oppositi-*
 folia.
 kotēm-,
 k'o-, *Cucurbita vulgaris*.
 ku'kui-, *Bombax heptaphylla*.
 'kumbil-'o l-,
 'kumbilli-,
 'kumbiri-, *Careya arborea*.
 'kampara'da-, *Bauhinia* sp.
 'kuraddi-'bō-ga-,
 'kure-g-'gati-, *Dioscorea oppositi-*
 folia.
 'kurtasat-, *Cassia glauca*.
 'kusalli-, *Luffa aegyptica*.
 'kutanda-,
 lam-lam-'rua-g-, *see* tattad' ru-g-
 lag-lo-n-a-parta d, *Maba buxifolia*.
 lag-lo-n-a-raqi-,
 līg-, *Cleome pentaphylla*.
 m'pidsa-, *Capsicum fastigiatum*.
 mun'mur-,
 'marodi-'ga-j-, *Dioscorea fasci-*
 culata.
 'marsa -'ga-j-, *Zehneria umbellata*.
 moida-, *Cucumis trigonus*.
 'mordekka- }
 'moreteka- } *Ochna Wodier*.
 'mu-ga-, *Phaseolus mungo*.
 mun'mur-, *see* murmur-.
 'munu-, *see* biri.
 'murgui-, *Polyalthia cerasoides* ?
 mur'mur-, *Dalbergia latifolia*.
 'na.rigga-, *Citrus*.
 o'daj-, *Dolichos uniformis* (*or*
 inflores).
 ode ri-,
 ojo'lē- }
 ojo'li-g- } *Ailanthus excelsa*.
 o'la-j-, *see* o'daj.
 oloi'tir-,
 ombetta-, *Bauhinia racemosa*.
 om'kub-, *see* ogkum.
 'omodi-'ga-j-, *Asparagus race-*
 mosa.
 on'de-g-, *Phoenix acaulis*.

ondoi'malli-,
 ondo-r-,
 on'tub-, *Cucumis pubescens*.
 og'kum-, *Similax macrophylla*.
 pada i-,
 'padam-ta r-, *see* tada-ta r-.
 'padusa-, *Artocarpus integrifolia*.
 padm'mad-, *Cinnamomum iners*.
 'paditsa-,
 'padi-, *cocos nucifera*.
 'pala -'ano'sa da-, *Allium sativum*.
 'pala-'gō-d-,
 'pampane-,
 'pato-'ga-j-, *Dioscorea oppositi-*
 folia.
 par'par-, *Glycosmis pentaphylla*.
 'parta d-, *Leucas aspera* spring.
 'pata r-'tel-,
 'podam-'ta r-,
 'po-ga-'ji-g-, *Ficus hispida*.
 'poga- (o-d-), *Nicotiana tabacum* ;
or *solanum nicotonia*.
 pon'da-sa-, *see* bondo sa-.
 por'po-l-dag-,
 por-, *Melia azedarach*.
 'putika-, *Cipadessa fruticosa*.
 'ragodo (i)-,
 'raida-, *see* rapda-.
 'raji-, *see* somba-.
 'rajana-, *Mimusops hexandra*.
 raja-'tar-,
 rampadam-, *Anona reticulata*.
 'rapda-, *Leptadenia reticulata* ?
 'r'artume }
 'ratuy- } *see* ogkum.
 'resa-g-, *Andrographis paniculata*.
 ri-jo i-, *Ficus comosa*.
 roa'soy-, *Vernonia cineria*.
 'ro-jo-, *Cajanus indicus* spreng.
 rompa'lay(a)-, *Alstonia scholaris*.
 ro'o-'ja-g-,
 'roso-n-, *Acorus odoratus*.
 rug'dul- }
 rugru la- } *Mucuna pruriens*.
 rug'rug-, *Erythrina indica*.
 ru'sig-,
 sa'mura-, *sirium myrtifolium*.
 'sakko d-'ab-, *Marmodia charantia*.
 'salla-'jammuda-, *Gamelina parvi-*
 folia.
 'sambi-, *Leucas aspera* (*or* *cepha-*
lotes).
 'sanaga-, *Cicer arietinum*.

'sanakar-,
 'saneggara-,
 'sanna-taggi-, *Cassia auriculata*.
 'santill-'ab-,
 'sa-ggoda-, *Curcuma montana*.
 sag'sa-g-, *Curcuma longa*.
 'sara-'kad-, *Saccharum Sara Roxb*.
 sare'mo-j-, *Dolichos catjang*.
 'sargija-, { *Balsamodendron Rox.*
 Shorea robusta.
 'saro-ga-j-, *Caladium esculentum*.
 sar'sa-g-,
 'sarsu-, *Brassica campestris*
 'satidda-'ab-,
 'sekrat-,
 'sero-'sona-, *Arachis hypogea*.
 'siddam-,
 'simpadi-, *Piper longum*.
 sim'sim-, *Grewia tilliaefolia*
 'sindi-, *Phoenix sylvestris*.
 'sigger-, *Zingibar officinalis*.
 'sirinda-, *Luffa acutangula*.
 'sirī'ai-'ab-, *Hibiscus cana-*
 binus?
 siripatoli-, *Cardiospermum helica-*
 cabum.
 'sironti-, { *Trophis aspera epi-*
 sirrunti- { *carpus orientalis*;
 streblus asper.
 'sitteri-, *Eleusine coracana*.
 'sitta-padam-, *Anona squamosa*.
 's'o'da-na-,
 'somba-,
 'so-mi-,
 'somma-, } *soymida febrifuge*.
 'sumba-,
 'summa- }
 som- } *Aristolochia indica*.
 so-g- }
 su'ja-g-, *Aloe vera or Agave vive-*
 fera.
 'sulli-, *see* saggoda-.
 'sumba-, } *see* somba-.
 'summa-, }
 'surinti-,
 'sūrunti-, } *see* sironti-.
 ta'bur- } *Ficus bengalensis*.
 ta'bir- }
 ta'le-g-, *see* ogkum.
 ta'nagam'ra-, *Eleocarpus ganit-*

tona'pu-, *Vernonia cinerea*.
 tare'de-,
 'tada'kapkai-, *Bignonia indica*.
 'tada'tar-, *Nelumbium speciosum*.
 'taita-, *Carica papaya*.
 tame'la-g-,
 tam'muda-,
 ta'mui-,
 tan'landa-, *Desmodium gangeti-*
 cum.
 'tagdi-, *cassia obovata*.
 'tagkum-padasa-, *Ananas sativa*
 'tagri-, *cassia lanug*.
 'tarag-, *Buchanania latifolia*.
 tare'l-, *Diospyros tomentosa*.
 tar'eno-, *Bignonia chelonoides*.
 tarmanda-,
 tattadi-ruag-, *Ipomoea eriocarpa*.
 te'ka-, *see* 'buda-'ol-.
 te-ra- }
 ti-ra- }
 tirra-,
 tittin-, *Tamarindus indica*.
 'tittigdarig-'ab-, *Phyllanthus*
 Maderaspatensis.
 tolenda-, *see* tanlanda.
 tsai-, *Camallia theifera*.
 'tubag-'ga-j-, } *Dioscorea Walp-*
 'tumag-'ga-j-, } *chii*.
 'tuborda-, *Curculigo orchoides*.
 'tuda-, seeds of *Bassia latifolia*.
 'tudasi-, } *Ocimum basilicum*.
 'tulasi-, }
 'tulba-'ga-j-, *Batatas edulis*.
 'tumpe-da-, *Nelumbium specio-*
 sum.
 'tumag-'ga-j-, *see* tubag-'ga-j-.
 tusa-, *Chebulic myrobalam*.
 'u'ali-, *Cleone pentaphylla*.
 uda-, *Anacardium mangifera*
 indica.
 uda-'ol-,
 ukar-, *Grewia tiliaefolia*.
 umbarta-, } *see* ombetta-.
 umbetta-, }
 umpe-da-, *see* tumpe-da-.
 'umudi-g-'ga-j-, *see* omodig-'ga-j-.
 ur'bogda-(ta'b)-, *Premna latifolia*.
 ur'bunda-, *Croton repandum*.
 'urug-, *Bambusa arundinacea*;
 Dendrocalamus strictus.
 u'salida-, *Cocculus villosus*.

